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PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS

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OFFICIAL ORGAN PENN. STATE GRANGE

ALTOONA
PITTSBURG
HARRISBURG
CHAMBERSBURG
PHILADELPHIA

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOL. XXXVI HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL, 1939 No. 1

Retiring Master of Berks Grange Urges Congress to "Forget Politics"

Advocates Deportation of Aliens Who Do Not Support Our Basic Principles. Wants Loyal U. S. Citizens

WITH Congress facing "vital tasks concerning the welfare and prosperity of our nation," George J. Schaeffer, of Kutztown, retiring master of Berks Pomona Grange, today expressed the hope that members of both House and Senate will "forget politics" and work to preserve the nation as it was founded 150 years ago.

Speaking at the quarterly meeting in Armory hall, Hamburg, Schaeffer also scored the condition of rural township roads. "The old slogan of 'Getting the farmer out of the mud,'" he said, "seems to be vice versa because nothing but mud was dragged on the roads during the last two years. Let the money collected for roads be used for that purpose only."

Continuing, Schaeffer said: "I believe this session of Congress is an important one because such matters as tax reduction, farm program, relief and national defense are among the foremost topics of both House and Senate. I hope they will forget politics and work for the interest of preserving our nation as it was founded just 150 years ago. With the national debt fixed by Congress during the World War at 45 billions, and with that limit reached and probably passed during the year, conditions do not look so inspiring for our legislators."

Demands Greater Loyalty

A demand for greater loyalty to the United States by American and foreign born citizens was also urged by the Pomona master.

"Due to the oppression and unrest abroad," he said, "comes the necessity of demanding greater loyalty to our country and its form of government by all its citizens, American or foreign born. We wish to be patient and tolerant as to customs, belief and languages, but as to the question of loyalty to our laws and the constitution, we can not be divided.

"Our doors are still open to the oppressed of other lands who come to America accepting our ways of life and discarding the ideals they had followed. Therefore we should place emphasis on demanding the deportation of those who have entered for some other purpose and those who do not support the great basic principles of liberty and freedom."

Referring to the Teacher Tenure Law which he discussed at the last Pomona meeting, Schaeffer said: "There is now an amendment proposed to this law which I believe will help to dispose of some of the difficulties."

In opening his remarks Schaeffer urged that the Berks Grangers cooperate with the plan of National Master Taber to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States. Programs in keeping with the anniversary are contemplated by the various Grange units of the county.

New Master Installed

Following his address Schaeffer relinquished the post of master, an office he has held the past two years, and installed C. Paul Lied, of Gouglersville, who was elected to succeed him at the meeting held last December in Shartlesville.

Lied has been an active member of the Grange since 1926 when he joined the Gouglersville unit. He served as master of the Gouglersville Grange from 1931 to 1934, inclusive, and as steward and deputy of Berks Pomona Grange during 1937 and 1938. In addition to his Grange activities he is an active member of Trinity Lutheran Church and Sunday school, of Gouglersville, serving as treasurer of the latter. He operates three farms in Spring and Cumru townships totaling 160 acres. He resides near Gouglersville with his wife, two daughters and a son.

A proposed amendment to the state teacher tenure law, providing for the dismissal of any instructor "engaged in any occupation, including the maintenance or upkeep of a home," has the endorsement of Berks County Pomona Grange members.

In a resolution adopted at their quarterly meeting in the state armory at Hamburg members of the Grange

(Concluded on page 4.)

Is This Persecution?

Howard Speece Fined by Milk Control Board a Second Time

Howard Speece, Dauphin, Pennsylvania, a prominent dairyman, has paid another fine, having been arrested by the Milk Control Board for the second time.

It will be recalled by many of our readers that Mr. Speece was fined on August 26, 1937, by the Milk Control Board, for serving and selling cream testing 6½ per cent above standards set by the Milk Control Board, and receiving 5 cents per half pint less than the regular price.

In a letter received from Mr. Speece, he states that he was prosecuted on March 1, 1939, by the Milk Control Board of Pennsylvania for not filing a bond guaranteeing the payment for milk purchased from producers. Mr. Speece's letter to his customers explaining the second arrest reads as follows:

"I was prosecuted March 1, 1939, by the Milk Control Board of Pennsylvania for not filing a bond guaranteeing the payment for milk purchased from producers. I immediately secured and filed a bond which they accepted. This cost me $33.50. I was left under the impression that if I paid the costs the case would be set-

First row: Mr. Floyd Merkel, Executive Committee; Mrs. Adam Heister, Flora; Mrs. Francis Zerbe, Pomona; Mrs. George Schuler, Ceres; Mrs. George Schaeffer, Chaplain; Mr. C. Paul Lied, Master; Mrs. Raymond Henry, Lady Assist. Steward; Miss Kathryne Braucher, Regalia Bearer; Miss Esther Schaeffer, Pianist; Mrs. William Sunday, Pianist. *Second row:* Mr. Elwood Fink, Gate Keeper; Mr. Elmer Spatz, Lecturer; Mr. Francis Zerbe, Treasurer; Mr. Raymond Henry, Steward; Mr. George Schuler, Installing Officer; Mr. Walter Braucher, Assist. Steward; Mr. Warren Blatt, Overseer; Mr. Paul Davis, Marshal; Mr. C. H. Zimmerman, Secretary.

tled, but at a later hearing I was fined $25.00 and costs, a total of $43.68, or given a choice of serving ten days in jail.

"Where the injustice comes in, I have always paid my producers regularly and I have all my property in my own name which is sufficient to guarantee the payment of any milk I purchase. Also, in April, 1938, I paid $50.00 for a license to operate until April 30, 1939. This the Board also accepted. The check was paid at my bank May 14, 1938, but the license was not issued until March 10, 1939. Is there any fairness in laws of this kind?

"In 1938 I paid the following taxes:
$195.20—Social Security.
263.50—Unemployment Compensation.
388.00—Workmen's Compensation.
730.00—Gasoline Tax.
159.00—License to Operate.
184.00—Real Estate Taxes.
174.00—Truck Licenses.

"This totals $2,091.70, which is $174.25 per month, or $5.80 per day. I am classed as a farmer and small milk dealer.

"Your very truly,
"HOWARD SPEECE."

AMERICA LEADS IN JOBLESS

The National Grange reports that figures compiled by the International Labor Office at Geneva shows the total number of unemployed persons in the world, so far as statistics are available, is 14,497,529, and that of this number 10,374,741 are in the United States, while the rest, or 4,122,198, reside in 21 other nations including the leading nations of Europe, as well as Canada, New Zealand and Japan.

Those figures show the United States to have roughly 70 per cent of the world's unemployed.

The Grange appropriately commented in a recent publication: "One of the major problems confronting country is to devise ways and means of putting these millions of unemployed back to work in private industry. Until that is done, all hopes of restoring prosperity to the American people will prove illusory."

Without question, private industry is the only hope not only of the jobless for unemployment, but of the entire people for prosperity. Why then do those in the highest public offices stubbornly adhere to the policies of the New Deal, when in many instances deliberate planning could not devise more effective methods to throttle industry? Why is not every possible step taken to aid industry and business in a revival that would not only give employment to the jobless but also restore prosperity to America?

Honest jobs for our jobless, and the return of prosperity, are unquestionably the people's greatest need and desire. These things can be accomplished only through business and industry. Therefore every effort should be devoted to this end.

But it cannot be brought about by name calling, restrictions, confiscatory taxation, governmental competition, encouragement of labor unrest, uncertainty as to governmental policy and objectives, and general hostility. —*Beaver Falls "Tribune."*

The honeymoon is over when the bride finds a marriage is just a snore and a delusion.

MORE RESEARCH IS ASKED BY GRANGE

Resolution asking the state to appropriate more money for research work on fruit and vegetable marketing was passed by the Tioga County Pomona Grange which met Saturday, Feb. 4, in the Nichols Grange hall.

Little vegetable farming has been done in this county, which is primarily dairying country, but great strides have been made the past few years in diversification of crops, and local farmers are of the opinion that this section could be made a center for fruit and vegetable raising.

A resolution asking for return to the former policy of holding the state lecturers' conference in conjunction with the State Grange convention was also adopted.

Mrs. Eula Richards of Candor, county lecturer, had charge of the afternoon program devoted to discussion of group hospitalization. Nichols Grange gave a drill and a Nichols quartet gave several selections.

GRANGE WINS VICTORY

Massachusetts Granges are jubilant over the greatest legislative victory the organization has ever won in the Bay State. This was the statewide referendum which by a vote of well-nigh two to one decreed that hereafter the Massachusetts Legislature shall meet only biennially instead of annually as formerly. For half a century repeated efforts have been made to turn Massachusetts into the biennial column for its legislative sessions, but the influence of politicians and allied interests has always been too strong to overcome.

Seven years ago the State Grange tackled this reform twice secured more than 30,000 signatures of voters to bring the question to the polls; and has now won a sweeping success. This incident has greatly enhanced Grange prestige in Massachusetts, and has given the organization high standing as a legislative force. Only a handful of states now remain on the annual session basis, and the shift in Massachusetts will undoubtedly have far-reaching influence on the remaining states.

FAR FROM HOME

The National Grange session at Portland, Oregon, was given quite a thrill when two delegates from Alaska appeared, having made a journey of more than 1,200 miles by motor, by boat and by rail in order to reach Portland. These were the Master and his wife of Northland Pioneer Grange, No. 1, at Palmer, Alaska, the only subordinate unit in that vast territory. Organized two years ago, and with its nearest Grange neighbor more than 1,000 miles away, this plucky subordinate has carried on successfully and has gone forward in membership increase, community service activities and the formation of various musical and degree groups; all of which have added new zest to the little hamlet in the Matanuska Valley. More Granges in Alaska in the near future are hoped for, and widespread interest throughout the Order attaches to the far away group of Northland Pioneer Grange No. 1.

"My daughter is having her voice trained abroad."
"That's nice of her."

"No fires here, eh?"
"Nope; there ain't no insurance company."

Sixteenth Annual Financial Statement

NATIONAL GRANGE MUTUAL LIABILITY CO.

KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

DECEMBER 31, 1938

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Bonds at Amortized Values	$916,250.46	Reserve for Losses and Adjustment Expense	$790,859.90
Stocks at Market Value	72,118.50	Reserve for Unearned Premiums	559,043.99
First Mortgage Loans	77,435.80	Reserve for Taxes	19,105.04
Cash in Banks and Office	697,002.61	Unpaid Dividends	6,416.82
Uncollected Premiums (Less than 90 days due)	82,556.81	Other Reserves	16,652.10
Accrued Interest	9,463.57	Contingency Reserve	44,837.92
Other Assets	3,820.42	Surplus Policyholders	421,732.40
Total Admitted Assets	$1,858,648.17	Total Liabilities	$1,858,648.17

Dividends and Premium Discount Savings by Policyholders Over $2,000,000.00

Surplus for Protection of Policyholders $421,732.40

1923—Sixteen Years of Grange Insurance Service—1939

How To Restore Agricultural Prosperity

Radio Address by Hon. Robert L. Owen on National Grange Hour, Washington, D. C., February 18, 1939

MY FRIENDS and fellow citizens: It is a great privilege to appear as the guest of the National Grange to discuss this question of restoring agriculture to prosperity. It is the same problem as restoring the small business man to prosperity. It is the same problem as restoring the professional men and those engaged in the vocations, those that labor in the factories, to prosperity.

Millions of people in the United States know perfectly well what has been the cause of our sorrows during the last twenty years. Let me call your attention again to what took place in 1920. Then agriculture was in the most prosperous condition and it was prosperous because there had been an expansion of credit and currency in the United States. There had been an expansion of the money supply in the United States through the billions of bonds sold, which created money. And under those conditions not only was agriculture prosperous, but the labor of the country was being well-fed and well-housed.

In 1921, under an unwise contraction of credit and currency, there ensued a depression which cost the farmers of this country 20½ billion dollars in the value of their farms; and it caused the value of farm commodities to fall more than half within one year; and it caused the dollar index to rise from 60 to 107 from May, 1920, to June, 1921.

We had another experience of the contraction of credit and currency in 1929-32 from which we have not yet recovered and which bankrupted not only millions of farmers, but, these two depressions, both caused by the contraction of credit and currency, bankrupted 16,000 banks. Don't blame the poor banks for what took place. They were the victims as well as you. The cause of this has been due to a lack of understanding on the part of our great industrial and financial leaders. And no man ought to point to them in reproach for what has taken place, for the reason that they have suffered, and suffered greatly, from the same identical cause.

And this cause is now well-known. It has been well-known to your farm leaders. Nobody knows better what has caused this distress for the farmers and business men of this country than to the leaders of the farm groups in America and the farm organizations in America.

Please listen, I will ask the announcer—in the briefest possible form—to read what they have said in their public meetings:

"The legislative program of the National Grange for 1939 proposes that: 'Congress should give a mandate to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to manage the currency in such a way as to restore the average price level obtaining between 1921 and 1929, and then stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar at that point.'

"Mr. Louis J. Taber, speaking before the Annual Session of the National Grange, 1938, at Portland, Oregon, said: 'There will be no sound farm program or enduring rural prosperity until we secure an honest dollar.'

"The American Farm Bureau Federation passed a resolution in 1938, saying in part: 'The American Farm Bureau Federation has repeatedly urged Congress to exercise its constitutional obligation to regulate the value of money.'

"Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, before the 20th annual convention, 1938, of the American Farm Bureau Federation in New Orleans, said: 'I am convinced further that we must have a managed currency.'

"The National Coöperative Council, after a two years' study of this matter, passed a resolution which in part said: 'The desire and objective of the National Coöperative Council is that our monetary system be so revised and currency and credit so managed as to establish and maintain the dollar with a constant purchasing power.'"

The President of the United States, himself, has said and spoken of the importance of restoring the pre-depression price level and giving the country a dollar whose debt-paying purchasing power should be the same from one generation to another.

The question is, why has not relief been given through the necessary steps in Congress to compel the correction of this condition and establish this stable dollar? I think the answer is that there has not been in the United States a sufficiently well-informed public opinion as to how to apply the remedy and exactly what was needed in the law.

For that reason, I wish to suggest to you and to urge upon you the organization of money study clubs, as they have in Canada, thousands of them. I want to ask you to inform yourselves. You can get the information you desire now. The information is available in public documents. There was a public document printed by the Senate of the United States within the last two weeks (Sen. Document 23) which is a book I took the pains to prepare explaining what ought to be done and exactly how it should be done. This book is available for those of you who ask your Senators or Congressman to send it to you; here you will find all the facts necessary. Here you will find a brief and clear explanation.

I am urging you to take this step in order that the country may be informed, and so that you, as citizens, may understand what you are talking about as to the need and manner of the reform required, so that you may write with intelligence to your Senators and to your members of Congress and cause them to be more deeply interested in this matter.

There are a number of bills now before Congress which are adequate for this purpose. One (S. 31), introduced by Senator Logan of Kentucky; one (H. R. 195) was introduced by Mr. Patman of Texas. And others doubtless will be presented.

But it is necessary to have an informed public opinion, and I am appealing to you to do your part to restore prosperity through an informed public opinion and through the action of Congress that shall give us relief.

Great Britain has adopted the system of managed money with great benefit and their production has increased fifty per cent in the last five years. Germany has increased her production under Hitler 146 per cent in the last six years.

Biggest Paint Value Offered in 20 Years!!

To celebrate the opening of the New York World's Fair

INGERSOLL PAINTS

QUALITY PROVED by nearly a CENTURY'S USE

Officially endorsed by the National Grange in 1874 and in continuous use by Members of the Order ever since.

DIRECT from FACTORY to YOU at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

FREE—WRITE TODAY for NEW Ingersoll Paint Book—all about paints and painting—illustrated in colors, together with full information on how to SAVE MONEY on paint requirements without sacrificing QUALITY. Sample Color Card. NEW Special PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.

The Oldest Ready-Mixed Paint Factory in America. Established 1842

234 PLYMOUTH STREET BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

THE EDITOR of this paper recommends INGERSOLL PAINTS

The Constitutional Money League of America has been organized in Washington, D. C. This League proposes to appeal to the country for the organization of money study clubs. There will be upon the advisory council leading men. Through this organization you will be able to obtain information. But from the Congress, itself, you will find many speeches being made—which will appear in the Congressional Record—by leaders in the House and Senate, explaining this matter.

But it will require the citizens of the United States to be awake to understand the importance of this matter, in order that Congress shall take definite action at this session. I am appealing to you to write letters to your Senators and your Congressman when you shall have studied this matter, urging them to take the proper action.

I want to thank you for this opportunity, and above all, I want to thank the radio, the greatest gift which God has ever given to mankind for the promotion of the truth; for it is written,

"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Announcer. We have just received some telegrams from members of Congress concerning Senator Owen's talk on today's program, as follows:

"L. J. Taber, National Master, National Grange, Washington, D. C.: No person better qualified to discuss restoring agriculture through monetary reform than former U. S. Senator Robt. L. Owen. I consider him the greatest expert on our monetary system in the world. Hope you will persuade him to appear over your program as often as possible, as the public needs the information that he will give them. Congratulations and best wishes.—*Wright Patman, M. C. (Texas)."*

"Fred Brenckman, The National Grange, Washington, D. C.: I am very happy to know that my distinguished friend Hon. Robert L. Owen is to speak today over the radio during the Farm and Home Hour on a subject on which I am sure he is as well informed as any man in the United States.—*T. Alan Goldsborough, M. C. (Md.)."*

(The headquarters of the Constitutional Money League of America is 3200 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.)

STATE COLLEGE CONDUCTING EXPERIMENTS ON ROSE CULTURE

Much of the guesswork at present connected with the growing of roses will be removed in a few years by experiments at the Pennsylvania State College under the supervision of Dr. E. I. Wilde, professor of ornamental horticulture.

Problems of both the commercial and amateur growers are under consideration. The study covers the use of commercial fertilizer, soil acidity, and other factors involved in the preparation of soil for growing roses.

"For many years much has been written concerning the culture of roses based on methods passed down for generations and not derived from scientific data," Dr. Wilde said. "The amount and kind of fertilizers and the effect of the physical condition of the soil on rose growth is not clearly understood."

Seven specially prepared soil mixtures are being used in the Penn State experiments along with a check plot of ordinary loam. The fewest blooms were produced by the plants on ordinary loam soil, and the largest yields were obtained from plants grown where a specially prepared mixture had been used to fill a trench two feet deep. However, the experiment has not been of sufficient duration to provide definite information relative to the most desirable methods.

MANY NEW GRANGES

During the quarter ending Jan. 1, forty-five new subordinate Granges and thirty-nine new Juvenile units were organized in the United States, several of these being in the two new fields of Montana and Wyoming. The rapid growth of the Grange in the latter state indicates the likelihood of a State Grange organization before the end of the year, following that of Montana organized Nov. 12 last.

"Are you sure this turtle will live for 150 years?"
"Oh yes. If it doesn't, you just bring it back."

Clerk—Well, Johnny, what do you want—chocolate?
Johnny—Yes, but I have to get soap.

RETIRING MASTER OF BERKS GRANGE URGES CONGRESS TO "FORGET POLITICS"

(Concluded from page 1.)

urged representatives in the General Assembly to work for passage of the bill sponsored by Representative Edmonds, of Montgomery County.

Oppose Diversion

A second resolution opposed diversion of gasoline tax and motor funds for any purposes other than road maintenance and construction. Another endorsed the bill now before the State Legislature, which would provide for money to be appropriated from the motor license fund to each second class township for the repair and construction of rural roads. This bill provides that funds would be appropriated on a mileage and per capita basis.

Speedy passage of a bill to allocate the unexpended balance of certain state funds to the township in time to aid the townships to reduce their tax rate this year was urged in another resolution.

The organization went on record as opposing "certain groups" which, Grange members reported, are attempting to arouse public sentiment to legalize gambling in the Commonwealth.

A resolution endorsing House bill 190, changing the chassis weight in pounds in the first class from a maximum of 2,000 to 2,500 in the motor vehicle code, was adopted by the convention. The proposed bill provides a registration fee of $16.50 and similarly, the minimum weight in the second class would be increased from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds. This resolution was proposed by the Gouglersville group.

The group went on record as heartily favoring the continuance of a milk control commission and concluded the business session with a vote of thanks to members of Virginville Grange, 1832, for their hospitality in entertaining patrons of the county meeting.

Educator Speaks

Following the business session, an entertainment program was presented by members of the host Grange, chief event of which was an address by Professor Thomas A. Bock, faculty member of Kutztown State Teachers College.

Professor Bock explained provisions of the teacher tenure law and told of several unsatisfactory conditions which the law has eliminated. Urging consolidation of rural schools whenever possible, he suggested school directors should carefully weigh their respective qualifications before hiring any teachers. The speaker said the most feasible method of hiring teachers is accomplished when supervising principals recommend individuals for the positions, subject to approval of the various boards of education.

The afternoon's literary program included group singing; a recitation by Betty Merkel; guitar solo, Mabel Heinley; action song, Edith Sunday, and two playlets by Mildred Kerr, Edith Sunday, Esther Noll, Ethel Dietrich, Clyde Baver and Marion Sunday. A mixed quartette, including Herbert Miller, Clyde Baver, Mildred Kerr and Marie Sunday, presented several selections.

Visit to World's Fair

Berks Pomona Grange will sponsor a one-day trip to the World's Fair at New York on Tuesday, May 23, via the Reading Company lines. This trip will be open to non-members of the group as well as regular Grangers. Members of the committee in charge of the event are C. H. Zimmerman, George W. Schuler and F. C. O'Flaherty.

The next quarterly meeting will be held on Saturday, June 3, with members of Ontelaunee Grange, 1617, acting as official hosts. Elmer Spatz, lecturer, had charge of the entertainment program, while C. H. Zimmerman, secretary, recorded the minutes.

Members of the Fleetwood degree team who officiated during installation services were George W. Schuler, installing officer; Paul Davis, marshal; Kathryn Braucher, regalia bearer; Edith Davis, emblem bearer, and pianist, Esther Schaeffer.

Seven new applicants for membership in the Pomona group were approved at the meeting. The applicants, all members of the Virginville Grange, are Walter M. Kohler, Kutztown, R. 2; Elizabeth M. Millard, Lenhartsville; Ethel E. Dietrich, Kutztown, R. 2; Ellen Sunday, Kutztown, R. 3; Mrs. Clyde Baver, Hamburg, R. 3; Miriam Kohler, Kutztown, R. 2, and Lawrence Sunday, Kutztown, R. 3.

DEVELOP COLOR IN RHUBARB AT STATE

Because red coloring in the skin of rhubarb adds greatly to its attractiveness, scientists at State College have been working since 1915 on the development of large, vigorous, upright, red-skinned rhubarb which would be pleasing to consumers and give producers profitable production.

Dr. C. E. Myers, professor of plant breeding, has been in charge of the work. He started with 1,333 seedlings. By eliminating those found unsatisfactory, the number was reduced to fourteen by 1917. Present experimental work is limited to only four varieties, although some research is under way to uncover promising seedlings.

The four varieties are known as Penn State 1, 2, 3 and 4. In addition, considerable work has been done with MacDonald, a variety developed by MacDonald College at Quebec. Many consider it the best variety available on the basis of color. All five varieties make large, vigorous growth.

The common method of reproduction of rhubarb is by division of the plant's crowns. This may be done every two or three years and new plants started. Plants in the Penn-State experimental plots are being divided this year and a limited number of crowns will be made available to the public, Dr. Myers said.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF LYCOMING POMONA

The March meeting of Lycoming County Pomona No. 28 was held in the Cogan House Community Hall with Cogan Grange No. 2001 as host to over 150 persons.

During the business meeting the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, The organization, known as the Lycoming County Milk Producers Association, having as their objective, (1) To encourage and promote the orderly marketing of milk, (2) To encourage the production of a uniform supply of quality milk, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Lycoming County Pomona Grange No. 28 approve and endorse the objectives of the Lycoming County Milk Producers Association, and heartily recommend that each Subordinate Grange actively assist in carrying out the project, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Pennsylvania State Grange, to Honorable Frank Snyder, chairman of the Dairy Interests Committee, and the local newspapers for publication.

Be It Resolved, That the Lycoming County Pomona Grange No. 28 approve and endorse the action of the State Grange in meeting assembled in Washington, Pa., relative to the change sought in the Teacher's Tenure Bill demanding a three year probationary period for young teachers.

The new officers of the Pomona Grange were installed by Past Pomona Master R. E. Poust assisted by W. Arthur Willits.

The charter was draped in loving memory of J. P. Hill, a member of Clinton Grange. The ceremony was in charge of the Worthy Chaplain, Rev. A. P. Bingaman.

A motion was made that Lycoming County hold a musical festival this year.

Merle Page, Worthy Overseer, gave a report on the State Grange meeting which he attended as a delegate. Following this a musical program was given by the Cogan House Orchestra.

ANNIVERSARY OF GRANGE OBSERVED

Mahoning Valley Grange observed its 24th anniversary at the meeting Tuesday evening, Feb. 28, in the Grange hall. The meeting was in the nature of a Colonial party, and many of the members came dressed in Colonial costume.

A number of the charter members of the Grange were present, and were honored by the Grange. There was a duet by Betty and Billy Baird after which games were played.

Groom—Honey, there's a fly in this soup.

Bride—Oh! The poor thing.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PAYMENTS OF $10,000 OR OVER MADE PUBLIC BY A. A. A.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration today made public a list of payments of $10,000 or more to participants in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. This list supplements the one issued October 18, 1938.

The payments of the agricultural conservation program were for diversion of land from soil-depleting crops and for the adoption of soil-building practices.

The supplemental list of payments by regions and States follows:

SOUTHERN DIVISION

Florida	
American Sumatra Tobacco Co., Quincy	$15,135.02
United States Sugar Corp., Clewiston	68,893.34
Louisiana	
Louisiana Irrigation & Mill Co., Crowley, Acadia Parish	16,457.27
Hunter Canal Company, Crowley, Acadia Parish	12,285.29
Acadia Vermilion Rice Irrigation Co., Inc., Crowley, Acadia Parish	17,459.09

NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION

Iowa	
The Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York City	$12,103.13
Minnesota	
Humboldt Farming Co., Northcote, Kittson County	13,918.47
South Dakota	
State of South Dakota, Tripp County	10,826.81
State of South Dakota, Hand County	11,687.12
Wisconsin	
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., Milwaukee	15,932.75

INSULAR DIVISION

Puerto Rico	
Luce & Co., S. en C., Aguirre	$52,205.79
Rubert Hnos., Inc., Central San Vicente Vega Baja	11,857.45
Sucesion J. Serralles, Ponce	17,794.48
Antonio Roig, Sucesores, Numacao	16,649.49
Russell & Co., Sucesores, Ensenada	22,416.85
Eastern Sugar Associates, Caguas	55,316.40
Fajardo Sugar Growers, Fajardo	60,544.58
Central Cambalache, Arecibo	17,060.51
Central Vannina, Inc., Rio Piedras	14,408.28

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Grange Seals	$5.00
Digest	.60
New Fifth Degree Manuals, per set of 9	3.00
New Fifth Degree Manuals, single copy	.40
New Fourth Degree Manuals, per set of 13	4.00
New Fourth Degree Manuals, single copy	.35
New Juvenile Manuals, per set of 13	3.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Degree Work, First 4 degrees by Dr. Rankin	.50
Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.15
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
Secretary's Record Book	.60
Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
Roll Book	.75
Application Blanks, per hundred	.45
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.30
Treasurer's Receipts	.30
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.15
Grange Radiator Emblems	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

JOHN H. LIGHT, *Secretary.*

Congress Should Perform Its Duties

AT THE opening of the present session of Congress, the National Grange, through its Washington Representative, Fred Brenckman, sent the following letter to all members of Congress:

In extending greetings and best wishes as the work of the session begins, we venture to express the hope that the 76th Congress will be more disposed than its three immediate predecessors to perform the duties with which it is vested under the Constitution, without submitting to any undue interference or pressure from the Executive Department of the Government. While it is right and necessary that Congress should cooperate with the Executive in carrying out any program calculated to promote the common welfare, a spirit of subservience and subordination on the part of our lawmakers is foreign to the American concept of government.

LUMP-SUM APPROPRIATION EVIL

If Congress is fully to regain its former prestige and independence, it must put a stop to the practice of making lump-sum appropriations, to be expended at the discretion of the Executive. Thinking people throughout the country recognize this plan of disbursing public monies as an unmitigated evil. It compels members of Congress to go, hat in hand, to the Executive Department to plead for an equitable allotment of funds for their respective States or districts; it makes a grab-bag of the Treasury; it leads to extravagance, demoralizes the people, and it menaces the right of reëlections.

Henry Clay was fond of saying that Congress was supreme, because it held the sword and the purse. But when Congress made a lump-sum appropriation of $3,300,000,000 in 1933 to meet the emergency which then existed, it set a precedent that has done more than all the other things put together to destroy its own independence.

A search of the official records of the Government discloses the fact that from 1789 to 1933, the total "blank-check" appropriations of Congress amounted to only $1,687,000,000. The bulk of this went to President Wilson at the time of the World War. Since 1933, Congress has given the Executive almost 16 billion dollars to be spent at his discretion. The power represented by these enormous appropriations has proved too much for the administration of one individual, with the result that appointive officials, having no direct responsibility whatsoever to the people, are performing a legislative function in the allocation of public funds.

THE GROWING MENACE OF DEBT

This has likewise resulted in swelling the proportions of the public debt to a size that would have been considered inconceivable ten years ago. By the end of the present fiscal year, our national debt will reach 41 billion dollars. This is not taking into account the contingent liabilities of some 30 government corporations and agencies that have been authorized to issue bonds, notes and debentures, with the Government guaranteeing both principal and interest.

Often there is jubilation when an allotment of Federal funds is made to some project or community. But in view of the fact that this is borrowed money that must be repaid through future taxation, the people should not regard it as a "grant." In reality, it is a first mortgage on every farm and every home in the land. One of the foremost duties of the new Congress is to take positive steps toward balancing the budget and putting an end to this orgy of waste, extravagance, and debt.

Congress should devise its own formula for the distribution of relief, and the administration of these funds, which are secured by taxing all the people, or by mortgaging their credit, should be placed on a non-partisan basis. It must be agreed by every right-thinking person that it is wrong to play politics with human misery and to ask the people to barter their votes for bread.

The new Congress should shun and resist any attempts that may be made by our Federal bureaucracy to further encroach upon the rights of the States and to curtail unnecessarily the liberties of the individual citizen. The tendency of the Federal Government to arrogate all power to itself has gone to extremes that are incompatible with the American principle of home rule in local affairs. All this has been done in the name of liberalism and progressivism. It should be clearly kept in mind that the more power the Federal Government takes unto itself, the less there is left to the States and society as a whole.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

In surveying the agricultural situation, Congress will be brought face to face with the fact that the farmer's cash income for the past year, including benefit payments fell to $7,625,000,000, which is a billion dollars less than the figure for 1937. It is also two and one-half billions less than the average for the five-year period from 1925 to 1929, both inclusive. In considering ways and means of improving farm conditions, the Grange is of the opinion that one of the most helpful things the Government could do would be to pursue a policy calculated to restore employment in private industry.

Notwithstanding that the Government has spent approximately 27 billion dollars for relief and pump-priming projects during the past nine years, not to mention the additional billions spent by the States, there are still about 11 million unemployed people in the United States. They and their dependents, numbering tens of millions, have very little purchasing power, excepting that which is furnished by the Government itself. This is the principal reason for the low prices of farm commodities that now prevail.

In 1929 our national income was eighty-one billion dollars. The estimate for 1937 is placed at a little more than 60 billions. This means that the purchasing power of the people is 25 per cent less than it was in 1929, while our population has increased nearly nine million during the interval. How could farm prices be expected to be satisfactory under such conditions?

There is an interdependence between industry and agriculture that is fundamental and inescapable. Just as the industrial worker is the best customer of the farmer, so the farmer is the best customer of the man engaged in industry. Neither can prosper while the other languishes. They both go up or they both go down together.

As every intelligent student of agricultural conditions is aware, there is no single solution to the farm problem. It cannot be solved by political magic, nor by the use of any one of the numerous panaceas that have been offered.

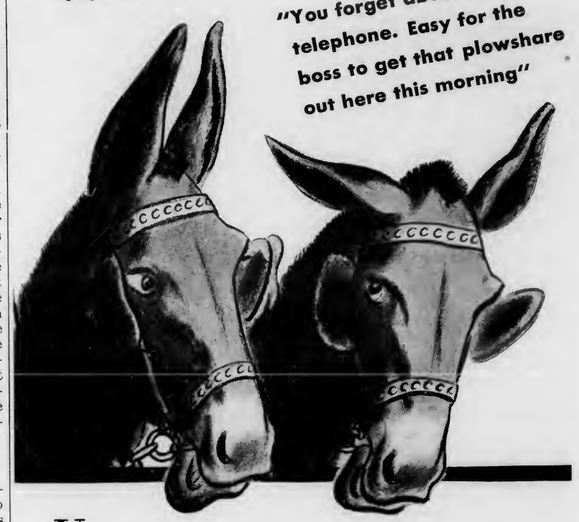
THE AMERICAN MARKET

The Grange regards it as a prime requisite in restoring agricultural prosperity to give the American market to the American farmer to the limit of his capacity to supply it.

We want all the foreign trade we can get under proper conditions, but we are persuaded that there is no advantage in exchanging competing commodities, nor in entering into any trade agreements that would be injurious to domestic agricultural interests.

We know that trade is a matter of give and take, but it should be remembered that the United States today has the biggest free list of any country in the world. During 1937, 57 per cent of our imports entered the country free of duty. Under such conditions, it would seem that it should be possible for us to find an outlet for some of our surpluses among the nations whose products have been given entrance to our markets without the payment of any tariff duties.

Above all things, the Grange wants every American farmer to be secure in the possession of his birthright. It wants every farmer to be the boss of his own farm and the captain of his own soul.



YES, NELLIE, a telephone call has saved your owner a trip to town today. The telephone, you know, is one of the most useful implements on the farm. It's as important in its own way as the plow or harrow you pull in the field. And there comes a time—in emergencies—when its importance is head and shoulders above anything else on the farm. Yes, sir, farmers *need* good telephone service.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

LEADING GRANGE OFFICER DIES

One of the most prominent Grange figures in the United States has been removed by the death of the treasurer of the National Grange, Hon. Robert P. Robinson, of Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. Robinson had been very active in Grange affairs for a generation and for many years served the Delaware State Grange as its Master. He was Governor of the State of Delaware four years and one of the most outstanding figures in its public life.

Mr. Robinson had been a life-time banker and for many years was president of the Central National Bank at Wilmington, serving in that capacity up to the time of his death, which came very suddenly and without serious illness. As treasurer of the National Grange, Mr. Robinson's work had been of exceptional character and he was considered one of the wisest advisors in the councils of that fraternity. His successor as treasurer of the National Grange has not been named.

The Lecturer's Corner

MRS. IRA C. GROSS, *State Lecturer*

The year's at the spring
And the day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;
The hillside's dew-pearled;
The lark's on the wing;
The snail's on the thorn:
God's in his heaven—
All's right with the world!
—*Robert Browning.*

SALUTE TO THE TREES

I have camped in the forest of whispering pines,
I have slept in the shadow of olives and vines;
'Twixt the knees of an oak, at the foot of a palm,
I have found good rest and slumber's balm.
And now, when the morning gilds the boughs
Of the vaulted elm at the door of my house,
I open the window and make salute:
"God bless thy branches and feed thy root!
Thou hast lived before, live after me,
Thou ancient, friendly, faithful tree."

NOBODY KNOWS BUT MOTHER

How many buttons are missing today?
Nobody knows but Mother.
How many playthings are strewn in her way?
Nobody knows but Mother.
How many thimbles and spools has she missed?
How many burns on each fat little fist?
How many bumps to be cuddled and kissed?
Nobody knows but Mother.

How many hats has she hunted today?
Nobody knows but Mother.
Carelessly hiding themselves in the hay—
Nobody knows but Mother.
How many handkerchiefs wilfully strayed?
How many ribbons for each little maid?
How for her care can a mother be paid?
Nobody knows but Mother.

How many cares does a mother's heart know?
Nobody knows but Mother.
How many joys from her mother love flow?
Nobody knows but Mother.
How many prayers for each little white bed?
How many tears for her babes has she shed?
How many kisses for each curly head?
Nobody knows but Mother.

EVERY MONTH BRINGS ITS OWN PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

Grange Lecturers can almost go through the whole year observing special days and weeks. April and May offer a wealth of opportunity for special recognition.

First in April is Easter, then Arbor Day, and finally April 30, the day which marks the actual beginning of our national government. All of these special days, though apparently widely different in their symbolism and in the things which they commemorate, have one basic thing in common, and that is "New Life." Easter says this, in its remembrance of the Resurrection; Arbor Day says it by planting trees and in the message of green things growing; and on April 30, one hundred and fifty years ago, a new government came into being.

It would seem a splendid time to feature, on our programs, gardens and tree planting; community improvement and clean-up; conservation of wildlife and the forests; contour plowing and terracing to save our soil; saving the wild flowers that America may keep her natural beauty.

Questions for discussion might be "What is being done in your community to protect forests or save trees? Are there any historic trees in your community? Why Save the Timber? Stories of Great Forest Fires.

May offers just as rich and varied program observances. With National Music Week the first week of May; Mother's Day the second Sunday and Memorial Day on the 30th, there is a bountiful spread of holidays. Every Grange can have some sort of special treat for the Mothers; this is the time to have your Mother and Daughter program or dinner. Mtoher's Day celebrations are a failure unless two sides are equally observed—the privilege of being a mother and the responsibility that is the inevitable accompaniment of this high privilege.

I wish that many more of our Granges will participate in the observance of National Music Week. We could use this opportunity to push the preparation for the Grange Music Festival. We can bring to light hidden musical ability and appreciation if we bend a special effort toward it during the celebration of National Music Week. Any time during the first week of May, if your Grange meets then, is a good time for this; if your Grange meets the week afterward, then have your music program in the second week. This could be one of the opportune times for a public meeting, sharing your treat of music with your neighbors and friends. If you have some observance of National Music Week, do send some publicity to your local papers, so that it may be known.

Finally, completing the "M's" of May, is Memorial Day. This, too, offers fine opportunity for special program. Granges may want to have their own Memorial Service near this time and it is a fine idea to do so. Only, let us use the special days as a part of our program set-up.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES

The state-wide series of Regional Conferences for Masters and Lecturers and interested Grange Patrons has just been completed for 1939. Out of it has come the firm conviction that this is one of the most worthwhile and profitable methods of help and instruction for Grange workers, and a hope that it may be continued and improved in future years.

In many respects the meetings were outstanding. This year there seemed to have been a very sincere desire on the part of Masters and Lecturers to take advantage of the opportunity which the conference offered. The attendance has been good, in spite of very bad highway conditions for the first two weeks of meetings. Perhaps one of the best and most expressive comments on the meetings was that of a Pomona Master who said "This is the first Regional Conference that I have attended and I feel that I've missed something in not having attended the others."

Different counties and Granges had different problems, of course, and it was most interesting and profitable to have them brought out for discussion, and, in many cases, solutions offered from the experience of others. Most interesting and encouraging, however, were two things that seemed to be the unanimous concern of all the gatherings throughout the series of meetings. First was the concerted aim and desire to so increase the interest and attendance at the regular meetings that we stop the loss in membership from sheer inactivity. While all of the group recognized the need of continued zeal for new members, and none minimized the importance of this, since it represents the infusion of life blood into the organization, there was, however, a growing appreciation that the truest measuring stick of our various Granges lay in the ability to hold the members and to enthuse them to the point of regular attendance at the meetings, and participation in the activities of the Order. There was evident throughout the conferences, a deeper appreciation of the place of the Grange in Rural America and a growing sense of two parallel truths—that there is a great work waiting to be done by the Grange, and that the Grange has all the facilities and organization for doing a fine piece of work in fostering high ideals of citizenship in Rural America, once it gets to the point of securing action.

Secondly, there seemed to be an awakened consciousness of the necessity for integrating the young people into the work of the Grange, and thereby training a fearless leadership to carry on the ideals of the Grange. Here, again, it was brought out through discussion, that the Grange needs the young people of the community, and the young people need the Grange. We are confident that this awakened consciousness will result in a number of worthwhile advances, among them an increased interest in the Juvenile Grange, increased effort to interest youth in Grange activities, sincere welcome for young people and a place for them on committees and in projects.

Of course many other good thoughts were emphasized in the course of the Regional Conferences, and many constructive ideas were suggested that may well challenge consideration in another year. One of these was the inclusion of Grange Secretaries in any school of instruction that may be planned, citing the fact that knowledge of this position is very necessary to the well-being of the Grange.

Not the least of the good things that came before the conference groups was an appreciation of the value that comes from familiarity with the purposes and background of the Grange movement. This will surely be productive of increased respect for our Organization.

We would take this opportunity to thank each and every Patron who contributed, in any way, toward the success of the series of meetings. The Pomona Masters did a splendid job in arranging for the meetings and presiding at the sessions. Deputies, everywhere, gave fine cooperation. The meetings throughout were characterized by a fraternal feeling and a sincerity of purpose that certainly speaks well for the future of the Grange.

"What did they do with that fellow you caught burglarizing your farm?"

"They put him in an insane asylum."

How to play ping pong: Two players at opposite ends of a table. One pings and the other pongs.

AMERICANISM

A century and a half ago a great nation sprung into existence. We are now in the midst of a series of celebrations commemorating events that led up to and followed the beginning of this great nation that soon became the greatest in all world. A democratic form of government was a great experiment and the eyes of all the world were turned upon it and many said, as in every new experiment, that it would not work, but it did.

Many differ as to which of these events we are celebrating are most important, but all will agree that that of April 30, 1789, when George Washington, our first President, was inaugurated was not among the least. With his inauguration, the machinery of this great form of government was put into action. Seldom, if ever, has a machine either in the mechanical or political world started off so smoothly, (not a spark plug misfired) and now after 150 years of continuous operation that machine is just as modern as the day it was first put into operation and but few repairs have been necessary and it has never been necessary to rebuild it. Let us preserve our constitutional form of government.

It is true that many nations have been in existence for more years than America but if we count time by deeds, not by years and life, by heart throbs, not by figures in the dial, we will agree that no nation has lived more than America.

Why is this the case? Because this has been a government for the governed not for rulers, kings or officials, but for all the people, and just so long as it remains so it will continue to function.

It has been well said that "the best governed people is a people that are least governed," in other words a people that govern themselves. It is imperative that American principles be taught to the young and also to those who come to our shores and bring *isms* with them that they try to instill into our form of government. We must teach PATRIOTISM as never before. I have no time for those who come to our country, or for those who have been born in our beloved land, who are not satisfied with our form of government and the sooner they return to their former land or leave our shores, the better for all.

I hope every Grange, Church, Sunday school and every patriotic organization will on or near April 30th commemorate this important event. It is our duty to show to the world that we appreciate our country and its founders and the heritage they left us.

J. A. Boak.

TURNED A DEAF EAR

He approached the judge with all kinds of politeness.

"Your lordship, I'd like to get out of jury duty," he said.

"For what reason?" asked the judge.

"I can only hear with one ear," was the excuse offered.

The judge smiled. "It's all right," he said. "We hear only one side of a case at a time."

BE PATIENT!

Judge Groot: "So you tried to drive by the officer after he blew his whistle?"

Petzinger: "Your honor, I'm deaf."

Judge Groot: "That may be true, but you'll get your hearing in the morning.

Bobby says: "Some people don't seem to have a thing to do, and they won't even do that."

The War on Erosion

Since the white man arrived with the ax and the plow, wind and rain have stripped much of the fertile topsoil from 1,057,000,000 acres of the 1,057,000,000 acres of land comprising the continental United States. Erosion has completely ruined 50,000,000 acres, and 100,000,000 of the present 350,000,000 farm acres are similarly threatened.

To end this waste—and also furnish a basis for crop control knocked out by the Supreme Court's decision on the first Agricultural Adjustment Act—Congress in 1936 passed a Soil Conservation Act, later incorporated in the 1938 AAA. Under the act, farmers are paid to withdraw part of their land from production of such soil-depleting crops as wheat, cotton, and corn, all of which may encourage erosion, and cover these acres with soil-building and erosion-resisting crops such as alfalfa, soybeans, millet, and grasses.

In some territories, the government pays extra for certain types of tillage which encourage topsoil to stay put. Among these are: (1) strip cropping (alternating strips of row crops with grass to prevent washing); (2) the Philippine trick of turning easily eroded hillsides into soil-retaining terraces; (3) contour cultivation (planting row drops around hills rather than up and down them).

Sixty-five per cent of all American farm acreage is now covered by the program and 3,743,904 farm operators—owners and tenants—received a cut averaging $81.93 out of the $306,744,000 spent by the government for soil conservation. The AAA figured about 26,362,538 of the 41,287,000 acres planted to soil-building legumes and grass were diverted from soil-depleting crops. Significance. . . .

Few quarrel with the broad objectives of the New Deal conservation program, even though its basic philosophy is that society has an interest in land utilization, regardless of ownership. Details of the program, however, particularly provisions for forcing noncoöperators to comply when washing or blowing from noncoöperating farms endangers crops on near-by protected acreage, frequently are criticized.

The principal weakness of the program is that the government is paying many farmers for following the good farming practices they should utilize anyway. This is offset, however, by statistics which show that at present 42 per cent of American farms are tilled by tenants and croppers who have little incentive to provide for soil fertility or to prevent erosion, since many of them move every year.

MEMBERS OF EAGLE GRANGE HONOR MR. AND MRS. ALEX DECKER

Having been members of Eagle Grange fifty-three of their fifty-five years of married life, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Decker were honored recently when approximately 45 members of that organization gathered at their home near town. The party was held in observance of Mr. and Mrs. Decker's 55th wedding anniversary.

Active in Eagle Grange during their entire membership, both have filled many of the offices in this, the oldest Grange in Pennsylvania. Mr. Decker, too, has served as Master of Pomona Grange while during the years of their membership they have seldom been absent at a State Grange convention.

Mr. Decker who has been in ill health during the past two months was unable to attend the regular meetings so the "meeting" was brought to his home—the couple not suspecting the event in their honor until the arranged program was introduced.

Carrying the story of a life through a generation scenes were enacted by the members. A talk of childhood days together, as well as a brief life history in which he commended both Mr. and Mrs. Decker in the part they have taken in various phases of their community life were told by W. H. Harman who is second oldest in Grange membership—a period of 46 years.

Childhood thoughts were followed by the song "Put On Your Old Grey Bonnet," given by a chorus including Mrs. S. E. Decker, Mrs. Irvin Persun, William Shrader and R. D. Hoffman with Mrs. Charles Persun at the piano. A quilting party scene came next with the song "The Quilting Party." Soon there came the strains of Lohengrin's Wedding March and the scene changed to a marriage ceremony portrayed by several of the young people.

A tableau depicting Motherhood and Fatherhood together with the song "Sleep" preceded a family scene with mother and father and the children grouped about the home following which a couple of advanced age posed while "Love's Old Sweet Song" was sung. The poem "Appreciation" was then read by Miss Margaret Page, the program closing with an anniversary jingle given by Mrs. Irvin Persun.

A beautiful basket of flowers was presented Mr. and Mrs. Decker, the entire group singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" before leaving for their homes.

The trouble with education is that too many people still refuse to take "know" for an answer.

NEIGHBORLY LINES by P. E. A.

"I HAVE USED an electric milk cooler for the past four years. I find that it is inexpensive to operate and most economical to keep up as the cost of running it is cheaper than ice and it eliminates a great deal of hard labor.

"I experience considerable relief when hot weather rolls around and I know that my cooler will take care of all of my cooling needs easily and there will be no danger that my milk will not be cooled sufficiently each morning. As I deliver to a Grade A market in Ulster, Penna., it is necessary that my milk be cooled to 50 degrees and this fact makes my electric cooler doubly valuable. I consider it a very sensible investment for any milk producer."

JUST READ what Farmer J. Frank Blackman of R. D. 6, Towanda, Pa., says about his electric milk cooler. That tells the story of what this modern piece of equipment means to the practical dairy farmer better than we ever could. If you are milking cows for profit, you need one, too. Farmers with electric milk coolers, "Whistle as they work!"

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

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Master's Letter to Granges

AS WE finish our Regional Conferences and have been privileged to meet so many Grange leaders in all parts of Pennsylvania, I am confident that the work of the Order will go forward in every community

It is hard to visualize and utterly impossible to properly evaluate the importance and worth of our Order as a "Community Builder." Its influence for good in promoting a better appreciation of agriculture by all American citizens and its high standard as a service organization commends it to all.

Grange influence and helpfulness can best be maintained through increased membership.

The Executive Committee has again authorized the award of banners to Granges qualifying under the following plan:—The Executive Committee of the State Grange offers for the Grange year ending September 30, 1939, a banner to every Pomona Grange in the State in which there will be a net increase of 200 members. A banner will also be given to the Subordinate Grange in each county which makes the largest net increase in membership, provided the net gain is at least 25 members.

Trusting we may have a real banner year, I am

Fraternally yours,
KENZIE S. BAGSHAW.

United States Supreme Court Reverses Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

IN AN opinion rendered February 27, 1939, by Justice Roberts in behalf of the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of the Milk Control Board of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against the Eisenberg Farm Products was reversed. No doubt many of our readers followed these proceedings and because of the interest in milk regulation and its effect upon agriculture, we published herewith the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. This matter is of considerable interest to all Pennsylvania dairymen. The opinion follows:

"We are called upon to determine whether a local police regulation unconstitutionally regulates or burdens interstate commerce.

"Pennsylvania, by an Act of April 30, 1935 has declared the milk industry in that Commonwealth to be a business affected with a public interest. The statute defines a milk dealer as any person 'who purchases or handles milk within the Commonwealth for sale, shipment, storage, processing or manufacture within or without the Commonwealth.' It creates a Milk Control Board with authority to investigate, supervise, and regulate the industry and imposes penalties for violations of the law or of the Board's orders issued pursuant to the law, and requires a dealer to obtain a license by application to the Board. Licenses may be refused, suspended, or revoked for specified causes. A requisite of obtaining a license is that the dealer shall file with the Board a bond conditioned for the prompt payment of all amounts due to producers for milk purchased by the licensee. The act empowers the Board to require the dealer to keep certain records and directs the Board, with the approval of the Governor, to "fix, by official order, the minimum prices to be paid by milk dealers to producers and others for milk." The Board may vary the price according to the production, use, form, grade or class of milk.

"The petitioner, the Milk Control Board, filed its bill in a Common Pleas Court to restrain the appellee from continuing to do business without complying with the statute. The respondent by its answer sought to justify failure to comply on the ground that it was engaged in interstate commerce. After trial the court dismissed the bill. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania affirmed the decree.

"The respondent, a Pennsylvania corporation, leases and operates a milk receiving plant in Elizabethville, Pennsylvania, at which it buys milk from approximately one hundred and seventy-five farmers in the neighborhood. who bring their milk to the plant in their own cans. There the milk is weighed and tested by the respondent and emptied into large receiving tanks in which it is cooled preparatory to shipment. This requires retention of the milk for less than twenty-four hours; it is not processed, and no change occurs in its constituent elements. The milk is then drawn from the cooling tanks into tank trucks operated by a contract carrier and transported into New York City for sale there by the respondent. The journey is continuous from Elizabethville to New York City. All milk purchased by the respondent at Elizabethville is shipped to and sold in New York. During the year 1934 approximately 4,500,000,000 pounds of milk were produced in Pennsylvania of which approximately 470,000,000 pounds were shipped out of the state.

"The respondent contends that the act, if construed to require it to obtain a license, to file a bond for the protection of the producers, and to pay the farmers the prices prescribed by the Board, unconstitutionally regulates and burdens interstate commerce. The State Supreme Court has held that the statute is a valid police regulation. The petitioner concedes that the purchase, shipment into another state, and sale there of the milk in which the respondent deals is interstate commerce. The question for decision is whether, in the absence of federal regulation, the enforcement of the statute is prohibited by Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution. We hold that it is not.

"When the people declared 'The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce . . . among the several States,' . . . their purpose was clear. The United States could not exist as a nation if each of them were to have the power to forbid imports from another state, to sanction the rights of citizens to transport their goods interstate, or to discriminate as between neighboring states in admitting articles produced therein. The grant of the power of regulation to the Congress necessarily implies the subordination of the states to that power. This court has repeatedly declared that the grant established the immunity of interstate commerce from the control of the states respecting all those subjects embraced within the grant which are of such a nature as to demand that, if regulated at all, their regulation must be prescribed by a single authority. But in matters requiring diversity of treatment according to the special requirements of local conditions, the states remain free to act within their respective jurisdictions until Congress sees fit to act in the exercise of its over-riding authority. One of the commonest forms of state action is the exercise of the police power directed to the control of local conditions and exerted in the interest of the welfare of the state's citizens. Every state police statute necessarily will affect interstate commerce in some degree, but such a statute does not run counter to the grant of Congressional power merely because it incidentally or indirectly involves or burdens interstate commerce. This is so even though, should Congress determine to exercise its paramount power, the state law might thereby be restricted in operation or rendered unenforceable. These principles have guided judicial decision for more than a century. Clearly they not only are inevitable corollaries of the constitutional provision, but their unimpaired enforcement is of the highest importance to the continued existence of our dual form of government. The difficulty arises not in their statement or in a ready assent to their propriety, but in their application in connection with the myriad variations in the methods and incidents of commercial intercourse.

"The purpose of the statute under review obviously is to reach a domestic situation in the interest of the welfare of the producers and consumers of milk in Pennsylvania. Its provisions with respect to license, bond, and regulation of prices to be paid to producers are appropriate means to the ends in view. The question is whether the prescription of prices to be paid producers in the effort to accomplish these ends constitutes a prohibited burden on interstate commerce, or an incidental burden which is permissible until superseded by Congressional enactment. That question can be answered only by weighing the nature of the respondent's activities, and the propriety of local regulation of them, as disclosed by the record.

"The respondent maintains a receiving station in Pennsylvania where it conducts the local business of buying milk. At that station the neighboring farmers deliver their milk. The activity affected by the regulation is essentially local in Pennsylvania. Upon the completion of that transaction the respondent engages in conserving and transporting its own property. The Commonwealth does not essay to regulate or to restrain the shipment of the respondent's milk into New York or to regulate its sale or the price at which respondent may sell it in New York. If dealers conducting receiving stations in various localities in Pennsylvania were free to ignore the requirements of the statute on the ground that all or a part of the milk they purchase is destined to another state the uniform operation of the statute locally would be crippled and might be impracticable. Only a small fraction of the milk produced by farmers in Pennsylvania is shipped out of the Commonwealth. There is, therefore, a comparatively large field remotely affecting and wholly unrelated to interstate commerce within which the statute operates. These considerations we think justify the conclusion that the effect of the law on interstate commerce is incidental and not forbidden by the Constitution, in the absence of regulation by Congress.

"None of the decisions on which the court below and the respondent rely rules the instant case. *DiSanto* v. *Pennsylvania*, 273 U. S. 34, involved a state law directed solely at foreign commerce; *Lenke* v. *Farmers Grain Co.*, 258 U. S. 50, condemned a statute affecting commerce, over ninety per cent, of which was interstate and essaying to regulate the price of commodities sold within the state payable and receivable in the state of destination; *Shafer* v. *Farmers Grain Co.*, 268 U. S. 189, also dealt with a state law intended to regulate commerce almost wholly interstate in character. In *Baldwin* v. *Seelig*, 294 U. S. 511, this court condemned an enactment aimed solely at interstate commerce attempting to affect and regulate the price to be paid for milk in a sister state, and we indicated that the attempt amounted in effect to a tariff barrier set up against milk imported into the enacting state.

"The decree must be reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion. *So ordered.*

"Mr. Justice McREYNOLDS and Mr. Justice BUTLER are of opinion that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania properly concluded that under former opinions of this Court the questioned regulations constituted a burden upon interstate commerce prohibited by the Federal Constitution."

SECRETARY OF STATE GRANGE RESIGNS

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE:

Governor Arthur H. James having honored me by appointing me Secretary of Agriculture of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania causes me to relinquish the office of Secretary of the State Grange to which you have elected me for the past fourteen years. I want to thank you for the valued support you have given me all of these years, during which I have made many, many cherished friends whose friendship I look forward to retaining during the coming years.

My resignation as Secretary of the State Grange becomes effective April 15 and I take this occasion to express to the State Grange my heartfelt wishes for its continuing success as a leading factor for good government in our State; and, individually, for the prosperity, peace and happiness of my fellow members.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN H. LIGHT.

U. S. GOLD HOLDINGS POWERFUL

One of the greatest peace instruments in the world today, if properly used, is the tremendous holdings of gold by the United States, Dr. F. F. Lininger, head of the department of agricultural economics at the Pennsylvania State College, comments.

"No nation can wage a war of long duration without getting goods from other nations," he states. "With its energies occupied fighting, a warring nation cannot trade goods to other nations in return for war supplies. With neither gold nor goods, war supplies cannot be obtained except by credit extensions. These are unlikely. Hence fighting must cease, at least in intensity.

"In other words, a most worthwhile purpose may be served by this great amassing of gold at Fort Knox, and silver at West Point, if we have enough intelligence to use it to peaceful ends."

According to Dr. Lininger, we may be misled by the fact that gold holdings in the United States have reached an all-time peak. He points out that it is not the size of the holdings in a single country that have the most influence on its price level, but rather the world supply in relation to world demand.

It is his opinion that the most important factor in the upswing of gold during 1933 and early 1934 was the increase in the price of gold from $20.67 an ounce to $35.00 an ounce. Commodity price charts show the rise in commodity prices which accompanied this action.

"Not even the most outspoken critics of this policy would hazard the chances of a drastic price decline and advocate returning to the old gold basis," he says.

The experience of most of the leading nations of the world shows that internal price levels of these countries have been controlled by changing the price of gold. By so doing, the monetary unit signifying less of the base metal exchanges for less goods. This means that in the United States a dollar buys less. This is the same as saying that the price of goods is higher, Dr. Lininger states.

"Gold is a commodity and its value cannot be controlled by any country," he claims. "World supply and world demand determine what it will exchange for. It was largely the changes in world demand for gold which brought about a decline in world prices after April, 1937."

STRENGTH PROVEN IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

This reprint of an article in a recent issue of the *Syracuse Post Standard* shows clearly the stability

OF YOUR OWN GRANGE COMPANY

Farmers and Traders Ins. Co. In Its Twenty-Fifth Year

Was Organized in Syracuse, Has Home Office Here, Now Writes Business in Ten States

One of the stable and growing institutions of Syracuse is the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company with home offices in the State Tower building. Having completed 24 years of service, this company is now entering its silver anniversary year.

While the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance company was organized in Syracuse and has always maintained its home office here, it covers a much larger field than the State of New York as it is licensed to do business in nine other states.

It is interesting to note that in addition to its support from agriculture and business leaders in this territory, it has the enthusiastic endorsement of the National Grange and the State Grange in every territory where it does business. This gives a volume and permanency that is most valuable to the company.

The recently issued annual statement is especially interesting in that the total assets of the company is now approximately $9,000,000 and in that the insurance in force has increased to $43,913,132 on December 31, and is well over the $44,000,000 mark at present. The officers of the company state that they expect to celebrate the company's 25th anniversary with $50,000,000 of insurance in force.

A very important factor in the company is the sound and careful business policy followed. The capital stock of $300,000 and the surplus of $427,000 does not reveal the full strength of the stability of this institution. The total reserve for policyholders stands at over $8,000,000 carefully invested in selected first mortgages, policy loans and gilt-edged bonds of the federal government and various sub-divisions of the highest rating. Utilities bonds and preferred stocks of exceptional character are also in the portfolio.

In the factor proving the care of the management of the company is revealed in the mortality rate for the past year which stands at 39 per cent of the expected rate. The fact that the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance company has paid $5,200,000 back to policy holders since organized is an eloquent proof of its service to all its members when the size and the age of the company is taken into consideration.

The greatest assets of the Farmers and Traders are its policy holders who feel a sense of personal interest, its loyal agency force who provide an ever increasing volume of excellent business and the stockholders who are interested in both investment and company welfare.

Has your Grange Qualified?

FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Dept. P-4
STATE TOWER BLDG. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Mrs. Georgia M. Piollet
Ex-officio
Chairman, Towanda
Mrs. Charlotte Ruppin
Akron
Mrs. Georgia Kresge
Falls
Miss Margaret Brown
State College
Mrs. J. A. Boak
New Castle
Mrs. Ethel H. Richards
Schellsburg

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

God, let the brightness of Thy love
To all my days impart
The living sunshine that shall give
Real springtime to my heart
Let joy and gratitude and peace
Like lovely flowers bring
The knowledge that Thy children live
In God's Eternal Spring.

April and Easter, magic words! when the earth is preparing to throw off her sombre garb of winter and take on the joy and glory of a new life. All the world seems to be brightened by the spirit of Easter, or in the words of the poet, Henry Fielding: "All nature wears one universal grin." A joyous Easter to all our workers!

From all, who dwell below the skies
Let the Creator's praise arise
Let the Redeemer's name be sung
Through every land, by every tongue.
—*Isaac Watts.*

SPIRITUAL AWAKENING

Ninety-three years ago a thinker wrote this comment in his notebook, "It is sad not to see any good in goodness." Have we fallen into such a pit of moral blindness? Do we draw a sharp line between good and evil? Have we the capacity for moral indignation? Do we see beauty in moral purity? Are we aware of the truth which exists in God and the moral order? If we answer these questions in the negative; then we must see our need of moral rearmament. In the final analysis all the great problems of life become problems of the spirit.

After six years in the White House, it is of more than passing interest that the President should emphasize the moral and religious foundations of this government. His message to Congress would indicate that he sees the necessity of a religious awakening both in this country and abroad. "Storms from abroad directly challenge three institutions indispensable to Americans now as always. The first is religion, and is the source of the other two—democracy and international good faith. Religion, by teaching man his relationship to God, gives the individual a sense of his own dignity and teaches him to respect himself by respecting his neighbors. Where freedom of religion has been attacked, the attack has come from sources opposed to democracy. Where democracy has been overthrown, the spirit of free worship has disappeared, and where democracy and religion have vanished, good faith and reason in international affairs have given away to strident ambition and brute force." The logic of this analysis is clear and correct. Our strongest line of national defense is in the Christian faith. Our nation has been strong when the fires of Christian faith have burned brightly. We have been weak when Christian faith has smoldered.

The moral needs of a nation are but the reflections of personal necessities. Our hearts have been turned to material things. With dismay we are learning that, "All that glitters is not gold." We cannot live an unmastered life. Whether we like it or not the laws of God are ageless. They cut across the life of ancient and modern man. We need not fool ourselves to believe that all things change with the moving generations. Some things are final. The arithmetic table is fixed. It does not change with the rolling years. You cannot alter it by an apeal to the Supreme Court. It is fixed and you cannot escape it. Look at the Ten Commandments! They remain stedfast. They are as true today as when given to the Hebrew people. They will not budge nor bend. You cannot break them; but many lives have been crushed in the attempt! When we stop tinkering with the Ten Commandments and the arithmetic table we will be well on the way to a happier and more Godly era.

Our lack of faith and vision is a result of neglect. We fail to use the God-given means of spiritual growth. Come back to the church. Make the automobile your slave to carry you to the House of the God on the Lord's Day. As a family group take your place in the Christian Church. Sing the great hymns of faith. Hear the reading of the Scriptures. Touch the pulse of Christian fellowship. Pray with the minister as he brings the spiritual needs of a soul, community and nation to the Throne of God. Give heed to the preaching of the Word. Your minister may not be a golden tongued orator but; he is a man of God and you ought to hold his arms as he proclaims the eternal Gospel to a lost world.

Come back to the family altar of prayer. Let the father be the priest for his own household. Gather the family together at an appointed hour for the reading of the Word, or the singing of a hymn. Let the parents pray for the family, both individually and collectively. Pray for the Church. Pray for the nation and the public officials of the nation. If we did this our judgments would be tempered with the milk of human kindness. Pray for the aged and the suffering ones of your community.

Come back to a study of the Bible. If it is difficult for you to come to grips with the thought of the Bible through the language of the King James' translation; then by all means get a modern translation of the Scriptures. Try the Moffat translation. Study the Old Testament prophets, the gospels, John, and Paul. They deal in a vital manner with all our personal and social difficulties. Be a diligent student of the Word.

"Drop thy still dews of quietness,
'Til all our strivings cease,
Take from our lives the strain and stress
And let our ordered lives confess,
The beauty of thy peace."
—*Edwin A. Shoemaker.*

Are you getting "spring fever" these days, when you can hardly wait to get out and dig and plant? Here is a splendid article by Sister Van Horn, which will encourage you and make you still more enthusiastic:

THE VALUE OF A GARDEN CLUB IN THE GRANGE

The Grange is composed primarily of people living on farms or in rural communities and having experience in gardening, especially the vegetable gardening common to rural people.

Through the ritual, the Grange teaches the importance of selecting good seed, cultivating the soil, pruning trees and vines, and eradicating weeds. It also teaches the value of flowers to beautify and make our homes cheerful.

For these reasons a Garden Club is a means of creating new interest and activity in the Grange. Working together in any endeavor stirs interest and enthusiasm in the individual. While some are more interested in growing things to eat, everybody likes beautiful flowers and can be encouraged to beautify their surroundings by working together in a Garden Club.

The Club should have its own officers and hold regular meetings. Here the members have plenty of time to exchange experiences in cultivating and propagating different plants. Most Clubs have a plant exchange. This gives the members an opportunity to secure, by exchange with other members, a variety of plants, bulbs and shrubs without buying them. Another saving of money may be made by quantity buying of tools, plants, etc., thus receiving a discount.

State College will supply club members with monthly letters telling what to plant each month or what should be done in the garden. This service can be arranged through your County Agent, who will also be glad to help you secure speakers for your meetings or hold demonstrations in your community.

To promote interest for the vegetable gardener plan a "Garden Tour" for a season when the gardens are most likely to be at their best and on this day have the gardens judged by a competent person and prizes awarded according to the score previously decided upon by the Club. The score can be based upon variety, quantity, quality, arrangement and general condition. This plan will encourage (1) growing some vegetables not previously grown in most home gardens that should be grown, (2) larger quantity grown so there will be plenty to can for winter use, (3) careful selection of seed and better cultivation, (4) planting for the most convenience in cultivating, (5) keeping the garden clean.

Plan a Flower Show for the flower growers. To make the show a success start to plan early in the year. Decide what season of the year the show will be held (the exact date can be set several weeks before the show), what flowers will be at their best then, make a list of all such flowers, annua's and perennials, specify the number of blooms required to constitute an exhibit, class to which the exhibits belong. Have the lists printed and give a list to each member as early in the year as possible so they have time to get plants started, see that there is a competent judge for the show. Ribbons and prizes may be used as awards.

Not only is there a definite benefit in these activities to members of the Garden Club but it will interest all Grange members, awaken the community to the advantages of the Club, give publicity to the Grange and create a greater interest in its work.
—*Cora S. Van Horn, Bedford County.*

Mrs. Harold Allebach,
Worthy Pomona of State Grange

In those vernal seasons of the year
When the air is calm and pleasant
It were an injury and sullenness
against nature
Not to go out and see her riches
And partake in her rejoicing with
heaven and earth.
—*John Milton.*

THE GOOD SUBSTANTIAL SOUPS

Mock Turtle Soup

Clean a calf's head thoroughly, put on (including the tongue) with one onion, 2 stalks of celery and 2 carrots and salt to taste and let boil slowly until soft. Strain juice and cut up meat into small pieces. Take 2 tablespoonsful of butter and brown, then add 2 tablespoonsful of flour and blend well (it should be quite brown), add soup slowly, season with pepper, a suspicion of nutmeg and ground cloves. Then add meat and 2 hard boiled eggs cut up fine. Last add some quite small meat balls, cover and let boil for 20 minutes. For the meat balls take ½ pound of beef or pork and beef or left over beef, chop fine, then add 3 slices of soaked bread and 1 beaten egg, some chopped parsley and enough fine cracker crumbs to hold together, when dropped in boiling broth.

Oxtail Soup

After oxtail is cleaned thoroughly, cut in suitable pieces and put on with water. 1 onion cut fine, 2 stalks of celery, 3 carrots and 2 cups of canned tomatoes and salt and pepper to taste. Let cook slowly. When it starts to boil, add ½ cup of barley or rice and cook until meat is ready to fall off the bones.

Governor James ought to be highly commended for baning displays in Liquor Store windows. Says the Governor, "When the 18th amendment was knocked out, it was claimed: We want liquor made legally available to the persons who want to consume it, and we want its traffic freed from the breakdown in law and order which has accompanied its consumption during prohibition." It was not said however, we want it on every street corner, in residential sections, near churches or schools, or that we want it plastered in an offensive manner across the pages of newspapers and magazines, or gaudy displays in show windows, nor do we want its sale to be accompanied by social evils. We are with you heart and soul on that subject, Governor. It is one of the goals of the Home Economics Committee to eradicate the obnoxious liquor advertisements both on the road and in the newspapers and magazines.

The following very timely article was secured through the efforts of Sister Ethel Richards. Sister Richards tells us, that Dr. Motose is a most interesting and charming gentleman, an alumnus of Tokio University, a world traveller and formerly

did research work for Luther Burbank. He is also an expert on roses and is engaged in further research work in Pennsylvania at the present time.

MARIJUANA

The Federal and state authorities all agree that the marijuana habit has started to spread, and that it is becoming increasingly serious every day. Hereafter the public will hear more and more about dangers of marijuana smoking through their radios, magazines and newspapers. Even now, a large section of the public is marijuana conscious. Just mention the name "marijuana" to your friends and watch the reaction. You will find they are quite interested on the subject matter, but without a concrete knowledge of it. It may be well to get acquainted with the subject at this early stage and be one of the first to join the crusade against that noxious weed.

The marijuana weed, from which marijuana cigarettes are made, is a plant of many nomenclatures and aliases. It is spelled MARIJUANA, pronounced MARIHUANA, nicknamed Mary Warner, and adored as Marie Juanita. In commerce, it is known as the Indian hemp. Its botanical names are Cannabis sativa and Cannabis indica.

The marijuana is an erect plant with angular stems and branches. Its height varies from three to nine feet, at maturity, depending on the condition of soil and climate. As a rule, it grows to about four or five feet in Pennsylvania. Its saw-like leaves are alternate and opposite. There are seven, eight and often nine leaflets on each leaf-stem. The inflorescence is not ornamental as a garden specimen, although its leaves are attractive. Its younger stems and leaves have a peculiar narcotic odor. The older branches have a ropy smell. The upper branches, the young stems and the leaves are unpleasantly sticky to the touch.

The marijuana seeds were originally brought to Mexico from the Old World by the Spaniards. It was later introduced to the Thirteen Colonies. Both the Mexican and the American colonists used the marijuana or Indian hemp plant for making hemp ropes, clothes and other legitimate articles of commerce. For this reason, it became widely cultivated, from the Gulf of Mexico to the New England states and the mid-west. During the several centuries, the people of the North American continent have considered the Indian hemp as a harmless and very useful plant, and no one ever thought of using it as a substitute for tobacco. It is true that liquid extracts from the plant were used in Asia Minor and India for many centuries, but this fact was not known to the American planters.

Unfortunately, one day an intelligent bum (in fact, all bums are so intelligent that they can keep their body and soul together without labor) decided that it was too much bother to run down to a village general store on the bank of Rio Grande to procure a package of tobacco. Inasmuch as he was sitting very comfortably on top of a bundle of Indian hemp, which his employer had directed him to dry, he resorted to a procedure that required the least expenditure of muscular energy, namely, the transference of the nearest hemp leaves to his pipe. Then he ignited it and commenced to smoke. To his surprise, he learned it had a narcotic "kick" with a subsequent symphony of happiness and carefreeness, smiles and tears, humors and anguishes, exultations and depressions, and gradually leading up to the inevitable marijuana crescendo of morbid feelings, including the desire to mutilate and kill without provocations. We do not know whether he received another kind of "kick" from his employer that day, but we do know that he passed the information to other gentlemen of leisure on both banks of Rio Grande. Since then, the Indian hemp or marijuana smoking began to spread on the North American continent.

Marijuana may be found growing widely scattered in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and many other states. In the early days, Pennsylvania grew a large quantity of the narcotic weed for legitimate purposes. In some of the states, especially Ohio and Illinois, marijuana may be found growing wild in pastures and on roadsides. Since its misuse became a social menace, much progress has been made to destroy it. The plant looks so much like some species of weeds found along roadsides that it may be mistaken as such. The tall, innocent looking weed found at the back of your house or barn, on your farm or along the village alleyways may sometimes turn out to be the outlaw of the plant world.

The active principle of marijuana is the reddish oil or resin called cannabinol. It acts like opium and is used abroad to relieve pain and to produce sleep. It is habit forming like all other narcotics.

When marijuana is smoked, it produces a series of physical and mental states peculiar to that drug. During the first stage, the marijuana smoker's senses become super-sensitive. He could see, smell, taste, feel and hear far better than the normal person. For a short time, he shall find himself in a position to execute difficult tasks or conquer obstacles which are beyond his normal power. During the second stage, his world gradually loses its dimensional proportion and time begins to slow-down like a car under a brake. He begins to lose his reasoning power and sense perceptions. His sorrows, anguishes, worries and memories disappear. His world becomes carefree, pleasant and exceedingly humorous. During the third stage, the bottom of his pleasant and humorous world begins to fall off into the abyss. His world commences to be dark and unpleasant. Waves of fear, anxiety, jealousy, hatred, sorrows, pains and disappointments begin to possess him. During the last stage, he will acquire a desire to commit murders, thefts and other crimes.

When a drug or smoke arouses pleasure or exhilaration only, there is no social problem. But when that smoke or drug, as in the case of marijuana, arouses a desire to kill, injure, steal or commit unusual, peculiar, cruel and psychopathic crimes, it becomes a serious social and civic problem which every organized society must take proper cognizance.

In many cities, marijuana cigarettes are sold to high school students and other adolescents. Such things would not happen if the parents and the public are fully informed of the nature and danger of marijuana by their newspaper, magazines, clubs and religious organizations.—*Thomas Motose.*

PAPER YOUR HOME for 90¢ PER ROOM
You can paper the average room with high-grade, artistic wall paper for as little as 90 cents—by buying at lowest prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for ceilings and borders as well as walls. Write today.
PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 109 Philadelphia, Pa.

The following are the rules for our Achievement Contest. We hope that a great many Granges will enter it and compete for the two prizes offered:

ACHIEVEMENT CONTEST

Project—Improvement in Grange Halls

	Points
1. *New Equipment*	
Curtains—each pair	2
Kitchen Utensils—eacs piece	2
Silverware—per dozen	4
Dishes—per dozen	4
Table Cloths—each	4
Oilcloth—each	3
Tables—each	5
Chairs—per dozen	10
Stove—(new)	26
Stove—(used)	15
Piano	20
Sink	15
2. *Improvement to Hall*	
New Floor or Covering	25
New Ceiling	25
Addition to Building	35
Rearrangement to Make Kitchen More Convenient.	25
Inside Toilet	20
3. *Redecorating*	
Walls	10
Woodwork	10
Painting of Tables and Chairs	10
4. *Home Economics Program During the Year*	30

(To be arranged with the Lecturer of the Grange and a copy of the program sent to the Chairman of the Pomona Home Economics Committee.)

All entries must be made by May 1st and the first inspection will be made soon thereafter. The contest

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 15 cents each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

The New Spring Fashion Magazine is 15 cents a copy, but may be obtained for 10 cents when ordered same time as pattern.

2534—Simple Sports Dress. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material.

2505—Bolero Jacket Suit for Daughter. Designed for sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1⅝ yards of 39-inch material for bolero and skirt; and 1⅜ yards of 39-inch material for blouse.

600—Fruit Motif Tea Towels. The pattern includes transfer of the motifs illustrated, material requirements, finishing and stamping instructions, diagrams of stitches and color and stitch guides and keys.

2997—Smart Cotton Home Frock. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yards of 39-inch material with 2 yards of ruffling and 2 yards of binding.

2548—New Basque Two-Piece Dress. Designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material for blouse and skirt and 3 yards of ruffling.

2587—New Softer Shirtwaist Dress. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material.

Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS
428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

will close November 1st and the award will be made at the following session of Pomona Grange. The final scoring will be left to the decision of the committee and in such instances as Additions to Buildings or Rearrangement to Make Kitchen More Convenient the number of points given will be dependent upon the amount of work done and will not exceed 40 or 30 points, as the case may be.

APRIL

April is a lady who doesn't know her mind
A cool month, a cruel month, a warm month and kind
April carries irises, and wears a purple gown,
April weeps in willow green, her yellow hair let down
Then she scatters crocus with utter lack of poise
And snatches up the treasured kites of freckled little boys.
April is a lovely month, of temperament and woe;
It is just as hard to live with her, as to see her go.

—*Virginia Brasier.*

Venango County Home Economics Committee assisted in putting on a most interesting program at their last Pomona. Their chairman, Mrs. William J. Parker, seems to be up and doing. She and her coworkers held a tureen dinner at her home, at which time they made royal blue velveteen covers for the officers stations. They also had a cake and salad contest, which proved a huge success.

Our Juvenile Granges

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

OUR MOTTO FOR 1939, "LET US HELP ONE ANOTHER"

By the time this reaches your eyes, you will doubtless have learned that we have a new National Juvenile Superintendent, Mrs. Margaret H. Caldwell of Greensboro, N. C.

I think, we should pause right here to think with appreciation of the service that has been rendered by our retiring Superintendent, Mrs. Susan Freestone. She has been very active and efficient. Many of us, who have learned to know and love her and to depend on her friendly advice and council, feel a distinct sense of loss, and are indeed sorry that she has felt it necessary to give up the work.

However, we are happy that Mrs. Caldwell has been chosen as her successor. We know nothing about her experience in Juvenile work, but we do know that she is a very lovely and gracious lady. Those who were at Harrisburg when the National Grange met there in 1937, will remember with pleasure the charming family group which comprised the youngest State Master at that meeting, his wife, Mrs. Caldwell, and their small son.

So evidently, our new Superintendent is in close touch with, and vitally interested in, the Juvenile age group. We feel confident that the organization will prosper under her supervision. As Pennsylvania Juveniles, we welcome her heartily and wish her all success.

CONTESTS

At your very next meeting—if you have not already done so—will you bring up the subject of the two Juvenile contests that are being sponsored by the National Grange; the Essay Contest and the Achievement Contest.

It would be well if we could start work on our essays now while we are in school. I know how easy it is to let that sort of work slip from the mind during vacation.

You will enjoy working on this contest because the subject chosen is such a fine one for us to think about. It is, "The Ideal Community." The rules governing it are as follows,—

Eligibility: All members in good standing in a Juvenile Grange who are not more than 15 years of age on Aug. 1, 1939.

Length of essay: Not more than 400 words.

Preparation: Essays must be written with pen and ink or with a typewriter, on one side of the paper only. The contestant's name and address and the name of the Juvenile Grange shall appear in the upper left hand corner of the first page. Naturally the place of the Grange in this ideal community will be given special consideration.

The contest in each Juvenile Grange shall be in charge of the Matron. The Matron, the State Juvenile Superintendent, and the National Juvenile Superintendent shall appoint appropriate committees in their respective Granges to judge the papers. The prizes shall be awarded upon decisions made by these committees.

All essays must be in the hands of your Matron by August 1. The best essay from each Grange snall be mailed to the State Juvenile Superintendent under postmark not later than August 20, 1939. The best essay from each state shall be mailed to the National Superintendent, Mrs. Caldwell, under postmark not later than September 20, 1939. If not received on time, they will be scored down.

The National Grange is giving four prizes in this contest: First prize, $20.00; second prize, $15.00; third prize, $10.00; and fourth prize, $5.00.

For the best essay in each state, a silver medal will be awarded.

The Achievement Contest you are all more or less familiar with from other years. We should have many more Juveniles working on this contest than we have had in previous years. Not all who enter can win a money prize, but you can surely win something, for no Juvenile can really work in this contest without being a better organization at the end of the year than it was at the beginning. Will you write now to the National Superintendent for the Achievement Contest score card, and begin checking off the different items as you complete the work?

SPRING PROGRAMS

When this reaches you, Spring will have turned that well-known corner around which she has been lurking for several weeks. You will have met her face to face and will be reveling in all the sights and sounds that make the season so dear to boys and girls as well as to older people. You will have put away all the tiresome snow shovels and will be getting out the fishing tackle and base ball bats.

If there is any season of the year that says "come out of doors" it is the spring. With Arbor and Bird days at hand you will find many good subjects around which to build Grange programs. You will also find good projects in tree setting and the building of bird houses. But perhaps you have used these subjects until they have become rather hackneyed and would like to turn some where else for program material this spring. Well, I know of no more delightful place than a swamp. Marshy places and bogs seem to be just teeming with the most interesting forms of plant and animal life at this time of year. No matter where you live you may become acquainted with this material for I am sure there is a swamp near you. In Pennsylvania, swamps have a surprising habit of appearing on the tops of the highest hills as well as in the low lands.

Of course, the first thing that comes to your mind when you think of spring and swamps is "peepers." And we could build a whole program around this humble frog, about which we know so much and yet so little. Do you know, for instance, that the smaller the frog the shriller their call? That the peepers are adult frogs only about an inch long? That their call can be heard for a mile?

Do you know that they do not live in swamps at all but in the woods? That they are sometimes found in the tops of the tallest trees? That they only come to the swamps and ponds to lay their eggs? That when we hear their call on warm spring evenings we may know that they are migrating?

Do you know how long the peepers stay around the marshes? How long it is before the tadpoles become frogs and in their turn take to the woods? Do you know how many eggs one female may lay? Can you tell these from the eggs of other frogs? Or the eggs of any frog from those of a toad?

Can you tell by the color of the throat, when you catch a peeper whether your froglet is a male or a female? Do you know that all the calls you hear come from the male? Have you ever placed one of these greyish little fellows on a brown leaf and watched him change color?

These are only a few of the many interesting facts to be learned about peepers. And peepers are only one of a great number of interesting things to be found in a swamp.

There are other members of the frog family. Various kinds of turtles. Myriads of insects. Can you identify all these common swamp insects; springtails, midges, crane-flies, mayflies, dragonflies, and damselflies?

We all know the beautiful red winged blackbird. Did you know that they come to your locality in four distinct groups? First, very early come the stronger males, who drive away any obnoxious birds and take over the territory. Then comes the stronger female. Then later the immature males, and last of all the immature females.

Do you know the little marsh wren? Have you ever seen a blue heron standing absolutely motionless by the side of a pond? There are indeed lovely things to be seen in swampy places. Some of them we can make collections of and bring them into our Grange meetings. Others we can only bring by telling about them.

I hope you have talks on your programs. To be able to get up on your feet and tell a group of people something in a clear and interesting way is a very fine thing. If we do nothing else in our Juvenile Granges, we should cultivate this skill. I will give you a very simple rule to follow, if you are asked to give a talk about one of these swamp inhabitants, for instance. First, go to a good encyclopedia and read all you can find about it. Then write down just two or three of the most interesting, so that you can remember to tell it without looking at your notes. Then go out and find the thing and study it for yourself and tell something that you learned about it. Try to make your talk so interesting that others will want to go and see it for themselves. Bring a speciman with you, if it is possible.

Some of the most unusual and interesting plant life in Pennsylvania is to be found in and around swamps. Some of these are so rare that they should be gathered very carefully and sparingly.

The cardinal flower, the showy lady's slipper, indian pipes, the sun dew the pitcher plant, are all rare but so lovely and interesting that we are justified in bringing a speciman in for study if we can not all go to see them growing.

There are some lovely poems that you can easily find to use with your swamp program. "To a Waterfowl," by Bryant; "The Redwing," by Bliss Carman, or "Jack in the Pulpit," by Rupert Holland.

I don't need to tell you that you might sing that song about the pussy willow or the one about the frog in yonder pool. Any of your members who have enjoyed a week in any young people's camp in Pennsylvania know them.

You can close your program with this game. Draw, or cut out the pictures of ten things found in swamps, a frog, a turtle, a wild duck, a beaver, etc. Paste these on the floor in different parts of the room. Divide into couples. Give each couple pencil and paper. Say they are to see who can complete their swamp collection first. Have someone play a march. All march until the music stops, when each couple runs to get on one of the pictures—no pushing please—write down what you have found. Repeat until music has started and stopped eight or ten times. See who has made the largest collection.

McKEAN COUNTY GRANGES LEAD THE WAY IN COMMENDABLE PROJECT

A good example of a well-developed program for county improvement under Grange leadership, rather than intermittent and unorganized efforts, is supplied by McKean County Pomona in Pennsylvania, which gives promise of many gratifying results.

This alert Pomona organization has laid out for the year a series of "Neighbor Nights," which have as a general theme "Forces contributing to the building of a better rural life in McKean county." Nine meetings of the Pomona have been scheduled for the year, one each at a subordinate, when the theme program will be carried out and a specific sub-topic will constitute the basis for the program of that particular meeting. The Pomona lecturer will be in charge, and the discussion features, etc., will all be carefully prepared. The host Grange is expected to provide the program.

Here are the nine topics which will be considered at the meetings of the year, all with local bearing upon the general theme: "Grange Influence," "The Rural Church," "Our School System," "Good Citizenship," "County and Community Fairs," "State College and the Farm," "Home Economics," "4-H Club," "Rural Recreation."

This well-planned program series in Pennsylvania is being closely watched by Grange leaders in other sections of the country, and quite possibly opens up a new plan of educational leadership for Pomona Granges.

Tilly—Henry says my face is a poem.

Willy—Which of the lines does he like best?

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

POMONA HOME ECONOMICS CONFERENCE

Seventy women from all parts of Washington County, members of the Home Economics Committee of Pomona Grange, held a conference in Chapter Hall in West Wheeling Street, Saturday afternoon, February 25. They represented 20 of the County's 23 Granges.

Mrs. Claire White, of Hickory, chairman of Pomona Home Economics, presided. The committee had previously met and organized, electing Mrs. E. H. Fulton, Washington, as secretary, and Mrs. Robert McClelland, of Buffalo, as treasurer. The devotional service was conducted by Mrs. White.

A letter was read from Mrs. J. A. Boak, of New Castle, district chairman, expressing her regrets at being unable to attend. The following projects were approved for the ensuing year:

1. An active Home Economics Committee in every Grange: a, One or more representatives at each quarterly meeting; b, Sponsor or help with program each quarter; c, Apple pie contest.
2. High score.
3. Music fund.
4. Scholarship fund.
5. Exemplification of degree work: a, Installation team; b, 1st and 2nd degree team; c, 3rd and 4th degree team.
6. Finance: a, Contribute to County projects, such as bake sale, etc.
7. Dramatics: a, One-act plays; b, Three-act plays; c, Amateur hour.
8. Juvenile: a, Children's program; b, Juvenile Grange; c, Sponsor 4-H Club.
9. Temperance — Drugs as well as liquor.
10. Your own choice.

A $5 prize is offered for completing all projects.

The following Home Economics Deputies were appointed: Mrs. Clare White for Jefferson, Cross Creek, Burgettstown, Paris and Cross Creek Village Granges; Mrs. Robert McClelland for Independence, Gretna, Buffalo, Prosperity and Claysville; Mrs. Charles Hackney for Davis, Washington, Amity, Chestnut Ridge and Eureka; Mrs. John G. Crumrine for Pawnee, Scenery Hill, Deemston and West Pike Run; Mrs. E. H. Fulton for North Strabane, Fallowfield, Ginger Hill and Millers Run.

Mrs. W. D. Phillips gave a very interesting report on the scholarship fund. Mrs. Ed Walker spoke on 4-H Club work. Music was furnished by Ethel Hutchison, Claysville, and Dorothy and Richard Crile, Eureka Grange. Refreshments were served by county committee. Mrs. Charles Hayden, Mrs. W. T. Phillips and Mrs. F. C. McElwain poured.

McKEAN COUNTY NEWS

On March 8, Ceres Grange was host to the McKean County Pomona Grange. The meeting being one of the finest that has been held in the county for some time. We had the pleasure of having Past Master Dewey with us who installed the following officers, for a term of two years. Master, Mr. J. T. Haynes; Overseer, Mrs. Rowena Burger; Lecturer, Mr. H. J. Rice; Steward, Mr. Raymond Peterson; Asst. Steward, Mr. W. A. Ross; Chaplin, Rev. J. H. Bailey; Treasurer, Mr. R. C. Fuller; Secretary, Mrs. Raymond Peterson; Gate Keeper, Mr. Elmer Mullen; Ceres, Mrs. O. Canfield; Pomona, Mrs. George Hackett; Flora, Mrs. Elias Smith. All officers were present to be installed and all persons on program were present.

Among the topics for discussion and talks were Hospital Care Insurance, by C. W. Lillibridge; Program Building, H. J. Rice. He stated that every program should include three things. First — solid matter, for practical thought; second, music, for recreation; and third, humor, for laughter. Brothers W. A. Ross, Mrs. George Hackett and Past Master Dewey spoke on the above subjects respectively.

Mr. Simmons, of State College, explained and showed us very interesting pictures on making maple sugar.

In the evening a class of twenty-six candidates were instructed in the fifth degree. Following initiation a short play, Managing a Husband, was given by Ceres Grange, after which Frank Mathews played several selections on a dulcimer, which was over a hundred years old. He was accompanied by his son Vincent on a Guitar.

To close the meeting Past Master Dewey spoke on Great Characters I Have Met in the Grange. He mentions the greatest he had met were the women who worked in the kitchen. Brother Henry Rice was mentioned as being the greatest Grange character in McKean Co. he had met.

The Executive Committee announced the next meeting would be held at Crosby with Norwich Grange as host. The next meeting will include memorial services and presentation of Silver Star certificates.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

At the regular quarterly meeting of Pomona Grange No. 3, the Secretary was instructed to send you and the Bureau of Safety, State Revenue Department, the following resolution passed by Pomona:

"That whereas, So many lives are needlessly lost through careless and reckless driving of automobiles and from the breaking of existing laws; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By Brandywine Grange, No. 60, that we believe that a larger percentage of the monies obtained from automobile licenses should be expended in providing safety on the roads, and for the enforcement of existing laws; be it further

"Resolved, That we petition the State Grange, its executive and legislative bodies to exert every effort to have existing traffic laws strengthened wherever necessary, and to work to the end that traffic laws, regulations and traffic lights shall be made uniform in all states."

Daylight Saving Time

Whereas, That which is called "Daylight Saving Time" is really "Daylight Wasting Time" as shown by the following points:

1. Daylight Saving Time is not American.
2. There is but one "Legal Time," and that is "U. S. Standard Time," and should be so recognized and used.
3. It prevents rural people from attending church services.
4. It changes "School Hours" from reasonable to unreasonable hours, which is detrimental to the interests of school and home.
5. It changes the time of a work day in the rural districts, to the disadvantage in performing domestic activities on the farm.
6. It causes useless hardships, for the rural population, to get the services from business places and institutions which are so justly theirs.
7. It is the means of never-ending entanglements in all travel schedules.
8. In short, it promotes community, State, and nation-wide confusion.

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Pomona No. 2, of Cumberland County, Pa., go on record as being entirely opposed to "Daylight Saving Time."

Monroe Grange, No. 362,
Cumberland County—
Master, H. A. Orr;
Secretary, Mrs. Hoch.

Committee—
P. G. Beistline,
A. L. Grissinger.

MUSIC FESTIVAL FOR RURAL CHORUSES AND CHOIRS

Plans are under way for the Seventh Annual Rural Chorus Festival to be held at State College, Thursday afternoon, June 15. This festival is a feature of the Annual Farmer's Field Day program of The Pennsylvania State College.

All rural organizations, such as granges, churches, P. T. A.'s, and others are eligible. Rural means the open country and settlements under 2,500 population. Organizations meeting in larger towns are accepted as rural, provided over half of the members are farm residents. Also, the groups must be essentially adult and non-school.

Where more groups from certain areas enter than can be accommodated at the State Festival, county or district eliminations will be held. All local eliminations should be conducted prior to May 20.

Each chorus will sing a required number and an optional selection which may be either sacred or secular.

Additional information and a copy of the rules may be secured from your county agricultural extension association office.

GRANGE OPPOSES "UNEVEN" CUT IN PRICES OF MILK

Venango Conuty Pomona Grange, at a session held Saturday, Feb. 25, opposes an "uneven" cut in the price of milk made effective recently in the Pittsburgh area.

In a resolution adopted at the meeting the Grange states:

"Whereas, The retail price of milk has been reduced in the Pittsburgh district by the milk board ruling, and

"Whereas, This order placed approximately three-fourths of the cut on the producer and one-fourth on the dealer; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Venango County Pomona Grange, go on record as opposing such an uneven cut and we propose that this cut be divided about equally between producer and dealer."

Members of the resolution committee who passed the resolution are: Norman Rough, C. F. Hunsberger and F. C. Sterrett.

Prize winners in the cake and salad contest conducted by the home economics chairman and announced at the meeting are:

Cake contest—Mrs. R. D. Skelly of Scrubgrass, first; Mrs. Lloyd McFadden of Scrubgrass, second; and Mrs. Singleton of Galloway, third. Salad contest—Mrs. Norman Mays of Scrubgrass, first; Mrs. R. D. Skelly of Scrubgrass, second; and Mrs. Sanner of Oakland, third.

GRANGERS OF RICHLAND ENTERTAINED CHILDREN

Recently a very unusual program was enjoyed at the Richland Grange meeting when the Grange entertained twenty children living at the Community Children's Home, Quakertown, which is in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bolnik, the superintendent and Matron.

These children furnished a program of sacred music. This included solos, trios and chorus numbers. Recitations and exercises also were enjoyed.

Mr. Bolnik spoke briefly, explaining the operation of the home under the new community plan.

An offering which amounted to $25 was received from the members and donated in the name of the Grange to the home. A large supply of provisions brought by the members was also given to the institution.

Through the generosity of one of the Grange members, the Grange had a return visit by Paul Todt, Allentown, and his dog, "Pal," the dog with a "human mind." Mr. Todt and his dog gave an interesting program before the Grange some months ago and this second visit was provided especially for the children from the home. They were much impressed by the intelligence displayed by the dog in the many stunts which he performed at the command of his master.

During the past year Richland Grange has been outstanding for its many meetings with other organizations of the community.

Besides the annual meeting with the Quakertown Rotary Club, the Grange has fraternized with the American Legion, has attended services in a body in the Richlandtown Lutheran Church, coöperated with the Friends' peace movement and it climaxed the activities with this week's recognition of the noble work done at the children's home.

Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served at the close of the program.

The home economics committee, consisting of Mrs. Ely R. Fretz, Mrs. Harry F. Landis and Mrs. Henry S. Johnson, had charge of the arrangements for this program and also provided individual gifts for each of the twenty-seven children in the home.

ECONOMY TOWNSHIP GRANGE HAS SHOWN STEADY GROWTH

From the small organization formed two years ago, Economy Township Grange has grown until it now has a membership of 168, according to a history of the group prepared in connection with the formal dedication of the new Grange hall, held December 9.

Formed in 1936

In October, 1936, a meeting was held in the Henry Amsler home to consider the organization of a Grange for the community. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp Fullerton of Lawrence County, Mr. and Mrs. O. Walker Shannon and Mrs. Gilbert Sohn, Rochester, were present to explain the advantages of the organization.

Another meeting was held in the social rooms of the Rehoboth Lutheran church a few days later. It was decided then that a Grange would be organized. On Oct. 14, 1936 a meeting was held for the purpose of election and installation of officers. This meeting was in charge of State Deputy W. Sharp Fullerton, Pomona

Master O. Walker Shannon, Ralph Hartenbaugh and Mrs. Gilbert Sohn, and officers were elected and the Grange was organized.

A building committee was appointed in 1937, composed of Charles F. Friel, Edward Blank, William Hoenig, Jr., Howard E. Gross and George Rosenbauer was appointed. Plans for the building were agreed upon and ground was broken May 21, 1938. The actual construction of the building began about July 1 and it was completed a few weeks ago. The first meeting in the new hall was held November 22 at which time 69 new members were admitted to the Order.

As a community project, Economy Grange donated a 50-foot steel flagpole to the Economy consolidated school and erected it on "Flag Day," June 14.

The following poem was written by Robert Mauchline, Jr., a member of Economy Grange, and read at the dedication:

We Dedicate Our Grange

We dedicate our Grange today with Pride,
And humbly ask our Maker to reside
Within these walls that stoutly stand
An emblem of the gracious land
Where Faith and Hope and Charity abide.

We dedicate our Grange today with Zeal,
May we in mind and body set our seal,
And plan to work and grow as well,
And as a living Model, tell
Some worthwhile purpose here we feel.

We dedicate our Grange today to Age,
As reverently we backward turn a page,
May Age find here a waiting cozy chair—
And written, spoken,—everywhere—
Is Welcome, welcome to you—Sage.

We dedicate our Grange today to Youth,
May children's laughter echo here in truth,
And as they more in stature grow,
Reveal to us—with outward glow—
The lessons that the Bible tells of Ruth.

Thus, we dedicate our Grange today, to all,
And ask again that God may bless this Hall,
May Faith and Hope and Charity abound—
Good friends and neighbors here be found,
One thought—from wall to wall.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY GRANGES

WHEREAS, The initial area test for Bang's Disease and subsequent retest has been conducted by the State and Federal Bureaus of Animal Industry in a most orderly and efficient manner with such courteous consideration of the rights of the individual farmer as to commend itself to all unprejudiced persons which was also characteristic of the previous Tuberculin test; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Pomona Grange express its appreciation of such service in the adoption of this resolution and further request that in the future there be no deviation in this State from the policy of employing a trained and efficient body of men, both State and Federal, for this work, as it may further develop in the State; and be it further

Resolved, That we request that an adequate appropriation be made for the Bang's Disease eradication in this State on the present area program, in order that the health of farmers' families and that of other consumers of raw milk may be safeguarded and protected.

GRANGE ASKS LOWER LICENSE

A reduced license fee to not more than ten dollars for farm trucks of a one and one-half ton capacity or less was favored by Pomona Grange No. 5 composed of subordinate Granges of Columbia and lower Luzerne Counties, which met recently.

The Granges also in resolution favored a law which would prohibit any governmental official—national, state or county, either elective or appointive—from serving in any political party in any official capacity during their term of governmental office.

The resolution favoring a reduced license fee for trucks stated that trucks of ton or ton and a half capacity are average for the farm and the majority of these are used only for farm operation and the marketing of farm products.

Licenses for these trucks are now around $26.40, the resolution states, and this is termed "exorbitant" in the light of the increasing number of trailers of all types appearing on the highway which are licensed for five dollars. The trailers were declared "a nuisance to the traveling public" and asserted they have "become a hazard."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

WHEREAS, The money paid into the motor fund by the users of Pennsylvania's highways is derived from the use of every class of road and street, also from tax on gasoline and oil used on farms, and

WHEREAS, The principle of fair-play strongly suggests that an equitable share of these funds should be allocated to every political subdivision of the state, to be used for maintenance or construction and reconstruction of local roads and streets in order that local property taxes might be reduced, therefore be it

Resolved, That our Legislative Committee be and hereby is instructed to make an effort to secure passage of the Home Rule Road and Street Tax Relief Bill No. 192, which would allocate thirty-four million dollars of motor funds to the political subdivisions of the state, on a combined mileage and population basis, and to be spent under the direction of local officers.

WHEREAS, Many thousands of miles of the State system of secondary roads are still unimproved, and usually in a deplorable condition, due to neglect of maintenance operations, now therefore be it

Resolved, That we oppose any increase in the mileage of road on the State system until the present mileage is all improved and properly maintained.

WHEREAS, Act 51-A, which appropriated money to the State Highway Department to be spent for maintenance of township roads has failed in its purpose, has caused much damage, by neglect, to our roads and has pleased nobody, and

WHEREAS, To continue the present method of administration of the funds would be only the continuation of an expensive blunder, therefore be it

Resolved, That we ask the legislature to amend this act so as to provide that the unexpended balance in the fund be allocated on a combined mileage and population basis to the townships, in cash, to be expended under the direction of the supervisors.

NORTHUMBERLAND POMONA ADOPTS MANY RESOLUTIONS

Pomona Grange No. 31, met in the Northumberland Grange Hall, February 18th, with Ralph Musser, of Buffalo Valley Grange, Pomona Master presiding. The meeting was well attended at all three sessions which proved very busy ones.

The reports of the thirteen Granges comprising this Pomona showed a gain in membership within the last quarter.

The literary program consisted of two features. Miss May Mackin, of Philadelphia, National Lecturer of the W. C. T. U., gave a lecture, the subject being "Good Citizenship." She placed the blame for crime on lack of discipline in home, failure of schools to develop character and the unholy alliance between the underworld and politics. She stressed the fact that public sentiment can do much to prevent crime and bad government.

Sara Ellen Schnure and George Epler conducted a Quizzical Quiz.

The new degree team of which Leon Epler of Northumberland Grange is captain and John Moyer of Turbot Grange, presented the degree work very efficiently in the evening. Much credit is due them for their splendid work. The team will meet the last Monday in March and the last Monday of each month thereafter. The Masters-Lecturers conference will meet at the same time.

Mrs. John Moyer was appointed chairman of the Home Economics Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved by Pomona Grange No. 31, in regular session assembled, That we commend the present state administration for its embarking on a course of economy in government and earnestly petition for a steadfast adherence to such a policy in fact as well as in a desirable end to be obtained.

WHEREAS, Recent changes in Pennsylvania Power and Light Company rate schedules have resulted in very greatly increasing the electrical costs to many rural consumers, and

WHEREAS, Such rates are not in line with those of other electric companies to their rural patrons, and

WHEREAS, We deem as highly exorbitant rates now applied to many rural consumers. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By Members of Pomona Grange No. 31, That we respectfully petition the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company and the Public Utility Commission for a rate readjustment to relieve this burden which has been placed on rural consumers.

WHEREAS, The Schmartz-Martin Wool Labeling Bill is now before the Congress of the United States for discussion, Senate Bill No. 162, House Bill No. 944, and

WHEREAS, The passage of this bill will not only benefit the producers of wool, but also the consuming public by causing all woolen manufacturers to stamp their manufactured product as to contents and genuineness, and to a very great measure prohibit the substitution of shoddy materials, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Pomona Grange No. 31, approve and endorse this resolution and go on record to communicate with the United States Senators and Representatives, from Pennsylvania, and urge them to vote in the affirmative on this respective bill, be it

Resolved, That Pomona Grange No. 31, hereby extend to Northumberland Grange No. 218, our sincere appreciation for the bountiful provision made for our entertainment. Be it hereby

Resolved, That Pomona Grange No. 31, go on record as opposed to the recently increased Pennsylvania Power and Light service rates on hatcheries. Be it

Resolved, That Pomona Grange No. 31 go on record as favoring a change in the teacher tenure law as to the two year probationary period for inexperienced teachers, provided that it is not abused on account of the annual increments for teachers. And, we do also think that the separate school districts should have the authority to say whether they wanted to keep a married woman as teacher. Be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Pomona Grange No. 31, believe there should be a constitutional provision requiring payment of previous year's tax as a qualification for voting. Be it

Resolved, That we the members of Pomona Grange No. 31, appreciate the action of Governor James in the selection of our State Grange Secretary, Brother John H. Light, as Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania. Be it

Resolved, That we the members of Pomona Grange No. 31, heartily approve the recommendation of Governor James that the number of licensed roadhouses be reduced to lowest possible number. Be it also

Resolved, That we commend our Honorable Court in its recent action to fine and order closed places which operate on Sunday. Be it also

Resolved, That we urge our citizens and juries to act in close conjunction with the State Police in prohibiting drunken driving.

GOOD SEED IMPORTANT

Pennsylvania farmers could greatly reduce the cost of producing their crops by sowing only the best seed, reports the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Although losses are brought about in a number of different ways, there are five factors which are chiefly responsible.

The variety and source of growth of seed should be given careful consideration. It is a well-known fact that some varieties of corn, wheat and other seed will produce a better yield in certain regions than other varieties.

The quality of the seed should always be given serious attention. A few years ago in an experiment carried on for seven years, sixty-two bushels of oats per acre were grown from large seeds and only forty-seven bushels per acre from small seeds, both being selected from the same stock and grown under exactly the same conditions each year. The difference between sixty-two bushels and forty-seven bushels, or fifteen bushels per acre, is clear profit.

Perhaps the greatest loss to the farmer is caused by the sowing of seeds which have not been tested for purity. Many farmers in Pennsylvania are still sowing wheat that contains cockle. One to two per cent of cockle may cause a discount of three cents per bushel, while three to five per cent will cause as much as eleven cents discount. Cockle is only one of the many weed seeds which can be detected through testing for purity.

Seeds with a high percentage of germination are necessary for a profitable crop. It is a law of most agricultural states that seeds sold for seeding purposes shall show on the label the percentage of germination with the date when the test was made.

A few years ago the United States Department of Agriculture in coöperation with some experiment stations performed some experiments with rather startling results. Seed corn that gave 100 per cent germination but showed disease infection was matched against seed that showed no infection. The disease-free seed produced from ten to thirty per cent better yield than that produced by the infected seed.

In 1921 Pennsylvania enacted a seed law whose purpose is two-fold: first, to insure a supply of good clean seed, free from weeds and waste material for farmers' use; second, to protect the honest seedsmen and farmers against the practices of dishonest and careless seedsmen.

Farmers should buy from reliable seedsmen located within the State. Those who buy from mail order houses or other retailers outside the State can secure no protection under the Pennsylvania law. Farmers should always examine the tag which bears the analysis of the seed, and if the seedsman cannot produce a statement of the analysis, the farmer should refuse to buy. Quality and not price should be the main factor in purchasing seeds.

N. Y. MILK PROGRAM SUSPENDED PENDING SUPREME COURT APPEAL

Suspension of the marketing program regulating the handling of milk in the metropolitan New York area, pending the outcome of an appeal to the United States Supreme Court of a lower court ruling holding the plan invalid, was announced March 14, by the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements of the Department of Agriculture.

The program, in effect under an order and a supplemental marketing agreement, is being suspended as of February 1, 1939. The action was necessitated by the failure of a number of handlers to file reports for milk received during February and the difficulty of enforcing complete compliance because of the adverse lower court decision. The reports were essential in computing the price which handlers were to pay producers for February milk under the terms of the order. This price was to have been announced today (March 14) by the market administrator in charge of operations under the program.

A direct appeal to the Supreme Court of the lower court's ruling, rendered February 23 at Albany, N. Y., by Federal Judge Frank Cooper, has been requested of the Department of Justice by the Department of Agriculture. Judge Cooper's decision held the order invalid and declared unconstitutional certain provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 under which the program was in effect since September 1, 1938. The ruling was made in connection with efforts to obtain injunctions against four milk handlers alleged to be in violation of the program which establishes minimum prices to producers only and provides for a method under which handlers pay producers for their milk.

MILK PRODUCTION CONTINUES HIGH

Milk production on February 1 was about six per cent higher than a year earlier and nearly the same as the peak production for that date in 1932, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The average production per cow on February 1 was reported about seven per cent above the previous month and considerably above the average on that date for the past five years. The increase in production per cow is larger than average. Heavy feeding of grain and concentrates to dairy cattle is indicated. The average quantity of grain and concentrates fed per cow on February 1 was the highest for that date in six years. The number of milk cows and heifers two years old or over on farms in Pennsylvania January 1, 1939, was estimated at 896,000 head. This is an increase of one per cent and while relatively small, it represents the first change in milk cow numbers in three years. Increases in number of yearling heifers and heifer calves to be kept for milk are also expected. Milk production for the year 1938 of 4,627 million pounds for Pennsylvania is a little above last year, but the largest for several recent years. The average milk production per cow for the year 1938 in the State was 5,300 pounds.

The continued heavy milk production in January and February, due to moderate winter weather and plenty of feed, has caused an increase in the surplus supply in a number of the more important fluid milk markets. A few sharp downward adjustments were made in the prices paid producers for Class 1 milk and in retail prices to consumers. Decrease of seventy-six cents per hundredweight in prices paid producers for Class 1 milk was reported for Pittsburgh. A drop in the retail price of milk of two cents a quart to consumers was likewise reported for Pittsburgh. Retail prices for light cream at Pittsburgh were also reduced one to two cents on half-pint bottle units. Reductions were also made in producers' prices and consumers' retail prices at Trenton, New Jersey. Fluid prices in the Boston market were increased because an amended Federal order was issued last month and the inauguration of a Federal-State milk marketing program for the Lawrence and Lowell market areas resulted in price increases for these markets.

In recent months the receipts of fluid milk and cream in the eastern markets have been somewhat above a year earlier. It is probable that the recovery in business since last summer is having some effect in stimulating consumption.

The apparent consumption of manufactured dairy products, on a milk equivalent basis was 15 per cent larger than in December, 1937. While this level of consumption is unusually high compared with other years, it is not high in relation to the volume of production and stocks. A considerable part of the increase in apparent consumption was due to distribution of butter and evaporated milk through relief channels.

FARMER'S SHARE LESS IN 1938

The farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar in 1938 was the smallest in four years. The calculation covered a list of fifty-eight foods consumed annually by a typical workingman's family.

The share of the dollar going to farmers was forty cents in 1938, compared with forty-five cents in 1937, a low of thirty-three cents in 1932, and an average of fifty-three cents in 1913-1915, when this compilation was started.

The decline in the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar was the first since the drop from thirty-eight cents in 1931 to the twenty-six-year low of thirty-three cents in 1932.

The retail value of the fifty-eight foods totaled $321 in 1938. This was a decrease of about nine per cent from 1937. The farm value was $130 in 1938, a decrease of about nineteen per cent. The margin between the farm and retail values was $191, practically unchanged from 1937.

Improvement in 1939 consumer income over 1938, such as is now anticipated, should lead to some increase in the proportion of the consumer's food dollar received by farmers during the coming year.

CAMPAIGN FOR EARLY TUBERCULOSIS DIAGNOSIS

The chances of becoming a victim of tuberculosis are particularly numerous when one recalls that there are about 40,000 cases of tuberculosis in Pennsylvania of which about only one-fourth receive institutional care for some period during the year. Approximately half of those having the disease are unaware of it. These disseminators of tuberculosis germs are all about—in the homes, the schools, on the farms, in the factories and business offices, the playgrounds—in fact, wherever people gather.

Infection of children exposed to a tuberculosis school teacher or a fellow pupil, or of children attended by a maid or a nurse afflicted with active tuberculosis are only a few of many examples demonstrating how tuberculosis carriers endanger others. Once the seed has been implanted, the probability of active disease developing at a later date exists.

In view of these facts, it may be asked "Who is safe?" From what has been said, it should be obvious that to be safe one must play a double rôle in the larger program conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated organizations throughout the year and particularly stressed from year to year in its Early Diagnosis Campaign during the Spring. This year's campaign slogan, "Help Find *Early* Tuberculosis," warrants the support of everyone.

It should be the duty of every person to safeguard his own well-being, as well as to make certain that he is no menace to those about him. The helping hand of the family doctor and the educational facilities of the local Tuberculosis Association point the way to the need for periodic health examinations which are the only assurance that if tuberculous disease does develop, it will be detected early enough to offer a cure.

Specifically, the following are some of the activities in which everyone should participate:

First, it has been demonstrated that tuberculin testing of students in high schools and in schools of higher learning offers a rich field not only for detecting those already infected or diseased, but also of tracing the source of infection. In this way, new cases are constantly found and segregated and those infected are observed periodically to obviate the development of the destructive phases of tuberculosis.

Coöperation with the family doctor and the Tuberculosis Associations is one important way to aid in combating tuberculosis.

In this State the Early Diagnosis Campaign is conducted by the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society and its affiliated organizations throughout the State. The importance of this effort is emphasized by the fact that eight out of ten persons going to sanatoria are advanced cases.

Special material is available, including several leaflets entitled, "An Appeal to Leaders," "A Stitch in Time," and "A Heart-to-Heart Talk." One of the posters prepared emphasizes the slogan of the campaign—Help Find *Early* Tuberculosis—while another poster lists symptoms usually found indicating tuberculosis. Motion pictures on tuberculosis can be borrowed from the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society and its affiliated organizations.

In Memoriam

BOOB

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divine Master to remove from our midst, Sister Sadie F. Boob, a member of Clinton County Pomona No. 29; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we members of Pomona Grange No. 29 extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family; spread a copy on the minutes and have a copy sent to the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS for publication.

J. A. SAGER,
ELLA M. KRYDER,
T. C. KRYDER.
Committee.

McHATTIE

WHEREAS, It hath pleased the Great Master of the Universe to remove from the scenes of time to the realities of eternity, Mr. Wm. George McHattie, a charter member of Big Beaver Grange, No. 1578; be it

Resolved, That we the members of this subordinate go on record as testifying to his fidelity, ability and faithfulness as a Patron of Husbandry. That we extend to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy. That we spread this resolution upon our minutes and send a copy to the GRANGE NEWS for publication.

W. W. WILLIS,
GRACE E. MCHATTIE,
MRS. C. S. DUFF,
Committee.

JENNINGS

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to call from the scenes of earth, to the realities of a better life, our esteemed brother, Merton B. Jennings, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our most sincere sympathy, record it in our minutes, and publish it in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

L. W. SEE,
J. S. PATTON,
L. V. THAYER,
Hartstown Grange Committee
No. 1235.

NIEBAUER

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother Simon Niebauer, a Silver Star Member of St. Lawrence Grange No. 1168, who has been an active member of the Grange for thirty-two years and a prominent farmer of the community; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of St. Lawrence Grange, drape our charter for a period of thirty days in honor of his memory and extend to the bereaved family our most sincere sympathy for their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be recorded in our minutes, a copy be forwarded to the sorrowing family, and a copy be sent to the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS for publication.

FRANK ROPP,
GEO. LEIDEN,
HERMAN LEIDEN,
Committee.

Classified Column

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THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD, Monongahela, Pa.

"OLD-FASHIONED VIRTUES"

The Grange is one of the outstanding character-building institutions of our Commonwealth and nation. It includes the entire family in its organization, and it shares with the Home and the Church and School in fostering those high ideals of manhood and womanhood which are so essential to our generation.

Recently we turned in our study to an old book in which we found a list of cardinal virtues given by John Calvin to posterity. These are "old-fashioned" virtues, and some would relegate them to the "horse-and-buggy" days, but they are as applicable today as when written, and in our humble opinion, more needed today than ever before. Too often we shove aside these "virtues" and ignore the instruction of our fathers, only to discover at last the tragedy of our folly.

Let us look at these six Virtues, and then endeavor to rewrite them upon the door-posts of our hearts, and in the idealism of our homes and communities:

I. *Reverence.*

Reverence implies "faith in God" to which every Patron subscribes. In these days of expanding political machinery, and aggressive human power and dictatorships, the tendency is to give the glory to man rather than to God, and to depend upon human needs rather than divine.

Man is responsible for the distress and chaos and suffering in which he often finds himself these days, and we need to return to God, to acknowledge that apart from Him we can do nothing, and to pray reverently and earnestly "Thy will be done on earth even as it is done in heaven."

II. *Chastity.*

How often this word is forgotten and its relationship to character overlooked. To be chaste in mind and spirit, is to be clean and moral in all our social relationships, to be modest in our conduct and dress, and to be true to our marriage vows and to the Seventh Commandment, "Thou shalt not commit adultery."

The lack of chastity is breaking hearts and homes, and blasting the lives of children and youth. "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

III. *Sobriety.*

How we have violated this virtue! We have become an intemperate, and drunken generation. Modern saloons for men and women and too often for mere youth, are to be found everywhere, and the people are spending their money for that which is not bread. We shall reap the harvest of our wild oats for generations. The Grange is vocal in its protest against the liquor traffic, and constantly teaches the virtue of sobriety in all things.

IV. *Industry.*

The virtue which Calvin calls "industry" is the virtue of *"work."* We are in danger these days of giving the impression that it is disgraceful to have to work. The cry is for shorter hours and greater pay. The fathers of our country had calloused hands but strong characters. Let us remember the motto "Honor lies in honest toil," and may we become "workmen that needeth not to be ashamed."

V. *Honesty.*

Pope in his "Essay on Man" writes —"An honest man's the noblest work of God." We honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln who is affectionately called "Honest Abe," and we honor the memory of any man whose deeds are honest and whose character is true.

Honesty implies more than the mere payment of debts or the giving of just measure. It implies honesty in attitudes toward God and one's fellow-men. It is integrity of mind and soul. May we "in our dealings with our fellow-men be honest, be just, and fear not."

VI. *Frugality.*

The other virtue is a word that is seldom heard. To be frugal is not to be stingy or miserly, but to live within one's income, and to avoid extravagance. We have become an extravagant generation as individuals and as a nation. We have mortgaged everything, including the future of our republic. In our race to "keep up with the Jones" we have forgotten to practice frugality, to deny ourselves anything, and we shall have to pay for our spending spree. We may find ourselves morally and spiritually bankrupt.

Therefore, let us practice these "old-fashioned virtues" and "avoid intemperance in eating, drinking, and language; also in work and recreation; and whatever we do, strive to do well."

MILK SITUATION DISCUSSED

B. E. Steele, New Alexandria, a director of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association, was the guest speaker at the meeting of the Millier's Run Grange, held in the Cecil High School Feb. 23.

Mr. Steele explained the reason for the recent reduction in the wholesale price of milk paid to producers in the Pittsburgh district. Prices of milk were recently slashed with cuts ranging up to 76 cents a hundredweight for class one milk, which was reduced from $3.06 to $2.30. The lowest class of milk now brings $1.09, but the average price per hundredweight is $1.90. These prices were set by the State Milk Control Board. It is a compromise between those asked by the milk dealers around Pittsburgh and the D. S. C. A. The milk dealers are faced with a surplus of milk since the amount being produced in this district has greatly increased in the last six months.

Another reason for the reduction in prices is the fact that a large amount of tank-car milk has been shipped into Pittsburgh from other districts. Several of the listeners expressed the belief that this milk was not subjected to as rigid a test as that produced locally. In reply, Mr. Steele pointed out that such a problem would have to be taken up with the health authorities of Pittsburgh.

There were about 60 members present at the meeting, which was open to anyone interested in the milk producing business. Master Henry W. Fehl presided.

FARM PRICES DROP AGAIN

Another drop of two points in the prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for their products was announced today by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The general level of local market prices in the United States in mid-February was two points lower than a month earlier. This was the second successive month for which a two-point decline has occurred. Except for a greater than seasonal decline in tobacco, price changes for individual commodities were relatively small. The index in mid-February was ninety-two per cent of pre-war, or five points below a year earlier. Compared with prices in mid-February last year, most groups were lower. Grains and dairy products showed the greatest losses—grains down twenty-three points and dairy down fourteen.

Commodity	*Feb. Ave. 1910-14*	*Jan. 15 1939*	*Feb. 15 1939*
Wheat, per bu. ...	$0.99	$0.68	$0.72
Corn, per bu.	.68	.56	.58
Oats, per bu.	.47	.34	.35
Barley, per bu. ..	.69	.52	.50
Rye, per bu.	.78	.57	.57
Buckwheat, per bu.	.68	.51	.52
Potatoes, per bu. ..	.74	.75	.75
Hay, per ton	16.41	8.10	9.00
Apples, per bu. ..	.83	.95	1.00
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	7.96	7.90	7.90
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	5.92	7.40	7.40
Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	8.04	9.80	10.20
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	4.64	3.65	4.20
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	6.32	7.90	8.10
Milk cows, per head	50.44	77.00	76.00
Horses, per head .	167.80	131.00	131.00
Mules, per head ..	——	135.00	134.00
Chickens, per lb. ..	.129	.170	.174
Turkeys, per lb. ..	——	.25	.25
Milk, per 100 lbs.	1.77	2.10	2.00
Butter, per lb. ..	.32	.28	.28
Butterfat, per lb..	——	.27	.27
Eggs, per doz. ...	.278	.238	.202
Wool, per lb.	.232	.25	.25
Farm Price Index	*Pre-war base*		
PENNSYLVANIA .	100	102	100
Grains	100	72	75
Fruits	100	118	124
Meat animals ...	100	114	115
Dairy products .	100	121	116
Chickens and eggs	100	100	89
Unclassified ..	100	76	78
UNITED STATES .	100	94	92
Grains	100	66	66
Fruits	100	76	78
Meat animals ..	100	112	116
Dairy products .	100	109	107
Chickens and eggs	100	97	91
Unclassified	100	109	92
Prices farmers pay	100	120	120
Farmers' Purchasing Power:			
PENNSYLVANIA .	100	85	83
UNITED STATES .	100	78	77

MILK CONTROL

WHEREAS, The organization known as The Lycoming County Milk Producers Association, having as their objective,

(1) to encourage and promote the orderly marketing of milk,

(2) to encourage the production of a uniform supply of quality milk. Therefore, Be It

Resolved, That the Lycoming County Pomona Grange, No. 28, approve and endorse the objectives of The Lycoming County Milk Producers Association, and heartily recommend that each Subordinate Grange actively assist in carrying out the project, and Be It Further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Pennsylvania State Grange, to Hon. Frank Snyder, chairman of Dairies Industry Committee, and the local newspapers for publication.

Lycoming County Pomona Grange Legislative Committee,

C. L. THOMAS,
A. P. BINGAMAN.

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VOL. XXXVI HARRISBURG, PA., MAY, 1939 No. 2

The Rural Family and Its Significance to Organized Religion

Address by O. E. Baker, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Rural Church Conference Held in Penna., March 20-25

WE ARE in the midst of a revolution, in my opinion, more profound in its implications than the Protestant Reformation or the French Revolution. Those revolutions did not affect deeply the institution of the family, whereas the revolution in progress is affecting the family profoundly, and because it is affecting the family, it is threatening the progress, perhaps, even, the survival of the people of western European stocks, and the occidental civilization they have developed. In order to comprehend better the magnitude of this revolution may we pause a moment while I sketch in bold strokes a picture of the past.

THE RURAL CIVILIZATION OF A CENTURY AGO

I shall never forget my amazement many years ago on my first visit to New England at the large, beautiful farmhouses and barns. I was born and reared in the eastern Corn Belt where the land is fertile and level and the farms are fairly large. I had been told that New England was a region of little, stony, hillside farms; and what I was told is largely true. Yet in New England I saw better farmhouses and bigger barns, always painted, than I had ever seen in the Corn Belt. Even today the most valuable farmhouses in the United States are in New England, portions of New York and New Jersey, and in southeastern Pennsylvania. Many of these farm buildings were erected 100 to 200 years ago when mineral fertilizers were unknown, the cows gave only 2,000 lb. of milk a year, as compared with 6,000 lb. today, the ignorance of insect pests and diseases and how to control them was abysmal, and the markets for farm products were small and the prices low. Yet there are the houses, models of good architectural taste; there are the beautiful churches on the hilltops and in the valleys—the most graceful and substantial in the Nation; there are the many schools and universities—Harvard and Yale, Brown and Dartmouth, Amherst and Williams, Bowdoin and Wesleyan, not to mention several more recently established state universities and many famous women's colleges and schools of music and art.

There are practically no minerals in New England, except marble and granite, almost no coal or iron; but there were many small water powers and splendid pine forests. These permitted the early development of manufacturing and of a commerce that spread throughout the world. But back of these developments was a thrift and frugality, an integrity of the family, a village community, a love of education, and a religious faith, that provided the firm foundation out of which New England culture was built. It was a culture in the anthropological meaning of the word, a complex of ideals and institutions that produced one of the finest civilizations the world has ever known. As the numerous sons and daughters of New England moved west, they carried their village form of political organization and their love of education with them, peopling and dotting with schools and colleges and churches "up-state" New York, northern Ohio, Michigan, northern Illinois, and southern Wisconsin, parts of Minnesota and Iowa, much of Kansas and Nebraska, Utah, Oregon, and California.

In Pennsylvania another culture developed similar in many respects to the New England culture, but differing in other respects. Both the Palatinate Germans and the Quakers, like the New Englanders, brought with them from Europe strong religious faith, with educational and social institutions founded on it; while the religious traditions of the Scotch-Irish were scarcely less vigorous. There was the same thrift and frugality as in New England, much the same zeal for education, especially among the Quakers, the same respect for law and custom. But the village form of political and social organization was weak or absent; the community was, in general, less important, and the family more important. Not only are the largest barns and the most substantial farmhouses in the United States found in southeastern Pennsylvania, where the land was of only fair quality originally, but also here and in New England, New York, Utah and California a larger proportion of the houses have water piped into the house and electric light than other states of the Nation.

In the valleys of southeastern Pennsylvania the birth rate was so high one to two centuries ago that most youth migrated west and south. These fecund people, with their laissez-faire economic philosophy, their democratic political and social system, their courage and ambition and frugality, and fortified by the consolations of a simple but vigorous religion, swept down the valleys of the Southern Appalachians as far as Georgia, and spread over onto the Piedmont to the east before the aristocratic plantation-owning people of the Atlantic Coast, with their slaves and identured servants, crossed even the narrow coastal plain.

But the flow out of the mountain valleys westwardly into the Mississippi basin was much greater. The southern two-thirds of Ohio, of Indiana and of Illinois was occupied mostly by the descendants of the Scotch-Irish, the German and the Quakers of Pennsylvania, with some intermixture of Virginians, also practically all of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas, and much of southern Iowa, northern Louisiana, and eastern Texas. The Scotch-Irish became the politicians and manned the professions, while the Germans worked on their farms and accumulated wealth. Both contributed much to the settlement of the South and Central West, and to the preservation of freedom and the family farm.

Let us now turn southward to Virginia. Here was another outstanding culture, an aristocratic culture based on ownership of large estates and to some extent on slave labor, as contrasted with the yeomanry of New England and Pennsylvania, yet what

MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 30

magnificent contributions these people also made to American history. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe—all were residents of Virginia and farmers—part-time farmers, to use a modern phrase. Aided by farmers, for the most part, from New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, they produced the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, maintained the democratic doctrine, and promoted the spirit of freedom, courage, and power that accomplished the agricultural conquest of a continent in the brief span of a century.

Several of the beautiful farmhouses of Virginia are of Jefferson's design. He first worked out mathematically the correct shape for the mold-board of the plow, started one of the first experiment stations on his farm, and founded the first state university. We need to revive his philosophy and his faith in the rural people.

In South Carolina another center of culture had developed—aristocratic, like that of Virginia, partly Huguenot, partly English, based on slavery and cotton and indigo and rice, but with much of the aroma and mildness characteristic of a mature civilization. Yet these people had the courage to secede from the Union, and out of that act came war and poverty. In Louisiana still another culture had grown up, partly French, yet reminiscent of the tropics. I shall never forget a delightful ride several years ago along the Bayou Teche—the lovely mansions, some of them falling into decay, the Catholic churches, the pleasant people, and the peace of a rich countryside.

THE DECLINE OF THE RURAL CULTURES

One hundred years ago these cultures were developing in America, similar yet distinct, manifesting in the beautiful homes an appreciation of art, revealing in books, notably the Bible, a discriminating literary taste, characterized by the love of music, having a common Christian faith and code of morals, and devoted for the most part to the democratic ideals of the family farm and universal education. Wealth was meagre but widespread, and unemployment was practically unknown.

Then came the steam engine, the factory, the railroad, electric power, the telegraph and telephone. With the development of mechanical power and of cheap and speedy transportation and communication the cities grew, attracting the youth from the farms. The steel plow, the seeder, the cultivator, the grain harvester, and increasing use of horse power released the youth from agriculture. Still later came the internal combustion engine and the automobile. This machine has now become so common that its influence is probably more pervasive, especially upon social ideals and institutions, than the steam engine.

The development of these inventions has drawn youth out of the earlier rural cultures and, augmented by city youth and immigrants from abroad, has built a marvelous and remarkably homogeneous urban civilization. These developments have tended to unify the Nation. They have made agriculture dominantly commercial and competitive, compelling changes in crop production or type of farming to be made with an alacrity unknown in self-sufficing agriculture. They have greatly altered the desires of people; and in association with scientific discoveries, have weakened the traditional foundations of religious faith. They have also weakened the family. A new culture has emerged—a modern urban culture—powerful, pervasive, permeating now into the remotest rural districts, materialistic, with a philosophy tending toward paganism. This trend toward paganism is owing primarily, in my opinion, to the failure of the Christian church to absorb the teachings of science.

The new urban culture is conquering the old rural culture, partly because it is associated in the minds of youth with science, machinery, commerce, economic success, and so-called high standard of living. The schools and universities teach this urban culture, including the agricultural colleges. Every newspaper, every magazine teaches it, in the advertisements even more effectively than in the news items and editorials. Every automobile teaches it with its appeal to the love of power and of luxury. Every billboard, nearly every moving picture, every dance hall teaches it. Most churches teach it,—by example of the members more than by precept. Most economists, most sociologists teach it. Most people accept it because it provides jobs—or did—prior to the depression; because it is the style, and because it appeals to the love of luxury and affords a relatively few people opportunity for personal recognition.

THE IMPENDING DECLINE OF URBAN CULTURE

This urban culture is conquering; but it is dying. It is undermining the integrity of the family, and fails to provide for the reproduction of the race. It is dying because it is materialistic. Encourages speculation and economic crises, because it induces concentration of wealth, and because the individual, not the family, is the economic unit. It is dying because it is conquering. Not enough people remain with rural attitudes and faiths to maintain for more than a relatively few years the population of the Nation as a whole, much less to maintain permanently the population of the cities. It is drying up the springs in the rural regions from which youth have flowed to its cities, and it is no longer able to provide employment for all these migrant youths, as it did in the past.

In the large cities today ten adults are raising only about 7 children. Should the reproduction rate now remain stationary—it has been falling for more than a century—these seven would raise five children, these five about three and a half. Births would fall to only about one-third the present number in a century, and population would decline in similar degree a few decades later, should there be no accessions from outside. In the farm population ten adults are now raising about 14 children. Again assuming a stationary reproduction rate these 14 would have about 20 children, these 20 about 28. Births would almost treble in a century and population somewhat later, were there no migration from farms.

TO BE CONCLUDED.

An Englishman was startled when he heard a weird scream in the night. "What was that?" he asked.

"An owl," was the reply.

"Yes, I know, but what was 'owling?"

A bill before the California state legislature proposes a graduated tax on "chain farms." The measure seeks to encourage the family type farm.

Third Annual Financial Statement

National Grange Fire Insurance Company

Keene, New Hampshire

DECEMBER 31, 1938

ASSETS		LIABILITIES		
Bonds at amortized values	$182,922.65	Reserve for losses and loss adjustment expense		$ 1,760.00
Stocks at market values	5,250.00	Reserve for unearned premiums		42,908.90
Cash in banks and office	157,446.77	Reserve for taxes		1,100.00
Uncollected premiums (less than 90 days due)	6,660.58	Accrued dividends		7,021.01
Accrued interest	1,735.93	Other reserves—policyholders		424.14
Other assets	3,408.69	Total liabilities		$ 53,214.05
		Capital stock	$200,000.00	
		Surplus	104,210.57	
		Surplus—Policyholders		$304,210.57
Total admitted assets	$357,424.62	Total		$357,424.62

SUBSTANTIAL DIVIDENDS OR PREMIUM DISCOUNT SAVINGS ARE ENJOYED BY ALL POLICYHOLDERS

SURPLUS FOR PROTECTION OF POLICYHOLDERS $304,210.57

Our Dual System of Government

FRED BRENCKMAN

Washington Representative, The National Grange

For years, friends of popular government in the United States have manifested growing concern over the tendency to centralize authority at the nation's Capital. The tide that has been sweeping in this direction for more than a generation has during recent years attained the speed of a mountain torrent. In the light of this phenomenon, there is ample justification for saying that if this tendency is not halted, it will in a short time spell the destruction of our dual system of government.

It must not be forgotten that there are two sovereignties in this country, the soverignty of the Nation, and the sovereignty of the States. It was not the intention of the founding fathers of the Republic that the Federal Government should meddle in any unwarranted manner in the concerns and the activities of the States and their minor subdivisions. If it had been otherwise, the Constitution of the United States could not have been adopted, because the people of that time were passionately attached to the freedom and the blessings that flow from local self-government.

The Federal Government is one of limited powers; its authority is well defined, and while it is supreme in its own sphere, it has no right to invade the jurisdiction of the States. The first ten amendments to the Constitution were written and adopted expressly to protect the people against the encroachments of government. The aim of the founders was to create an inseparable Union of indestructible States.

I have always been a strong believer in the idea that we will get the best results if each unit of government, national, State and local, will stay within its proper sphere, each faithfully and efficiently performing the functions devolving upon it, and with none encroaching upon the rights and prerogatives of the rest.

A Destructive Doctrine

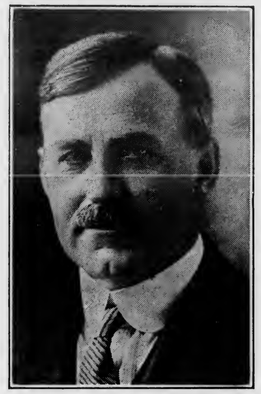
It is often pleaded in attempting to justify the tendency toward centralization which has been so strongly in evidence during the recent years that, with our improved facilities of transportation and communication, State lines and State rights no longer have any particular significance, and should therefore be disregarded, leaving it to the Federal Government to look after things in a big way in the interest of efficiency and economy.

This is a doctrine that is both delusive and destructive. While it is true that science and invention have annihilated time and space, human nature is still the same as it was 150 years ago. It is fatal to the workings of our free institutions to make the governmental unit so large as to destroy the individual and local sense of responsibility. This is particularly true in the expenditures of public monies.

Many instances could be cited to show how the Federal Government is undermining the authority of the States, to the detriment of the people and at great expense to the taxpayers. For example, take the Wage-Hour Act, passed at the last session. In the opinion of the National Grange this measure is economically unsound and it should never have been enacted. While the Constitution gives Congress the right to regulate interstate and foreign commerce, it is an open question whether the commerce clause can be stretched to the point where the Federal Government undertakes to tell an employer in private industry what wages he must pay, regardless of the economic conditions with which he may be confronted.

In saying this, I do not want to be misunderstood. The Grange believes that all workers should be properly compensated. But it must not be forgotten that those who are engaged in agriculture are also workers, and they are among the poorest paid in the entire country. Agriculture is entitled to parity with other industries, and the effect of such legislation as the Wage-Hour Act is to increase the existing disparity.

This act contains another provision or section which even a layman has



the right to conclude is undoubtedly unconstitutional, because it exceeds the powers of the Federal Government. I refer to the child labor section. In 1924, 15 years ago, Congress submitted an amendment to the States conferring upon the Federal Government the right to regulate, control and prohibit child labor. Thus far, only 28 states have ratified this amendment, and the affirmative vote of 8 additional states is needed to make it effective. However, in spite of this, Congress, under the lash of the Administration, usurped this authority in passing the Wage-Hour Act. The question is not whether child labor should be regulated, controlled or prohibited, but whether the Federal Government should be allowed to exceed the authority with which it is vested under the fundamental law.

Strangling Motor Transportation

To give another example among the many that will readily occur to thinking people, in 1935 the Federal Motor Carriers Act was passed. There was no particular demand for this legislation among the rank and file of the people. Every State in the Union already had legislation governing the size, weight and speed of motor vehicles moving over the highways, together with a multiplicity of rules and regulations intended to promote public safety .

While this legislation was intended primarily for the regulation and control of common and contract carriers engaged in interstate commerce, it also contained a provision giving the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to take steps to promote safety of operation in the case of privately-owned motor vehicles, if the need therefor should appear.

With common and contract motor carriers already encased in a governmental straight-jacket, the Interstate Commerce Commission is now conducting hearings throughout the country with a view to extending its rules and regulations to privately-owned trucks, including the one million motor trucks found on our farms. There trucks are now subjected to the most stringent State regulations; a survey discloses the fact that probably less than 10 per cent of them ever cross State lines, and there is every reason to believe that these trucks are just as carefully operated under present conditions as would be the case under Federal control. This being true, why should Federal regulation and control be superimposed upon State regulation and control, creating a condition that would make it increasingly difficult for the people to use their own highways for the most legitimate purposes, without mentioning the duplication of expense that would be involved?

Common sense dictates that the owners of private motor trucks should register an emphatic protest against this encroachment upon their rights on the part of the Federal Government.

Our Public School System

With numerous examples of over-centralization of government, such as have been cited, before our eyes, there are certain groups that are urging projects calling for further meddling and interference on the part of the Federal Government in State and local affairs. One of these plans calls for Federal participation in the conduct of our public schools.

Commenting on the viciousness of this proposal, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, years ago, said:

"So far as education is concerned, there has been over-centralization for a long time past. Too many persons are engaged in supervising, in inspecting and in recording the work of other persons. There is too much machinery, and in consequence, a steady temptation to lay more stress upon the form of education than upon its content. Statistics displace scholarship. There are, in addition, too many laws, and too precise laws, and not enough opportunity for those mistakes and failures due to individual initiative and experiment which are the foundations of great and lasting success.

"There is not enough money in the United States, even if every dollar were expended on education, to produce, through Federal authority, or through what is naively called coöperation between the Federal Government and the States, educational results that would be at all comparable with those that have already been reached under the free and natural system that has grown up among us."

Continuing, Dr. Butler said:

"Bureaucrats and experts will speedily take the life out of even the best of schools and reduce them to dried and mounted specimens of pedagogic fatuity."

The plan to impose socialized medicine on the country, with the Federal Government assuming dictatorial control in the whole field of medical care, is among those that are now pending. Judging from the experience of certain European countries, notably France, Germany and Great Britain, where state medicine has been tried, the people of the United States would do well to avoid it.

Blight of Excessive Taxation

Let us now see what effect our top-heavy governmental structure has had on taxation. In the year 1903, when our population was 80,983,000, the total tax burden, national, state and local, was $1,382,000,000. At that time, the per capita of taxation, the theoretical amount which each man, woman and child pays toward the support of government, was $17.07.

Ten years later, in 1913, the population had increased to 96,612,000. At that time the taxes levied by all units of government amounted to $2,187,000,000, giving us a per capita figure of $22.66.

In 1938 the population was estimated at 130,000,000. Total taxes amounted to $13,214,000,000, with a per capita rate of $101.65.

Devastating as these figures are, they do not tell the whole story, because they do not take into account the amount borrowed and spent by the various units of government. These debts should properly be regarded as deferred taxation. In due time, they must be paid with interest.

As is known of all men, the Federal Government is the chief offender in this orgy of spending, waste and extravagance. In 1903 the taxes levied by the Federal Government amounted

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to only $521,000,000. In 1938 Federal taxes aggregated $6,114,000,000. But the Federal expenditures amounted to nearly ten billion dollars, or roughly 20 times as much as in 1903.

Last year the total taxes collected by all units of government were equal to 23.6 per cent of the National income. This figure, again, does not include the money we borrowed and spent, and which future generations of Americans will be called upon to repay.

In view of all these facts, is it any wonder that our American system of private enterprise is not functioning as it should, and that after ten years of depression we still have more than 10 million unemployed in the United States?

While no one disputes that government within reasonable limits is absolutely necessary, there can be such a thing as too much government, and the saturation point in this connection has long since been passed in the United States.

According to the records of the Civil Service Commission, last December there were more than 917,000 civil employees in the executive branch of the Federal Government, which was equal to the number of civil employees on November 11, 1918, the day the Armistice was signed. Taking Washington alone, the number of Federal employees is greater now than during the peak of war times.

On a memorable occasion, more than one hundred years ago, when the integrity of the Union was threatened, Andrew Jackson said, with that grim determination that was characteristic of the man, "OUR FEDERAL UNION: IT MUST BE PRESERVED!"

The time has come, under the changed conditions with which we are confronted today, when those who believe in popular government should rise in their might and proclaim in thunderous tones, "OUR DUAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT: IT MUST BE PRESERVED!"

MILK MARKET CONTROL RELATIONSHIP

In the March issue of GRANGE NEWS, the policies of the Pennsylvania State Grange on the subject of "Milk" were defined clearly and the reason for that statement of policy was the fact that the present situation with reference to milk in Pennsylvania, is far from satisfactory.

The Grange contended from the very beginning that compulsory price-fixing must only be invoked in the case of an emergency. The emergency having long since passed, there is no longer any demand for compulsory milk control, as the Grange sees it.

Not only milk marketing, but the sale of other farm products is the concern of all farm organizations. In late years, commodity organizations have assumed control of particular farm products or crops. Milk marketing organizations have taken over, largely, the marketing of milk; Potato Growers' Associations are marketing that particular crop; Fruit Growers' Associations serve as sales agents for their growers; Cotton Growers have their sales force; the livestock coöperatives of the northern range country are indispensable to the livestock men, and so down the line, we find these commodity groups, all serving their particular producers.

However, these specialty organizations do not relieve the General Farm Organizations of both a duty and an obligation to keep a constant watch in the field of legislation, for efforts to destroy the service rendered for the members.

The General Farm Organizations must manifest an interest in their members, whether or not they hold membership in a commodity organization.

Unfortunately for the milk producer as well as for the industry, the subject has become a matter of political expediency in many quarters. This is to be regretted, for our troubles cannot be remedied in that way. Statute law can never take the place of sound economics and to throw a subject like milk, or any other similar issue into politics, is the worst that can happen to any people. Neither the politician nor the man unfamiliar with milk production and milk distribution is in a position to render valued service to the milk producer.

The greatest need in this controversial subject of milk is what we might term "coöperative production," or production guided by intelligence and information. Those in authority in our States and Nation must clearly understand that it profits no one and injures agriculture to produce that which the market cannot absorb and does not desire.

Agriculture (whether it is in the line of milk production or any other line) must develop the machinery by utilizing governmental agencies and the development of its own organizations to a point where national and world information concerning production, marketing conditions and probable consumption demands can be collected, tabulated and interpreted so that the milk producer and farmer will have some intelligent and workable information to direct his production program. This will not require new or expensive machinery.

Our national Department of Agriculture, with its representatives at home and abroad, with its far-reaching extension service, agricultural colleges and experiment stations, need correlation and direction to be invaluable agencies in this work. Then the commodity and farm organizations can provide the agency to bring this first-hand information to the tiller of the soil. It is our belief that science and education can yet make orderly production a reality. Further, it must be recognized that any special set-up of milk control boards does not fit into this picture, and that unless milk control becomes a part of our coöperative scheme, it must be regarded as an attempt to replace our farm coöperative endeavor.

The first thing that we should have in mind in this connection is that there is no chance for farmers to become prosperous unless other producers are also given a chance to be prosperous. The farmer of today needs customers and they, for the most part, are city consumers. Not only does the farmer need customers, but he wants them prosperous so they will have the means to purchase that which he has to sell and to pay a fair price for it. Now, the important thing to remember is that nine-tenths of these city customers upon whom the farmer depends for a profitable outlet for his produce, are people who work for wages or salaries. When this class has full-time employment and makes fair wages, the farmer as a rule, will not want for a good market for all that he can produce.

On the other hand, farmers are in bad circumstances when the people whose income is derived from their work or services are not paid in accordance with the real worth of these services. So, whether he knows it or not, the important problem for the farmer and other producers to work therefore highly important that milk give the wage-earning class, as well as their employers, just returns for their services.

The reason that such policy has not been adopted or even thought of is, that we have been concentrating all our energies to bring about greater efficiency in production without giving the least attention to distribution. More lately, some of us have sought relief in governmental control, price fixing, etc. However, these so-called mechanical agencies cannot solve the problem and it is now time to devote more energy to the problem of just distribution and to give some attention to laws and means that will not interfere with plans to bring about just distribution.

What then, is the place of milk control legislation in this picture? Milk control, to be effective, as set up by the States, must necessarily fit into our methods of orderly production and distribution as well. The question of milk is a complicated one, and the people who produce the milk and the people who distribute it through the coöperatives know more about the milk question than any one else. Any legislation, to be effective, must have the stamp of approval of the people who are affected. It is therefore highely important that milk control boards seek the advice and coöperation of the producer and his organizations.

General Farm Organizations are here to stay. The State and Federal Governments should do all in their power to support, foster and promote the coöperative movement among farmers.

In 1914, the Clayton Act was passed, exempting labor and farm organizations from the workings of the Anti-Trust Laws, under certain conditions. At the close of the World War, representatives of farm organizations and milk coöperatives were arrested on charges of violating the Anti-Trust, hailed into court and fined for having tried to reduce the cost of living. Out of this situation grew the Capper-Volstead Act. In 1926 the Federal Government gave us the Division of Markets; in 1929, the Agricultural Marketing Act; and in 1935, the Farm Credit Act.

All of these Acts were intended to build up the coöperative movement and any attempt to tear down our 4,000 or more coöperative associations representing every possible agricultural activity in America, will be looked upon as an unfriendly act by the Grange, the strongest nation-wide farm organization of America.

MANY HORSES DIE FROM STRANGE DISEASE

During the year 1937, more than 170,000 horses in 30 states were infected with sleeping sickness and one-fourth of the number died. Last year the infection was reported from 39 states, with 21,612 horses dying as a result. Thousands were protected by vaccination but this year a more serious outbreak is expected.

The virus which causes the disease is believed to be transmitted by biting insects, especially mosquitoes. Horses are the most conspicuous and valuable animal victims, but the disease may also be contracted by cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, rats, mice, pigeons and pheasants; it may also be transmitted from them to other animals and birds.

Last year it was discovered that the virus responsible for this disease may also be transmitted to human beings. It is always dangerous and often fatal.

Horses may be protected by the use of a new vaccine, which should be administered by a veterinarian. This vaccine gives immunity for about six months. The use of screens, nets and sprays to keep insects off horses is especially recommended.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Grange Seals	$5.00
Digest	.60
New Fifth Degree Manuals, per set of 9	3.00
New Fifth Degree Manuals, single copy	.40
New Fourth Degree Manuals, per set of 13	4.00
New Fourth Degree Manuals, single copy	.35
New Juvenile Manuals, per set of 13	3.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Degree Work, First 4 degrees by Dr. Rankin	.50
Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.15
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
Secretary's Record Book	.60
Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
Roll Book	.75
Application Blanks, per hundred	.45
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.30
Treasurer's Receipts	.30
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.15
Grange Radiator Emblems	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

MILES HORST, *Secretary.*

GRANGE HISTORY

E. B. DORSETT

It has been some time since I have occupied space in this paper and now that the smoke of many battles has lifted, jobs allotted, signs of sanity in evidence and a return to normalcy assured, let us resume. I would like to begin where I left off.

As most of you now know, one of the last acts of the Past State Master, J. A. Boak, was to appoint a committee, consisting of E. B. Dorsett, P. H. Dewey and John A. McSparran, to write a History of Grange work in Pennsylvania. I have no doubt but what the other two members of the committee are competent to do this, but for myself, I feel that it is too much of a task for a layman.

However, I shall endeavor to contribute my share and feel confident that I shall have the support and coöperation of the other two. In order to write the history of any movement one must either have the facts or a vivid imagination. One often reads an account of some event and he marvels at the array of facts and wonders where they were obtained and whether they are all true. One of the best things about much of the history that is written is the fact that much of it is not true.

A great manufacturer is quoted as having said that all history is "bunk." That may be true of much that is written, but surely no one will say that the description of the deeds and actions of men in formulating a policy and in carrying it to a successful conclusion is "bunk." The power of description is a talent that few possess, but it is not only instructive but entertaining to listen to such a person talk or read what he has written.

There is much Grange History that has never been spoken nor written. In fact one of the weakest links in our Grange chain is our lack of information of what the Grange has done and is doing for humanity. This is not due to the fact that we do not have competent members to render such a service, but largely because no one seems to have the time or the money needed to carry out such a program. I am sure that your committee will do its part, but much will depend upon the support and coöperation rendered by the several Granges and Patrons.

On Wednesday, March 8, 1939, I received my first chapter of what I consider Grange History. I was invited by Aurora Grange, No. 874, to speak at the Fiftieth Anniversary. One writes that or speaks it just like they speak or write of money matters down at Washington. Fifty years is a half a century and not many realize the changes that take place in that length of time. I was not only pleased, but surprised to learn that the Grange had the first Minute Book, giving an account of the organization and the struggles incident thereto, during the first ten years of its existence.

I wonder how many Granges, irrespective of age, could find the first Minute Book? "The records of this Grange will be held as a memento of your labors long after the recording hand has crumbled into dust." As I took the book in my hand, the words came to me instinctively and seemingly never had such a world of meaning as when I turned its pages and read. Let me give you a part of those minutes, written fifty years ago, written by a hand that long since "crumbled into dust."

CHERRY FLATS, PA., MARCH 8, 1889

On the call of the Deputies, W. R. Jones and A. S. Ashley, parties interested proceeded to organize a Grange, of the Patrons of Husbandry. After being organized in the Degrees and instructed in the Unwritten Work, completed the organization by electing and installing the following officers.

Master, J. F. Haverly. Then followed the others in order. I mention Brother Haverly because he is the only living Charter member who has maintained his standing in the Grange. Much to the regret of us all his health would not permit his attendance. We continue from the minutes.

Moved and carried that there be a committee to select a name for the Grange be appointed. Emma G. Haverly, Wm. Morris and J. J. Jones were appointed. The committee selected the name of Aurora. Moved and carried the report of the committee be adopted and the Grange be known as Aurora Grange No. 874 of Tioga County, Pa.

It would be interesting and instructive to copy the minutes of that Grange during its early history, but time and space will not permit. I wish to comment briefly upon the name chosen. You have seen the name in print and have heard it called in State Grange meetings, like myself, never even gave a thought as to its meaning, or why it may have been chosen.

Aurora, the goddess of the dawn, or "morning redness," was the daughter of the Sun and the Moon. The stars were her children. She was described as rising from her bed in the ocean, borne along on a chariot drawn by divine steeds ascending into heaven, where she lifted her rosy fingers, the curtain of night, and announced the light to both gods and men. A beautiful legend, but what is its significance with reference to the Grange?

We had with us at the Anniversary Brother J. F. Ashley, son of the Worthy Deputy, who helped to organize the Grange. Brother J. F. Ashley and his Sister Florence, acted as Assistants in organizing Aurora Grange. Brother J. F. Ashley told us that Sister Emma Haverly selected the name, "Aurora," and gave as her reason, that just as the name implies the dawn of another day, so it also implies the dawn of a new era for agriculture.

It was an inspiration to me and I trust will be to those who read these lines. Hunt your old minute books and begin to get ready for your Anniversary. We had a member of Golden Sheaf members present. Brother J. F. Ashley having belonged fifty-seven years. "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined."

Tioga County is not only one of the largest Grange counties in the State, but it also has some of the oldest Granges, being one of the first counties organized.

Valley Grange, No. 876, located at Academy Corners, was organized March 25, 1889, by the Worthy Deputy A. J. Doane. The first Master was J. S. Ingham and the present Master is Daniel Cobb. The first meeting place was Jacob's Hall and was so used until the Hall was destroyed by fire. For a time the meetings were held at the homes of members until a building was built by A. D. Taft. A hall was equipped for Grange work on the second floor, and here the Grange met until the building burned in 1908.

The Grange then built a hall which was dedicated to the use and purposes of the Grange in 1909, and the mortgage burned in November, 1923. The Grange owns a plot of ground at the rear of building, which has been planted in trees and a fine park is now available for picnics and social gatherings.

There are fifteen Past Masters living, and three of these, Mrs. Prudence Tubbs, Frank Butler and David Tremaine, have lived more than threescore years and twenty. The first Pomona Grange was held with Valley Grange in 1890 and the last one in March, 1939. At this meeting several important resolutions were adopted which are now embodied in several Bills now pending in the State Legislature.

On April 1, 1939, another page of Grange History in Pennsylvania was written. January 20, 1904, E. B. Dorsett, National Deputy, and H. H. Hall of Prudence Grange, County Deputy, organized Hebron Grange, No. 1251, Potter County, at the home of R. C. Stearns with sixteen Charter members. The Charter was issued April 1, 1904, and the Grange chose this as the Anniversary date, when as a matter of fact it should have been Jan. 20, 1904, the date of the Organization.

An amusing, as well as an interesting incident in connection with the organization of this Grange, occurred that does not appear in the minutes of the Grange. The writer was entertained in the home of Brother and Sister Stearns on the night of Jan. 20, 1904. At breakfast the next morning the main dish was buckwheat cakes and sausage or maple syrup or perhaps both. The writer remembers the cakes and how Sister Stearns called upon her two sons to help in baking them. How little we thought that morning, as we tucked several dozen of those delicious cakes under the belt, that in thirty-five years we would be back and have the honor of presenting Sister Stearns with a Silver Star Certificate, not only for having held membership in the Grange for twenty-five years, but in being one of two that held membership since the organization.

Also to present one of the boys, who helped in baking the cakes on the morning of Jan. 21, 1904, a Silver Star Certificate for having held continuous membership for twenty-five years. Of the sixteen Charter members, nine are still living and five of them hold membership. Two were present, Brother Dingman and Sister Stearns. Eight members of this Grange were presented with Silver Star Certificates by the Past State Master. E. B. Dorsett.

At the close of the first year the Grange membership was forty-two and remained at about that figure from 1905 to 1920. Due to the fact that the Grange did not have a suitable place to meet, kept many from joining and had a tendency to keep the membership at a low figure. Much of the time the Grange met at the homes of members, and much credit is due those who so kindly opened their homes for Grange meetings.

In 1912 the Grange voted to meet only once a month. The records show that many interesting meetings were held and many instructive and inspiring programs rendered. From 1920 to 1928 the Grange began to show signs of new life. There were many young people in the community who belonged to both the Grange and the Christian Endeavor. These young people felt keenly the need of a hall where they hold social events both in connection with the Grange and the Endeavor.

In 1922 the Endeavor made a proposition to the other organizations and community interests to join with them in building a hall for the general use of the entire community. The proposition was accepted and in 1926

(Concluded on page 7.)

"Home-Made" Credit . . .

Pennsylvania farmers have available at first-hand a system of "home-made" credit, so to speak, that we honestly believe surpasses any system of available long-term farm mortgage credit. Over 22 years of diligent hard work and thought have gone into this system.

Long-term land bank loans are made and administered through local coöperative National Farm Loan associations, which consist exclusively of the farmer members. The association's own board of directors handles the business affairs. The local loan committee passes on all applications. Stock is owned by the members. And the land bank supplies the loan funds.

Loans are made to farmers who have sound security to offer, who have a good moral and credit standing, and who it is believed can use the money to advantage and pay it back. It isn't as easy as "rolling off a log" to become an association member. Qualifications must be met, and the requirements are exacting. Above all, the loans must be sound. It's a distinct compliment to a man's credit standing to qualify for membership.

We have learned a lot in 22 years about how to provide a system of long-term credit adapted to agriculture, to serve farmers this year, next year, and the years to come. It has been demonstrated that farmers are capable of conducting their own "home-made" coöperative credit associations. This system of associations rounds out the credit structure, and is geared to fit actual farm requirements.

The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore

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TIGHT BINDING

The Lecturer's Corner

MRS. IRA C. GROSS, *State Lecturer*

MAY IS FOR MOTHERS, MUSIC AND MEMORIES

No month in the year offers more challenging opportunities for special day programs than the month of May. First to interest us comes National Music Week, celebrated this year from May 7 to May 14. Surely all of us can do something about a musical program, featuring America's music, using whatever musical talent a Grange may have. Because of its splendid possibilities, I offer the following program of Mrs. Irene Masters, Lecturer of Seipstown Grange of Lehigh County, as a fine example of what can be done in the way of a musical program.

The Music of America

EPISODE 1—*Indian Music*—in costume—with Reader introducing the theme.
- a. Song, "Red Wing."
- b. Indian dance of greeting and song—chief with tom-tom, and four braves.
- c. Solo, "Indian Lullaby."

EPISODE 2—*Colonial Music*—in costume—with Reader.
- a. "The Virginia Reel" (four couples).
- b. Chorus, "Hail Columbia."
- c. "The Minuet" (four couples).

EPISODE 3—*Negro Music*—in costume—with Reader.
- a. Song, "Steal Away"—chorus off stage.
- b. Obligato Solo, "Old Black Joe."
- c. Lullaby, "Mighty Lak a Rose."

EPISODE 4—*Cowboy Music*—in costume—with Reader.
- a. Song, "Home On the Range"—boys' chorus.
- b. Solo, "There's a Gold Mine in the Sky."
- c. Solo, "When It's Lamp-Lighting Time."

EPISODE 5—*War-time Songs*—with Reader introducing theme.

One verse each of war-time songs of various periods, sung by a Young People's Chorus.

EPISODE 6—*Modern Music*—with Reader.
- a. Solo, "The Umbrella Man" impersonated.
- b. Solo, "Star Dust On the Moon."
- c. A seven-part counterpart Medley, seven brothers and sisters, each singing eight measures of a different song.
- d. A group of Grange "Get-together" songs by the audience.

Memorial Day, too, should merit special attention by our Granges. Perhaps the finest way in which we may do honor to our departed Grange members, and at the same time render service to the living, is to devote a portion of any Memorial service to constructive thought for Peace. Peace and tranquility within our own borders, goodwill toward others—all these are desirable things, things that come not by wishing for them, but by working for them and planning to secure them. There are many concrete things that we could use as the basis for a talk on any "Memorial-Peace" program. What does the membership think of the war referendum idea? What is our thought about participation in any war on foreign soil? Who are the great heroes of peace-time pursuits and progress—the pioneers in health, chemistry, music and the arts? How can we educate our growing boys and girls to revere and admire these heroes rather than the mighty chiefs of war? What can rural people do, right where they live, to further goodwill and fraternity? By discussing these things, and having convictions about them, we can do worthy honor to those who have served and passed on.

In later years, May has seemed to have come to be associated with Mother's Day more closely than with any other Special Day in this month. It comes, this year, on Sunday, May 14.

Mother's Day began as a day set aside to do honor to Mothers, but (speaking to all mothers who will read these lines) I sometimes think that we mothers have allowed too much emphasis to be placed upon things that are due us, because we are mothers, and have given too little thought to those responsibilities which are ours. Motherhood is a high privilege; therefore it logically carries with it grave responsibilities. Perhaps it might be good for us to give some thought, on *this* Mother's Day, to what is expected *of us* and less thought to what we expect to be done *for us*.

I have always loved a certain Allegory which goes something like the following. "One day God wished to create a character, on earth, that would best represent a little bit of heaven. He wanted for His material, not marble, brass or gold, but something more enduring, more glorious. Therefore He set about to mix His own material. First, He took *Love* for He needed something for the base that would outlast anything, something that would weather all vicissitudes. Then He strengthened this love with *Courage*. He wanted this character to influence the lives of the sons of earth, so He mixed a little *Patience*. Because He wanted it to inspire the hearts of men, He put in a little *Faith*. To help this character to teach the world the great lesson of service, He mixed in some *Sacrifice*. For bringing men out of the dark and the dismal, He mixed in some *High Ideals*. And then He consecrated it to God with *Reverence*. When the mixing was complete, the result was *Mother*."

I like this Allegory because it seems to give a clear picture of what wise mothers are expected to be and what they must instill in the hearts of children. Perhaps in no other period of civilization has it been more necessary for wise and understanding and guiding love to be thrown as a shield around boys and girls. They face more challenges, every day, than their training has prepared them to meet. The best weapon they have is the assurance of love and understanding from those who stand in a position of authority. Next, mothers need courage for themselves so that they, in turn, can teach courage. One of the great problems today is to have the courage of our convictions, and a philosophy of life, so that we have a pretty clear vision of where and how we shall go. Children absorb this by seeing it practiced. And then patience, to encourage hard work and straight thinking—to see a job through to the end. Remembering that it is to the impatience of youth that the dictators have made their strongest bid for "isms," we can give this ingredient of patience its rightful importance. For inspiration, character needs faith, faith in a Supreme Being, faith in self, faith in worthy backgrounds and traditions, faith in tested leaders. Perhaps of equal importance with any of the others is the quality of sacrifice. The roster of the world's great men and women is made up of those who served their fellow-men; those who were courageous enough to raise a banner in the service of a righteous cause, thereby drawing others to it. Perhaps the finest advice ever given to a boy, leaving home to be on his own, was this, "My son, make yourself so useful that people cannot get along without you." Add to the qualities of character high ideals for bringing a clear, beckoning light to life. High ideals of personal living, moral cleanliness and health, are things that every known agency for good—the home and the school and the church—need to fight for.

Finally, I like the part of the Allegory that says this character called *Mother* was consecrated to God with Reverence. This means that our biggest job, facing all mothers on this Mother's Day of 1939, is to see to it that out of the homes—rural, urban, wherever they may be—there shall come a greater number of truly religious and reverent men and women. I believe, more surely than ever before, that herein lies our greatest weapon for peace and prosperity.

For mothers, facing problems of all sorts, doing the best they can under discouraging circumstances, I give this little story from "The Wise Angel." "One morning God looked down from the windows of heaven upon the world, meditated for a moment, and bade an angel come near.

"'Go down unto the earth and dwell there for ten hundred years,' said God, 'and when that time shall have come to pass, gather unto thy bosom the seven most precious things thou willst have seen, and return with them unto me in paradise.'

"And forthwith the angel did God's bidding. When ten hundred Junes had painted the meadows green and ten hundred Novembers had blanketed the hills in snow, the angel made ready to carry out the bidding of the Lord and return whence he had come. He gathered unto him a white flower, a raindrop, a bar of bright gold, the marble figure of a Greek boy, a pomegranate, a piece of purple, and a mother's love.

"Across the field of years this angel sped in a chariot more fair than pearl, and swifter than the flaming tresses of a comet, and at last he came unto the gate of heaven, and amid the trumpeting of seven archangels who rejoiced, bore unto the throne of God the seven most precious things of earth. But lo! when he arrived before the throne with his treasures, the white flower was dead; the raindrop had vanished; the bar of bright gold had fallen to dust; the statue of the Greek boy was shattered; the pomegranate shrunken out of color and form; and the piece of purple faded and torn. Only a mother's love remained unchanged.

"Seeing this, God smiled, and was exceedingly happy, and said unto the angel, 'Verily, thou hast chosen wisely. For there are not seven most precious things, but only *One*, and it is a Mother's Love.'"

MUCH INTEREST BEING SHOWN IN THE ANNUAL GRANGE MUSIC FESTIVAL

Much enthusiasm and interest is being shown in the Annual Grange Group Music Festival for 1939. There are a number of reasons for this. First reason is that the required number is such a lovely piece of music that groups are anxious to participate simply for the pleasure of using this number. The required number this year is "Dear Land of Home" from the Finlandia of Jean Sibelius. The B. F. Wood edition is the one required to be sung; it may be secured from either Carl Fischer, Inc., 62 Cooper Square, New York City, or Theodore Presser, Philadelphia, Pa.

Another reason for interest this year is the fact that the finals will be held in connection with the Middle Atlantic Grange Lecturers' Conference, for which Pennsylvania is host this summer, at the Pennsylvania State College, August 15 to 18. The evening of August 16 has been set for the finals of the Music Festival. At this time, the groups which have been judged first place winners in the various Pomona contests will compete for final award.

Two dates have been called to the attention of Lecturers, in connection with the Music Festival, and we mention them again. First is the final date for entry in the Grange Festival—April 30. Next is the final date for holding the preliminary contest in the Pomona District—August 1. This means that preparations and practice must be speeded up during the early summer months.

35TH ANNIVERSARY OF HEBRON GRANGE, POTTER COUNTY

On April 1, 1939, at Hebron Grange Hall, was held one of the best Grange meetings ever in Potter County. This was the 35th anniversary of the organization of Hebron Grange No. 1251. A delightful program was given consisting of several selections of music by the Grange orchestra and by the family of Don Stearns.

A history of the Grange, written by Mrs. George Dingman, was read by Mrs. Grace Pepperman and much enjoyed.

The pageant "With Silvery Gleam," was presented by the officers and members of the Grange and showed the great amount of work done by the committee and others. The beautiful decorations with a large birthday cake and all the trimmings added much to the presentation.

Past State Master E. B. Dorsett, of Mansfield, Pa., gave the address of the evening in his usual capable and forceful manner and also presented Silver Star certificates to the eight members who have held Grange membership 25 years or more.

Two charter members, Mrs. Ella Stearns and George Dingman, have held membership in Hebron Grange for the full 35 years and they were presented with gold seventh degree pins in recognition of their faithful service.

Other charter members who have not held continuous membership were appropriately recognized.

The ladies of Hebron Grange served a delicious lunch following the meeting.

G. C. H.

PROTEST INCREASED RATES

Poultry men and hatchers of baby chicks in the territory served by the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company with headquarters at Allentown, are finding themselves in a position where their costs of electric service have been materially increased since the first of January. What has happened is that these larger users of electric service have been transferred from certain rate schedules to other rate schedules in which the lower brackets of electric current are higher than those which they formerly had. This reclassification followed a request of the Public Utility Commission at Harrisburg that the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company simplify its rate schedule, which at the time included 107 rate schedules in the territory.

The company has now taken the position that users of substantial amounts of current should no longer be classified as residential customers, but that they should be classified as commercial enterprises. It was this change that brought about the protest among poultrymen against this substantial increase in the costs of their current used for heating purposes, particularly so when there was put into effect in this same company territory, a substantial reduction in rates for 90 per cent of the customers.

Working on this problem is a committee representing the poultrymen, a committee representing the power company, and a committee representing the Public Utility Commission.

It is becoming evident that the power company concerned in this case is tending toward a system in which smaller farm users will be looked upon as residential users and will be so classified. Farm users of electricity for such extensive uses as hatching and brooding of chicks, large motor users, etc., will be looked upon as commercial users and will be classified on that basis. It must be remembered that service on the commercial rates is higher per unit than on residential rates because of certain demand considerations. Other power companies are watching P. P. & L. in its solution to this problem and likely will follow in its footsteps if some satisfactory solution can be arrived at.

GRANGE HISTORY

(Concluded from page 5.)

such a hall was built. In August of that year the Grange held its first meeting in the new hall. Soon after the hall was erected the young people did what all young people do, began to marry and move away from the community. The Grange again went into a "Depression."

In 1932 Wm. L. Scott was elected Master of Hebron Grange. He soon demonstrated that he possessed the qualities of leadership. He not only knew what to do, but how to do it, and how to get the cooperation of the membership, which is a very important factor in building membership. The Grange grew rapidly and in about four years increased its membership from twenty-two to two hundred and two, and now has a membership of one hundred eighty-six. Three years in succession the Grange won the State banner for increase in membership.

In 1937 Hebron Grange entertained Pomona and conferred the 5th Degree on the largest class ever initiated in Potter County. A little later a Special Session of the State Grange was held in Coudersport and sixty-two members from Hebron Grange took the 6th Degree. In November of the same year twenty-four went to Harrisburg and received the 7th Degree.

Thus you have an account of what one Grange has done and what others might do. No structure is stronger than its foundation. The Subordinate Grange is the foundation upon which all Grange strength depends. Were it not for the Subordinate Grange there would be no Pomona, State or National Grange. Build today then strong and sure.

EXTRACT OF OUR LETTER TO SENATOR J. J. DAVIS AND MR. FRED BRENCKMAN

In 1938 the apportionment from Federal appropriations to Pennsylvania for Japanese Beetle was $45,000; for Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tailed Moth it was $70,000; and for Barberry, it was $5,500. All three of these items were eliminated by the House of Representatives and, therefore, Pennsylvania will lose all appropriations for these three items.

The direct effect by reason of the elimination of these amounts so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, will be detrimental in every respect. It will be utterly impossible for Pennsylvania alone to carry the load for the inspection of farm products so that shipments will not be held up because of embargoes by other states for our failure to enforce the Japanese Beetle control. With reference to the Brown-Tailed Gypsy Moth, the effect will be detrimental not only to Pennsylvania but to other states as well. As the matter stands now, Gypsy Moth is thoroughly in control and has been held to a confined area in the section of Wilkes-Barre. However, we are not able to carry on this effective control and extermination unless we have the coöperation of the Federal Government.

"My electric range has taken all the guesswork and hard work out of my cooking so that I am no longer tied down to my kitchen. It cooks as fast or faster than my old stove. It maintains an even temperature, as high or as low as I want. And what a pleasure to have a kitchen that's free from fumes and fire!

"If my electric refrigerator hasn't already paid back its cost with the savings it has made, it certainly will soon. Most important is the fact that I have dependable refrigeration every day in the year—nothing goes bad."

Mrs. Ralph Lash
Route 1, West Newton, Pa.

If a lot of men, like George Haldy, had to "worry with the old coal stove" just one day, they too might realize how much of a drudgery the old-fashioned kitchen is to their wives.

A modern electric range is the answer to today's farm kitchen needs. Hundreds of women will tell you how economical it is. Hundreds of women will tell you how pleasant it is to use—especially during hot weather.

An electric refrigerator keeps the "leftovers" fresher and tastier than the cellar or springhouse ever could. What's more, it keeps milk, butter, eggs and meats right at your fingertips. These saved steps mean a lot in the busy farm home.

Visit your electric store next time you're in town and see the new ranges and refrigerators. You'll see then why they would be so convenient for you.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

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Executive Committee Fills Two Vacancies

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Pennsylvania State Grange was called upon to fill two important positions in the State Grange official family on April 15. John H. Light, who was honored by Governor Arthur H. James, in appointing him as Secretary of Agriculture, resigned as of that date. Brother Light, who has served in the capacity of Secretary, Manager of GRANGE NEWS and as Legislative Representative of the Pennsylvania State Grange for a number of years, leaves these official positions with the best of wishes from his many Grange friends.

The vacancy caused by Brother Light's resignation has been filled by the appointment of Brother Miles Horst of Lebanon County. Brother Horst is a Granger of long standing, whose activity in the interest of the Grange and of agriculture in general, is well known throughout the State.

Brother F. P. Willits of Delaware County, who has passed his eighty-second birthday, asked to be relieved of the responsibilities of the Treasurership of the State Grange for the sake of his health. The Executive Committee reluctantly accepted this resignation because of the efficient service which Brother Willits has given to this important office for more than a quarter of a century, the tenure of which has never been excelled in the Pennsylvania State Grange.

The Committee has appointed Brother Philip Price of Chester County to fill this vacancy. It could not have found any one better fitted by experience to step into Brother Willit's place, for Brother Price has assisted the Treasurer in State Grange meetings for many years. K. S. B.

Master's Letter to Granges

Building for the Future

TO EVERY individual there comes a time of choosing a course in life. Fortunate indeed is the young man or woman who selects the road of service and builds for the future. Perhaps the best example of unselfish building is to be found in the early American standards of life practiced by that matchless group of rural citizens headed by one whose devotion to liberty compelled him to spurn a proffered crown.

Just as Washington built for the future welfare of his fellow citizens in shaping the destiny of American liberty and just as Lincoln gave his all for the preservation of a nation dedicated to the cause of liberty, we can assist in its protection and build for its future safety.

We are proud to be numbered with the tillers of the soil and to share in the perpetuation of those traditional virtues of toil and frugality.

We appreciate more fully day by day the opportunity and responsibility that rests upon the tillers of the soil in building a better appreciation of the many good things of life in America.

These American Pioneers in world democracy built so well for the future that as we pause to commemorate a century and a half of achievement under the Constitution, we find our nation with less than seven per cent of the world's population possessing more than half the world's wealth and comforts when measured in terms of banking resources, automobiles, telephones, silks, etc.

The value of this phenomenal and outstanding achievement in the material welfare of the American people was transcended only in the personal attributes of character built under the American form of government which fostered and protected the individual in his right to achieve according to his ability. That this American philosophy of life is now being tested as never before cannot be disputed.

Let us build the Grange and in so doing build for the future of America.

Fraternally yours,

KENZIE S. BAGSHAW.

THE LEGISLATIVE SITUATION AT HARRISBURG

While there hasn't been much of a tangible nature accomplished by the Pennsylvania Legislature during the first four months of its session at Harrisburg, the turn in its deliberations toward definite action seems to be at hand. The State Tax Program has passed the lower House and is now before the Senate. Appropriation bills are reported to be about ready for introduction. Legislation on relief, milk, and similar important subjects has come out of committees for general consideration.

To date but twenty-four bills have been enacted into law, a small number compared to similar periods in recent legislative sessions in this State. It seems to be the attitude of this Legislature to pass no more laws than are absolutely necessary.

STATE FINANCES

State finances has been the paramount problem before the Legislature as well as the Administration since January. It has overshadowed all other problems, in fact, has determined the approach to most other problems.

It seems quite certain at this time that the emergency tax program passed by the 1937 Legislature will be reënacted. These taxes apply to cigarets, liquor, gasoline, corporations, net income, bank shares and capital stock. These emergency taxes are estimated to return to the State in revenue $163,000,000. These together with the normal state taxes are to raise the moneys to balance the Governor's half-billion dollar budget for the 1939-1941 biennium.

A proposal to amend the State Constitution to permit a graduated income tax has been presented in the Senate. A bill levying a flat two percent income tax and providing that the money so raised was to be used to relieve school districts from their burdensome taxes on real estate was presented in the House. It is still in Committee.

Looking forward to a new consideration of the whole state tax structure in the 1941 session, the proposal has been made to set up a State Tax Commission to study this whole subject. The proposal has much support.

With deficits to face as well as pledges not to enact new taxes, it is obvious that the legislative appropriation committees must face the problem of cutting state expenditures. In doing this, these committees face the situation in which everyone feels that everyone else might be cut but as for their interests, cuts in appropriations must not be made. The result under such circumstances is that good causes as well as less worthy ones are made to take reductions. That is likely to happen in this session.

MILK CONTROL

Whether or not this legislative session will make any material changes in our Milk Control Law is uncertain at this time. House Bill No. 1202 has been prepared and introduced by the Milk Industries' Committee in the House. It removes the Governor from any direct responsibility in approving regulations issued by the Board. It makes an attempt to give more power to producers and dealers to jointly assist in determining prices. It proposes some changes in the bonding feature of the present law. As a whole, it has not met with much enthusiasm among producers.

Producers themselves are not united on any definite proposals for change in the law. The hearings now being conducted by a Joint Legislative Investigating Committee are stirring up more confusion on the subject. The Grange is holding to its policy of long time standing, a policy stated in the March issue of GRANGE NEWS and again further discussed elsewhere in this issue.

An effort is being made to improve the law dealing with sanitary regulations covering milk production and distribution. A Committee on which the Grange has been represented has drawn up a bill to be presented in the Legislature, a new feature of which is the setting up of a dairy advisory committee of which the Secretary of Agriculture is Chairman and on which the milk producers will be represented.

The Milk Producers are also solidly back of a bill requiring the relief administration to give milk directly to families on relief with children under 12. The passage of this bill would insure children on relief of this essential food and would materially increase the sale of fluid milk in the State.

INDEMNITY FOR BANGS' DISEASE

On no item of legislation are the dairy interests more solidly united than on their demand for a $2,000,000 State appropriation for the paying of indemnity on reactors to the Bangs' disease test. While the Governor's budget calls for but $1,000,000, it is contended that this amount would not cover the supervision of herds now tested and care for the herds signed up for the test. In fact $1,500,000 would be needed for that purpose. To take care of new herds that will be signed up, additional money will be needed, so that the $2,000,000 is a conservative item.

Two township road bills have passed the House and are now in the Senate. House Bill No. 443 provides for the distribution of $4,500,000 still remaining in the Township Road Fund provided in Act 51-A passed two years ago. This would provide approximately $100.00 per mile of road to townships. House Bill No. 442 would provide $8,500,000 out of highway funds to be allocated among the townships during the coming biennium for township road building. Rural interests are urging the enactment of both of these bills.

An appropriation of $1,000,000 has already been authorized, by an act passed, to aid distressed school districts for the balance of the school year. Another bill is pending providing for an emergency appropriation of $3,000,000 for the same purpose during the coming biennium. Regular appropriations to school districts are provided for in the general appropriation bill.

The Grange has joined other rural interests in asking for certain modifications in the teacher tenure law. To date the bill providing for these changes has not made much headway.

Many other bills covering such items as exempting farmers hauling milk for their neighbors from regulations issued by the Public Utility Commission, amendments to the coöperative acts, etc., are still in the process of Committee consideration.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES ON THE COST OF GOVERNMENT

How the cost of government in the United States has mounted during the past generation may be gleaned from the following figures:

In the year 1903, when our population was 80,983,000, the total tax burden, national, state and local, was $1,382,000,000. At that time, the per capita of taxation, the theoretical amount which each man, woman and child pays toward the support of government, was $17.07.

Ten years later, in 1913, the population had increased to 96,512,000. At that time the taxes levied by all units of government amounted to $2,187,000,000, giving us a per capita figure of $22.66.

In 1938 the population was estimated at 130,000,000. Total taxes amounted to $13,214,000,000, with a per capita rate of $101.65.

Devastating as these figures are, they do not tell the whole story, because they do not take into account the amount borrowed and spent by the various units of government. These debts should properly be regarded as deferred taxation! In due time, they must be paid with interest.

As is known to all men, the Federal government is the chief offender in this orgy of spending, waste and extravagance. In 1903 the taxes levied by the Federal government amounted to only $521,000,000. In 1938 Federal taxes aggregated $6,114,000,000.

ORGANIZED FARMERS PROTESTING

The organized farmers of the country, as represented by the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Coöperative Milk Producers' Federation, the National Coöperative Council, and the Agricultural Producers' Labor Committee, have combined in an effort to secure needed amendments to the wage-hour law passed at the last session of Congress.

In a joint statement recently issued, these groups express much dissatisfaction with certain proposed amendments to the act embodied in a bill introduced by Mrs. Mary Norton, chairwoman of the House labor committee. The gist of the statement is to the effect that the amendments proposed by Mrs. Norton would sink agriculture, and processors of agricultural commodities, "still deeper into the toils of this law," when common sense and necessity both dictate that the act should be liberalized and made more workable.

The agricultural interests are backing a bill introduced by Senator John E. Miller, of Arkansas, and Congressman G. A. Barden, of North Carolina, which would clarify and simplify the wage-hour act.

NATIONAL GRANGE APPOINTS NEW TREASURER

Charles H. Curtis has been appointed treasurer of the National Grange by the Executive Committee. Brother Curtis is an experienced patron and hard worker, having served as Master of Plainville Grange and of Central Pomona in the State of Connecticut. At present, he is also treasurer of the State Grange Scholarship Fund.

He has been for nearly a lifetime paymaster for the large Stanley Corporation of New Britain and at the time the National Grange met in Hartford in 1935, the task of caring for the entertainment funds raised by the Granges was in the hands of Brother Curtis, who showed remarkable skill in their management.

"2 for one" protection

We have a new Whole Life Multiple Protection Plan, popularly called "2 for 1", offering double the protection you can obtain with an ordinary life insurance policy. This may be the right plan for you. We will gladly tell you about it and—help you decide.

Write for information.

What Are The Needs Of Your Family?

EVERY family has its particular problems and obligations—because families differ in size, in educational desires, in property holdings and in living and social standards. In selecting a life insurance program for the protection of your family, it is of utmost importance that you select a plan or policy that will meet the individual requirements of you and your family.

There are many kinds of insurance policies available—through this and other companies. All of them are valuable, but not all will meet your needs. It is for this reason that our representatives—who can understand your problems—can help you choose the policy that will best meet your requirements.

The FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was organized by Grangers for Grangers, and has specialized in the insurance problems of Grange members. Its great strength and high position in the insurance world are really a tribute to the strength and stability of the Grange and of Grange members. During the 24 years this company has been organized, it has returned more than $5,000,000 to its policyholders—a sum that has unquestionably saved many families from want and dependency.

The FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has been successful in serving Grange members because it understands them and their problems. Many of our officers are Grangers and many of our agents are Grange members.

Let us help you plan a systematic insurance saving program. There is no obligation in asking our advice. Write today for booklet describing our many policies.

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State College
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New Castle
Mrs. Ethel H. Richards
Schellsburg

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

"THE GOODEST MOTHER"

Evening was falling cold and dark
And people hurried along the way,
As if they were longing soon to mark
Their own home candles cheering ray.

Before me toiled in the whirling wind
A woman with bundles great and small
And after her, tugged, a step behind
The bundle she loved the best of all.

A dear little roly-poly boy,
With rosy cheeks and a jacket blue,
Laughing and chattering, full of joy,
And here's what he said—I tell you true.

You're the goodest mother that ever was
A voice as clear as a forest bird's
And I'm sure the glad young heart had cause
To utter the sweet of the lovely words.

Perhaps the woman had worked all day
Washing or scrubbing, perhaps she sewed
I knew by her weary footfall's way
That life for her was an uphill road.

But here was comfort, children dear
Think what a comfort you might give
To the very best friend you can have here
The Mother dear in whose house you live.

If once in a while, you'd stop and say
In task or play, for a moment's pause,
And tell her, in a sweet and winning way
You're the *goodest* Mother that ever was.

—*Margaret E. Sangster.*

Again the annual event of Mother's Day is at hand. It is the occasion for many formal observances and celebrations. Let us not forget that the real purpose of the day is to pay high tribute to our Mothers, and always keep the faith, love and reverence we had for her in our childhood. Let us not cheapen the day by public exploitation and by commercializing what should be personal and private. After all Mothers don't want flowers and monuments after they are gone, as much as loving words and kind deeds while they are living.

One of the oldest poems and one of the most beautiful tributes to a Mother and Wife is found in the last chapter of Proverbs (3).

"A worthy woman who can find?
For her price is far above rubies.
The heart of her husband trusteth in her,
And he shall have no lack of gain.
She doeth him good and not evil
All the days of her life.
She seeketh wool and flax,
And worketh willingly with her hands.
She is like the merchant-ships;
She bringeth her bread from afar.
She riseth also while it is yet night,
And giveth food to her household,
And their task to her maidens.
She considereth a field, and buyeth it;
With the fruit of her hands she planteth a vineyard.
She girdeth her loins with strength,
And maketh strong her arms.
She perceiveth that her merchandise is profitable;
Her lamp goeth not out by night.
She layeth her hand to the distaff,
And her hands hold the spindle.
She stretcheth out her hand to the poor;
Yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy.
She is not afraid of the snow for her household;
For all her household are clothed with scarlet.
She maketh for herself carpets and tapestry;
Her clothing is fine linen and purple.
Her husband is known in the gates,
When he sitteth among the elders of the land.
She maketh linen garments and selleth them,
And delivereth girdles unto the merchant.
Strength and dignity are her clothing;
And she laugheth at the time to come.
She openeth her mouth with wisdom;
And the law of kindness is on her tongue.
She looketh well to the ways of her household,
And eateth not the bread of idleness.
Her children rise up and call her blessed;
Her husband also, and he praiseth her, saying:
Many daughters have done worthily,
But thou excellest them all.
Grace is deceitful, and beauty is vain;
But a woman that feareth Jehovah, she shall be praised.
Give her of the fruit of her hands;
And let her works praise her in the gates."

[NOTE: The following essay should have been published last month, but was omitted due to lack of space.]

OUR DEMOCRACY—AS WHEN GEORGE WASHINGTON TOOK OVER THE GOVERNMENT APRIL 30, 1789

When Independence won, the various states began to quarrel with Congress and with each other over a number of different matters. The different states had adopted constitutions of their own.

Congress had made treaties with foreign nations, but had made no provision in making states obey their laws.

The state governments showed all confidence in state legislatures, although there were many conflicts which could not be controlled.

The new nation had many difficulties in trying to succeed under the Articles of Confederation. Attempts were made to amend these laws, but in vain. A new Constitution must be adopted.

A Constitutional Convention was held in Philadelphia from May to September, 1787, and the Constitution which was formed was adopted.

When the work of the convention was reported to the Congress under the Articles of Confederation, that body made arrangements for the election of a President, Vice President, and members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States as provided in the Constitution.

When the electors met, George Washington was chosen first President of the United States under the Constitution.

He took the oath of office April 30, 1789, on a balcony in front of Federal Hall in New York City, which at that time was the capital of the United States.

EMMA LOWRY
Independence Grange No. 179, Washington County.

Our National Chairman, Sister Cora Dimock Tucker, of Connecticut, urges us to call the attention of all Sisters to the Home Economic's page in the *National Grange Monthly.*

She also asks us to make the following seven points our Home Economics Creed for 1939.

Take Time to Live

Take time to think—it is the source of power.
Take time to read—it is the fountain of wisdom.
Take time to worship—it is the highway to reverence.
Take time to play—it is the secret of perennial youth.
Take time to be courteous—it is the mark of good breeding.
Take time to be friendly—it is the road to happiness.
Take time to work—it is the price of success.

Health is the second blessing that
We mortals are capable of—
A blessing that money cannot buy.

YOUR HEALTH

By DR. WILLIAM BRADY

They Think They Do Better

Many misguided persons believe they do better work, accomplish more, work faster, when they have had a drink or two of alcoholic beverage or liquor. Then under the effects of alcohol they are likely to be arbitrary about this and to express contempt or intolerance for any scientific or factual evidence to the contrary.

Medical scientists have generally assumed that a limited quantity of alcohol can be oxidized or burned and utilized in the body as fuel instead of food. They have thought that the energy yielded by the combustion of this limited quantity of alcohol is as available or applicable in the performance of muscular work as it is in providing heat. But more accurate investigation of the metabolism of alcohol in the body has recently shown that alcohol cannot be used in the performance of muscular work, but only for heating the body. The performance of muscular work demands food, not merely fuel; the food fuel required for muscular work is sugar, the blood sugar, glycogen, glucose, dextrose, and that is derived from carbohydrate food—starches and sugars. This being so, there can be no scientific or common sense ground for the notion that alcohol is a "food."

OUR CHILD HEALTH DAY

Let us make it an all year round program, not only May Day. We find that in that long, long, long time ago; in the country where every one, from the King and Queen to the humblest person went to the fields and brought home flowers and green branches. These they used to decorate their homes, keeping some of the best for afternoon. Then they all gathered on the village green to crown the King and Queen of May.

These had been chosen very carefully from the youth of that country. They must be the boy and girl with the kindest heart; the brightest eyes; pinkest cheeks; straight teeth; the happiest; the healthiest. This gives us our Child Health Day thought even if they called it by another name.

Our forefathers, on coming to this new country with all the very hard work of developing a new country, seemed to forget for a time "that the *health,* of the children is the *wealth* of the nation."

But while some cleared the ground to grow food, others built houses, still others were giving special thought to the needs of the child. We have had our "Baby Year." The Parent-Teachers Association had planned the "Summer Round-up" with the slogan "Every child ready for school in September." So we were quite ready for a National Child Health Day when May 18, 1928, Congress by resolution authorized the President to proclaim May Day as Child Health Day, its objective being "to bring to the attention of each community the importance, to the child's health, development and well-being, throughout life, of proper food, rest, exercise, medical care and protection against disease."

Many programs and suggestions to help gain this objective have been given, one of the best is Dr. Emily P. Bacon, for the Child Health Society of Philadelphia for use in their Child Health Day program. Dr. Bacan is a successful pediatrician and knows the best for children. This is a Parents' Score Card. It does not score the child health but scores the parents' knowledge of the child's health.

THE PARENTS' SCORE CARD

Has your child—

1. Eyes that see without effort?
2. Ears that hear well?
3. Speech without impediments?
4. Teeth that are straight, clean, and of proper number?
5. Teeth that are free from decay and gums that are healthy?
6. Tonsils and adenoids that are not diseased?
7. Sinuses that are healthy?
8. A heart that pumps as it should?
9. Lungs that are free from tuberculosis and other diseases?
10. An appendix free from disease?
11. Kidneys that excrete normal urine?
12. Skin that is free from eruption?
13. Nutrition that is good as judged by gain in weight, color, muscle tone?
14. Posture that is poised, erect carriage, well arched feet, straight legs?

(These 14 need the help of physician and dentist.)

And does your child—

15. Brush his teeth correctly and regularly?
16. Eat foods which build a strong body and teeth?
17. Eat properly without threats, bribes, or distractions?
18. Get the right kind and amount of sleep and rest?
19. Have bowel movement daily?
20. Play happily with other children?
21. Get along well at school?

And have you—

22. Had him immunized against diphtheria?
23. Had him vaccinated against smallpox?

And—

24. Are you sure you understand what is meant by a "good child"?
25. Do you know why you should take your child regularly to the physician and dentist?

If you know enough to answer "yes" to each one, score yourself 4. If in doubt, score yourself 0 to 3.

Let the children be our leaders, this Child Health Day season and celebrate it by parents scoring themselves.

The Goal—Only healthy children in our community. But not *merely healthy* but that we may attain to that larger urge of the Grange "A better manhood and womanhood."

—*Hannah McK. Lyons.*

Dr. Lyons is the well-known and well-beloved former member of the State Home Economics Committee and we are very happy to present this article by her.

May is also the month for National Music Week observation. Music offers to mankind a golden store of pleasure and contentment and it is in the home where the first impetus for music is given. Children should be taught to know music and to love it. It will open up to them a new world, a world of romance and adventure, and will help to broaden their minds. There is a desire in every human being to express something which can only be expressed in music. It often restores confidence and stimulates courage in the breasts of men. Encourage playing of music, creating it, in place of merely listening to it. Music study for a child is one of the most sensible investments parents can provide, not with the idea of making him a professional musician, but with providing him with understanding of good music, and with the pleasure of performing it. Music is a safety valve for emotions and many an hour may be spent playing an instrument which might not be spent so profitably otherwise. Good music appeals to the best in us. The poet Shelly, says: "Music when soft voices die, vibrates in the memory."

Your Committee has had many very encouraging reports from various counties. Mrs. J. T. Haynes, the able chairman of McKean County reports, that all her committees are working hard and are trying to make this a banner year in Home Economic's work. An outstanding piece of work, accomplished in her county was done by Liberty Grange. They built a model kitchen, which they have rented to their public school for five years; thus giving all the girls in that school an opportunity to be instructed in the art of domestic science. We are extremely proud of Liberty Grange and the sisters who made that work possible.

Bucks County also reports splendid success with their Home Economic's programs and all their committees working hard.

Following are some recipes sent in by Grant S. Watson, a former good Granger of Dauphin County, new cook in a large Home for Old People. More will follow at some future date.

HERMIT DROP CAKES

2 cups brown sugar
1 cup lard or butter
2 eggs
¾ cup raisin juice
1 tablespoon of soda
3½ cups flour
2 cups raisins
1 cup nut meats

ONE-EGG DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE

1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons butter or lard
2 squares chocolate
1 egg
1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon baking powder
⅞ teaspoon soda
¾ cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla

HARRISBURG CAKE

Beat together 4 eggs, 2 cups sugar for 15 minutes
1 cup boiling milk
Add (sifted) 2 cups flour and 2 teaspoons baking poyder and a pinch of salt

TUNA FISH PIE

1 10-oz. package potato chips
1 small can tuna fish
1 can cream of mushroom soup
Crumble potato chips.

Put ½ potato chips in bottom of casserole, add tuna fish, then balance of potato chips, add cup of cold water to mushroom soup and pour over mixture in casserole.

Bake 25 minutes in moderate oven.

SAUCE FOR SCALLOPED FOOD

1½ tablespoons flour
1½ tablespoons butter
¾ cup evaporated milk
¾ cup vegetable or meat stock
salt and pepper to taste
1 egg yolk

Melt the butter in a saucepan and blend in the flour. Add the stock, cook for 2 minutes and add the milk, stirring constantly. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Remove from heat and add beaten egg yolk.

SCALLOPED SPINACH

2 cups cooked spinach, chopped
1 cup sauce
3 hard cooked eggs, chopped
½ cup grated cheese

Place alternate layers of sauce, hard cooked eggs and spinach in a greased pan, finishing off with spinach. Top with grated cheese and bake until cheese is melted.

GRANGE IDEALS AND BENEFITS

To me this subject asks two questions: What are the ideals or principles for which the Grange stands? And, what benefits do we, as members, receive from the Grange?

At the National Grange session held at St. Louis in 1874, the basic Grange principles were adopted. The objects the Grange hopes to accomplish are: A more progressive agriculture, a more practical education, better community life, and higher ideals of manhood, womanhood, and citizenship.

The Grange has always been nonsectarian, nonpolitical, and so has developed many leaders who might otherwise have worked in opposition, if it were not for the fraternalism of the Grange. Its members tried to cure the price evils by setting up coöperative creameries and grain elevators; also by pooling funds and buying things in wholesale lots and reselling them to members. The Grange store, found in many places, is an example of this practice. Through these coöperative efforts the mail-order houses were established.

Grange members have made their power felt by presenting their aims to the State and National Governments through their representatives in Congress, and the local Granges doing their part by backing these bills.

The talents of many people have been found and developed in the Grange. Whether it be speaking, singing, dramatics or a capable presiding officer at meetings—the beginning may be attributed to participation in the social hour and ritualistic work of the Grange. The social hour provides wholesome recreation for the entire family. It is indeed, a family organization. Many Granges provide additional recreational opportunities for members other than on regular meeting nights.

Through the efforts of the Grange, the welfare of the farmer has been advanced, education has been promoted, the life of the rural people enriched, and American ideals uplifted. Thousands of capable rural leaders, trained leaders, trained within Grange walls, have contributed to the moral and civic progress of the times.

E. M. S.

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Our Juvenile Granges

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

DEAR JUVENILES:

When this reaches your eyes you will be putting away your school books, your tablets and pencils, and looking forward to the work and play of summer. I am glad that farm boys and girls have not been taught to think of the summer, or any season, as a time for all play and no work. You will be better and happier boys and girls, and grow into better and happier men and women if you keep a good balance of work and play through all the days. Having that good healthy zest for work that country boys and girls have, I am sure that you are thinking, as I am, that now school is over we can do more and better work for our Juvenile Grange, spend a little more time on our programs, take on some more ambitious projects, plan some hikes or picnics, get in some new members, learn our part in the degree work, if we haven't already done so, etc.

DEAR JUVENILE MATRONS:

I am getting letters from many of you, asking help with your problems. I am very glad to have these letters. But I would appreciate it if you would also tell me of the things you have tried that have been pleasant or helpful. And I would very much like to have your suggestions as to how we could most profitably use the space on this page. I am filling it mostly with program suggestions. Is this the thing you need? You can help me immensely by constructive criticism. I am thinking most of the older group of Juveniles as I make these program suggestions. That doesn't mean that you are not to use the younger ones on your programs whenever possible. But you can easily find simple songs and recitations for these little ones. I am afraid we are too apt to give all of our members very simple things to do, forgetting that we have here a group that is capable of doing some thinking, and some really constructive work. If I may be allowed to offer a criticism of you Matrons, it is that you spend too much time and strength just keeping order in the Juvenile room, and not enough in helping your young officers to build constructive, worthwhile programs.

We have been told many times that patriotism should be one of the great teachings of the Juvenile Grange and certainly the teaching of patriotism is very important today, and possibly more difficult than it has ever been. Patriotism can no longer be thought of in terms of fife and drum and loud huzzas, and the waving of flags. We must teach our children to think of it in terms of honest labor, clean recreation, good citizenship, brotherhood—all of us working together to make America fine and noble.

During the next few weeks is a good time to be thinking along the line of patriotic programs, with Memorial Day, Flag Day, and Independence Day following close upon each other's heels. We might plan a series of three or four with some central thought running through all. By all means let us see if we can do them without a single war song or recitation.

THE SALUTE OF THE FLAG:

Let us begin our patriotic work by getting straightened out on this question. Several Matrons have asked me if the Juveniles must sing "The Star Spangled Banner" during the opening ceremony. My answer to this would be emphatically "No." (I wish I had the authority to say that to Subordinate Granges too.) You must either give the pledge of allegiance or sing one verse of a national anthem. Surely children should never be asked to sing "The Star Spangled Banner." It is too hard and too high for their voices, and is decidedly a war song. The finest way we can manage this bit of the opening ceremony is to have the Assistant and Lady Assistant bring the flag to the altar, while every member stands erect, feet together, shoulders back, hand on heart, and joins in singing one verse of America.

During this program series we might learn to sing all the verses of "America" and of "America the Beautiful" and also the words of that splendid hymn of peace "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear."

For our Memorial program we might have for a theme "Peace Time Heroes." Have several of the older members give short talks about some of the heroic men and women of America whose names have not been connected with war; Steinmetz for example, or Admiral Byrd, Jane Addams, Helen Keller. The list is endless and material is easy to find. Someone might read Joaquin Miller's poem "Columbus." As a project, we might—if we have enough big boys among our members—do something toward cleaning up a neglected cemetery if there is one in your community. There may be a few neglected graves in an otherwise well cared for cemetery, that you could care for. You might go, on Memorial Day, and put flowers on the graves of all who have no friends or relatives living in the community.

For Flag Day let's have a parade of the flags of all nations—or at least as many as we have children to represent. At a previous meeting tell the child what country he is to represent and give him the material for making his flag. It can be of construction paper. About all the colors you will need will be red, white, blue, green, yellow and black. You may have time to make these in Grange. Let each child come prepared to tell one interesting thing about his flag or the country which it represents. Have a parade around the hall with the American flag leading. Tack the flags up as border around your room. Leave them for a few weeks. Let us see at the end of that time if we can remember which country each one belongs to. Have your very best reader read "Makers of the Flag," by Franklin K. Lane.

Our Fourth of July program should be a good mixture of seriousness and fun. We might have a discussion on good ways of celebrating July Fourth without the use of fireworks. We should think together about ways in which we can show that we love our country. Such a discussion, if well conducted, will lead us naturally into the subject of good citizenship and community welfare, and open up a way for a series of programs and projects which would fill the whole summer. Perhaps we will talk about this next month.

We can make the transition from the serious to the recreational part of our program by talking a bit about what this country was like for which our founding fathers were willing to struggle and die. With all the added benefits that America gives to us, what should be our measure of devotion. Make it into a game called "Firecrackers."

Divide into two groups the older half in one, the younger in the other. Give each one of the younger group a blown-up paper bag—the firecracker. Ask the older ones to name, in rotation, some thing that we enjoy today that people in America did not have on that first Independence Day. The leader holds a watch, as soon as anyone fails to answer in fifteen seconds the leader holds up his hand and the first firecracker is exploded and the person failing to answer drops out of the game. The one staying in the longest is given a small prize.

A parade should be part of every Fourth of July. So how about giving each child a paper hat and a penny noise maker and staging a parade into the Subordinate Grange room, where you will put on a ten-minute patriotic program. Which might consist of a few of the best things that you have had on these three programs that we have been talking about.

MAKERS OF THE FLAG

By FRANKLIN K. LANE

Sec. of the Interior in the cabinet of President Wilson

This morning as I passed into the Land Office, the flag dropped me a most cordial salutation, and from its rippling folds I heard it say: "Good morning, Mr. Flag Maker."

"I beg your pardon Old Glory," I said; "aren't you mistaken? I am not the President of the United States, nor a member of Congress, nor even a general in the army. I am only a Government Clerk."

"I greet you again, Mr. Flag Maker," replied the gay voice; "I know you well. You are the man who worked in the swelter of yesterday straightening out the tangle of that farmer's homestead in Idaho, or perhaps you found the mistake in that Indian contract of Oklahoma, or helped to clear that patent for the hopeful inventor in New York, or pushed the opening of that new ditch in Colorado, or made that mine in Illinois more safe, or brought relief to the old soldier in Wyoming. No matter, whichever one of these individuals you may happen to be, I give you greeting, Mr. Flag Maker."

I was about to pass on, when the flag stopped me with these words: "Yesterday the President spoke a word that made happier the future of ten million peons in Mexico; but that act looms no larger on the flag than the struggle which the boy in Georgia is making to win the Corn Club prize this summer.

"Yesterday Congress spoke a word which will open the door of Alaska; but a mother in Michigan worked from sunrise until far into the night to give her boy an education. She, too, is making the flag.

"Yesterday we made a new law to prevent financial panics, and yesterday a school teacher in Ohio taught his first letters to a boy who will one day write a song that will give cheer to millions. We are all making the flag."

"But," I said, impatiently, "these people are only working." Then came a great shout from the flag: "The work that we do is the making of the flag. I am not the flag; not at all. I am nothing more than its shadow. I am whatever you make me, nothing more.

"I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become.

"Sometimes I am strong with pride, when workmen do an honest piece of work, fitting rails together truly.

"Sometimes I droop, for men have played the coward.

"Sometimes, I am loud, garish, and full of ego that blasts judgment.

"But always I am all that you hope to be and have the courage to try, for I am song and fear, struggle and panic, and ennobling hope. I am the day's work of the weakest man, and the dream of the most daring.

"I am the battle of yesterday, and the mistake of tomorrow.

"I am the clutch of an idea, and the reasoned purpose of resolution.

"I am no more than what you believe me to be, and I am all that you believe I can be. I am what you make me, nothing more.

"I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this nation. My stars and my stripes are your dream and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts. For you are the makers of the flag, and it is well that you glory in the making."

MEMBERSHIP PROBLEMS

One reason for the stability of the Grange is that we place emphasis on the character and the ability, as well as the occupation, of our membership. Each new proposal for admittance thereto must be approved by two members in good standing, and then balloted upon, before election to membership.

This program of the Grange, which has never been changed from the very beginning, is the very cornerstone of Grange life and growth. We only want those who are interested in our work, who will be loyal to our program, and whose character and desire for service will make them useful members. There must be no let down in these standards.

On the other hand, Granges everywhere must wake up to the aggressive need of membership maintenance and life. People should be brought into the Grange in a continuing stream just as fast as, but no faster than, they can be assimilated, instructed and put to work in the far-flung field of Grange activity.

Remember, our organization is many-sided. It should touch everything that makes for more satisfactory country living. The sister who can sing is just as essential to the well-rounded Grange as the one who can bake a matchless apple pie. On the other hand, boys and girls who come into the Grange to have a good time may turn out to be just as useful as those who join because they like to debate or want to prepare for college.

Labor is marching in new members by the million. Railroads, chambers of commerce, banks and financial institutions are developing almost 100 per cent membership in their callings. For 70 years the Grange has put their own house in order, not by fighting other groups but by getting into the Grange and using the power of members, intelligence and coöperation to make progress.

Patrons everywhere should make our greatest effort in all the years to have a servicing, functioning, building fraternity. Begin now by presenting a good application at your next meeting.—*National Grange Monthly.*

Laboratory experiments have demonstrated the possibility of using large quantities of sweet whey in soups, fruit whips and candies.

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

QUEMAHONING GRANGE ENTERTAINS SOMERSET POMONA

Somerset County Pomona Grange met in regular quarterly session with Quemahoning Grange at Stoyestown on Saturday, April 15.

At the morning session, greetings were extended to the visiting Granges by Reverend Lewis F. Foltz, a member of Quemahoning Grange. The response was given by Ira Friedline, of Jenner Grange. Other features of the forenoon session were reports of the various Subordinate Granges and County Deputies. James S. Glessner was installed as Assistant Steward and Frank H. Stoner, as a member of the Executive Committee.

The afternoon session was an open meeting which began with a short song service under the direction of A. B. Hoffman. A discussion followed on the subject, "The Major Projects and Goals of the Home Economics Committee," by Mrs. J. H. Rhoads, Miss Ethel Coleman, Mrs. George B. Barkman, Miss Marie Weller and Mrs. L. C. Long. Mrs. Edna Gastiger sang several solos after which the Worthy Steward, J. J. Shober, submitted a number of queries, which were ably answered by members.

Miles Horst, about to take over the responsibilities of Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange, addressed the meeting. He discussed a number of matters before the State Legislature at Harrisburg such as milk control, milk sanitation, animal disease eradication, taxation, centralization of government, teacher tenure, and roads.

"The Youth Problem" was very ably discussed by Professor Fred P. Hare, Jr., of Somerset. Professor Hare stressed the fact that the word "habit" cannot be taught too late in life. The value of work should be instilled along with growth. He also strongly advocated the teaching of democracy in our schools.

At the evening session, five candidates were given the Fifth Degree. Entertainment was furnished by Quemahoning Grange, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, There are many persons in our state who evade the payment of taxes, but have money to spend for sports; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we go on record demanding that all applicants for hunting and fishing licenses be required to present a receipt, showing the payment of taxes for the previous year before a license can be issued.

WHEREAS, A great majority of our people are put to a disadvantage and suffer a great inconvenience by reason of different communities changing to Daylight Saving Time; and

WHEREAS, Those who want an extra hour of time for pleasure and sports should arise and go to work an hour earlier without tampering with the time, thereby making other people suffer to the satisfaction of their own desires; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we go on record as strictly opposed to Daylight Saving Time.

WHEREAS, The provisions of the Wagner Labor Act as interpreted and administered by the National Labor Relations Board are very unsatisfactory and unfair; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask that the Wagner Labor Act be repealed or amended so as to be fair and just to all parties concerned, and an impartial Labor Relations Board be appointed.

WHEREAS, Taxes are levied to provide funds to meet the costs of government, whether it be local or state or federal, and as the burden of taxation is borne by those who pay, it is only fair and just that those who bear this burden should alone have a voice in saying how our Government should be conducted and those taxes spent, and those who evade and refuse to pay their taxes should not be permitted to exercise the right of suffrage; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we go on record favoring an amendment to our State Constitution, forbidding the right to vote to any citizen who has not paid his local and county taxes within a period of two years.

WHEREAS, Before the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed, high government officials, the liquor interests and others interested therein promised that the saloon should never return and that conditions as affected by the use of liquor would be improved; these promises have not been kept and the evil effects of the increased consumption of liquor are such as our nation cannot be proud of; therefore be it

Resolved, That as a step in combating the evils of the liquor traffic, we favor local option.

WHEREAS, The production of milk, with its regulations and price control, has been in controversy for some years and with all the regulation, the methods employed have proven to be unsatisfactory, and therefore it is necessary that a practical and workable system be adopted for the control of the milk industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we go on record requesting the Legislature and the Governor to adopt the plan outlined by the Pennsylvania State Grange for the milk industry, as being more economical and more practical than the system now in effect; and be it further

Resolved, That in line with the action of the State Grange and in conjunction with dairy organizations, we favor the appropriation of $2,000,000 to indemnify farmers for cattle condemned for Bangs Disease.

WHEREAS, Farmers have suffered from regulations of the Public Utility Commission regarding the transportation to factory and receiving stations of milk produced on their farms and by their neighbors; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we favor the passage of Senate Bill No. 58 which would exclude farmers from such regulations.

INASMUCH as the Federal Government has appropriated funds to be distributed by the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission in the construction of an all-weather highway between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh; and

WHEREAS, The property owners over whose land the road is to run were told when the right-of-way was secured that labor for the construction of this highway was to be taken from the relief rolls and the unemployed of our county; and

WHEREAS, Since the construction of this road has been started certain labor leaders with the apparent approval of the Turnpike Commission have assumed control of the labor situation to the extent that none but members of their union can be employed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, in accordance with public opinion go on record condemning this selfish action on the part of these labor leaders as being contrary to common decency and to the principles of our form of government, and look with disfavor upon those in authority for permitting this un-American usurpation of the rights of other individuals.

WHEREAS, There have been organized groups in the past few years as well as recently, who have taken the law in their own hands by preventing users of the highways from exercising their free and lawful rights which often have resulted in personal injury and property damage; and

WHEREAS, The owners and operators of cars and trucks have paid their license fee which entitles them to lawfully operate their cars and trucks, and should have the full protection of the law from being molested by any group of individuals or labor unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we appeal to the law enforcement authorities to use every effort to prosecute and bring to justice any group that stops cars or trucks on the highways, or commits acts of violence thereon and put an end to these outrageous acts which are a disgrace to our State.

WHEREAS, In the last few years, the Secretary of State of the United States has executed trade agreements with Canada and other countries which have radically reduced our revenue from imports and brought into the United States products and commodities which were produced and manufactured at a much lower wage scale than is prevalent in the United States and thus sold at a lower price, thus displacing in agriculture alone the production of 87,000,000 acres of land per year, the proper cultivation of which would naturally give employment to 1,740,000 persons, besides displacing another approximately 3,260,000 workers in the manufacture of goods for market and machinery for the processing, manufacturing, mining of fuel and the distribution of said products, thus having displaced about one-half our present unemployed, who if they were profitably employed, would consume more food and more luxuries, thus giving employment to another 1,000,000 or more of the unemployed, which would be a long step toward the solution of our unemployment problem; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we petition the United States Congress to study this problem in the light of these facts and pass remedial legislation accordingly, as we believe that this action with the proper governmental economy in expenditures will greatly expedite recovery; be it

Resolved, That we give a rising vote of thanks to Quemahoning Grange for their excellent hospitality shown us during this meeting.

A BUSY GRANGE

Buffalo Grange, No. 1523, Washington County, has been enjoying some fine programs this year. In February, it was a Valentine party, and in March, a Saint Patrick's Day party. These programs, in charge of the Lecturer, Mrs. Charles Patterson, consisted of readings, quartet music, old-time music, Irish jokes, Irish spelling bee and games. At the close of the programs, everyone enjoyed a fine lunch prepared by the Lecturer and her husband.

The Juveniles of Buffalo Grange helped to present an evening of entertainment at the Pomona Grange meeting in March. Our Home Economics Committee are certainly hard at work. They held a bake sale on March 5 and a week later, served a lunch at a sale, realizing a nice sum of money for the Grange. On March 31, they presented the program at our regular meeting.

On Saturday evening, March 25, the Grange was invited to the home of the Past Master W. L. Newman, to help celebrate the birthday of his wife. A chest of silver was presented to the honor guest by the Grange. Games were played during the evening, and at a later hour a delicious lunch was served. A good time was had by all present.

LANCASTER COUNTY POMONA MEETS

The spring meeting of Lancaster County Pomona Grange No. 71 was held with both morning and afternoon sessions, Saturday, April 9, in White Horse Fire Hall as guests of Salisbury Grange.

Master Charles McSparran, Fulton Grange, was in charge and among various items of business transacted was the outlining of the visits of the Traveling Gavel among the Subordinate Granges during the summer. Three Granges will be present at each meeting—one to entertain, one to furnish the program and one to fill the officers' chairs.

There were twenty-five visitors present from Lebanon, Chester and Delaware County Pomonas.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe that visiting among the Subordinate Granges encourages greater Grange spirit and enthusiasm; and

WHEREAS, We believe that visiting among the Pomonas would further this spirit; and

WHEREAS, The time and place of the Pomona meeting is usually not known outside of the local Pomona district; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge the editor of PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS to consider the advisability of establishing a column listing the time and place of next Pomona meetings.

WHEREAS, That during the last hunting season, there was a large and unnecessary slaughter of quail; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Pomona No. 71 go on record as favoring closed seasons and the placing of quail on the song bird list.

In view of the present trend of foreign affairs and our past experience, together with general facts proving the futility of war; be it

Resolved, That this Pomona, No. 71, go on record as being in favor of legislation such as the Ludlow Amendment, that will make any hasty decision of this country engaging in any foreign war impossible.

Resolved, That this Lancaster County Pomona Grange, No. 71, favor the passage of an amendment to the State Constitution authorizing a graduated income tax, the revenue thus raised, without earmarks.

WHEREAS, There is a bill pending in our State Legislature that would increase the salary of certain State officials; and

WHEREAS, We believe that in the present state of affairs, the present salaries are adequate; be it

Resolved, That we urge our legislators to oppose this measure.

WHEREAS, There has been widespread deception of the consuming public in the sale of woolen products, in that often the wool used is reclaimed wool or synthetic fibers; and

WHEREAS, There is a vast difference

in the value and wearing qualities of virgin wool and reclaimed wool; be it

Resolved, That we favor the passage of legislation requiring exact labeling as to the fiber content of all wool products, including the disclosure of the presence of virgin wool and reclaimed wool, and any other natural or synthetic fibers and providing penalties for violation of same.

The Lecturer, Miss Doris Jamison, presented an especially interesting program as follows: Welcome, Warren Hanna, Salisbury's Master; Response, Charles McSparran, Fulton; vocal duet, Miss Ethel Robinson and Mrs. Margaret Bair, Salisbury; panel discussion, "Soil Utilization," led by Leslie I. Bolton, Fulton, and assisted by W. N. Trefethern, of Ephrata, Howard Walton, of Colerain, G. B. O. Felty, Manor, and John Bruckhart, of Warwick; vocal music by Mr. and Mrs. Ammon Huber, accompanied on the piano and violin by their daughters, all of Manor; humorous reading, Mrs. Anna J. Gregg, of Fulton; panel discussion as a Home Economics Committee number, "Relations of Mothers and Daughters," led by Mrs. Charlotte Ruppin, Ephrata, and assisted by Mrs. Howard Walton, Colerain, Mrs. Margaret Bair, Salisbury, and Mrs. Charles McSparran, Fulton. An Easter parade wearing hats as old as 75 years was held. Visiting judges decided in favor of Miss Doris Jamison, first; Mrs. Mary Yelk, second; and Mrs. Anna J. Gregg and Mrs. Charlotte Ruppin, third.

Salisbury Grange received the attendance banner with 50% of their members present.

Pomona meets again August 12 at the home of W. N. Tregethern, Brickerville. There will be a business meeting and picnic lunch and games.

E. J. B.

RESOLUTION BY INDIANA COUNTY POMONA

WHEREAS, International affairs in all the world, in Europe particularly, are becoming more unsettled and tense every day, indicating the imminence of a world conflict; and

WHEREAS, Our World War experience indicates conclusively that we cannot settle international affairs in Europe by armed intervention; and

WHEREAS, The United States can make her greatest contribution to the world, not by armed violence, but by solving the problems facing all nations using the democratic form of government rather than by resorting to dictatorships as have the majority of European countries; be it therefore

Resolved, That Indiana County Pomona Grange No. 58 hereby go on record as favoring the following:

(1) Refrain from participation in a European conflict or other war on foreign soil;

(2) A strong neutrality policy that we may not again be drawn into a foreign war by attempting to profit from other people's miseries by shipping munitions of war;

(3) The calling of a World Economic Conference in an effort to settle difficulties before a war rather than after, thus preventing needless wholesale destruction of life and property;

(4) We approve the action of the House in voting down the proposed measure to establish an air base at Guam;

(5) Watchful maintenance of the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, press and assembly, which are the very cornerstone of democracy; be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread on our minutes and copies sent to the press, our Congressman Honorable Harve Tibbott, our two National Senators, Hon. James J. Davis and Joseph F. Guffey, to the State Grange and our National Grange Legislative Chairman, Fred Brenckman.

(Signed) PEACE COMMITTEE,
By ALICE STEWART.

VALLEY GRANGE HOLDS 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Valley Grange No. 878 celebrated their 50th anniversary Saturday, March 25, 1939, at their Grange hall at Academy Corners with a picnic dinner and program.

Valley Grange was organized March 25, 1889, by A. J. Doan, with the following charter members: Mr. and Mrs. Allan Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Tremane, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Keller, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Church, Mr. and Mrs. William Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ingham, Mr. and Mrs. John Yarnall, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. William Wood, and Mrs. Eunice Campbell. The first master was J. S. Ingham. The first meeting place was in Jacob's Hall at Academy Corners, where meetings were held until the hall was destroyed by fire. Meetings were then held at the homes of members until a building was built by A. D. Taft, of which the Grange occupied the second floor. This building burned in 1908. A hall was then built which was dedicated in 1909 and the mortgage was burned in November, 1923. The second floor is used for a lodge room and public hall and the first floor used for a kitchen and dining room. In the rear of the building trees have been set forming a park where picnics are held.

For forty years their annual picnics were held in Merrick grove until ten years ago. There are fifteen living Past Masters, and three members, Frank Butler, Mrs. Prudence Tubbs and David Tremane, who are past eighty years of age. The first Pomona Grange was held in 1890, and the last one March 2 and 3, 1939, with about three hundred in attendance. There are now two hundred and twenty members. The present Master is Daniel Cobb.

PLEASANT VALLEY GRANGE CELEBRATES ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

Pleasant Valley Grange No. 1957, Fayette County, enjoyed a very pleasant evening, March 23, when the members and their families met to celebrate the Eleventh Anniversary of the organization of their Grange. Pleasant Valley Grange can boast of having the largest number of school-teachers and ex-teachers of any Grange in Fayette County.

Back to our anniversary celebration. A grand supper of chicken and noodles was served to more than 150 persons. Many other delicious dishes were served and more than six different kinds of cake were served. Everyone enjoyed the evening beyond explanation. Group singing was a part of the amusement and was led by Lester Smith. J. G. Robinson, of Uniontown, and S. B. Bulick, each gave a very interesting address. Round and square dancing was enjoyed by young and old until a late hour.

Pleasant Valley Grange is progressing nicely. We will soon be free of debt and expect to celebrate in royal style when our Grange Hall is paid for, which we all hope will be in 1939. There is always a welcome hand for all Patrons of Husbandry at our meetings.

10TH KENNETT LEGION PAGEANT WITH FOUNTAINS AT LONGWOOD GARDENS

June 14, 15, 16, 17 are the selected evenings for the tenth annual American Legion Pageant at Longwood Gardens, near Kennett Square, Pa., on U. S. Route 1. The theme is "Prunella," or "Love in a Dutch Garden," from the delightful story by Laurence Housman and Granville Barker. A community talent cast of two hundred will again be directed by John Warner Judd.

An added feature are the famous Longwood electric fountains, including the curtain of water, stage fountains, fairyland display, a city block in area, and the water falls with lake.

Capacity audiences in the beautiful duPont open-air theatre have enjoyed the previous Kennett Legion Pageants of Robin Hood, Rip Van Winkle, Ramona, Historic Delaware, Story of Kennett, Arabian Nights, Building a Nation, Fantasy of Fairyland and Historic Chester County.

Advance reservations are necessary, and now received. For a free descriptive booklet, address: Legion Pageant, Kennett Square, Pa.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY NEWS

On April 6, Goshen Grange No. 623 was host to Clearfield County Pomona Grange. Pomona Master Blair London of Brady Grange presided.

The reports of the 29 Granges comprising this Pomona showed a gain in membership. The Deputies gave encouraging reports of the Granges.

The Annual Memorial Service in behalf of Mr. Harrison Straw, Past Master, Mrs. S. C. Reed, Past Court Officer and Mrs. Emma Bloom and Mrs. Avis Lawhead, members of the Pomona Degree Team was conducted by Rev. G. W. Hatch, Pomona Chaplain. Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Parke of Susquehanna Grange sang two lovely duets entitled, "My Father Knows," and "Looking This Way."

Mr. Fred Brenckman, National Grange Representative gave a very interesting address on "The Farmer's Stake at Washington." Other speakers were Prof. W. P. Trostle, County Superintendent of Schools who presented the Legislative Program of State School Directors Association and Mr. E. J. Anderson, Extension Bee Specialist of State College who gave some interesting facts on "Bee Culture."

The Home Economic Program consisted of a playlet entitled, "Wall Flowers," which was presented by the 4-H Club girls of Hepburnia. This club was presented with the Silver Cup, being this year's winner.

The next meeting will be held August 3d at Grampian Park with Penn Grange as host.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, A large percentage of clothes and fabrics sold to the public as woolen goods contain very little new or virgin wool, being made principally of reworked wool or shoddy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Clearfield County Pomona Grange go on record as urging the enactment of the Schwartz-Martin Bill which will require the labeling of clothing and fabrics sold as wool so as to indicate what percentage is virgin wool. We believe that such legislation would benefit wool growers and the consuming public as well. It should likewise be welcomed by honest manufacturers and dealers.

WHEREAS, The Wage-Hour Act passed at the last session of Congress would impose impossible conditions upon agriculture as it is now proposed to administer it; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we favor the enactment of the Miller-Barden Bill which would give farmers and the processors of agriculture commodities in the areas of production the exemptions to which they are entitled.

WHEREAS, Taxes have gone up to the point where each man, woman and child in the United States is taxed at the rate of more than one hundred dollars a year;

WHEREAS, The cost of government during 1938 was more than twenty-three per cent of the national income; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we unsparingly condemn the prodigal expenditures of public funds that we have witnessed during recent years; and, be it further

Resolved, That we favor the balancing of the budget, national, state and local with the least possible delay.

SUPPORT STATE GRANGE POLICIES

At a regular meeting of Lake Shore Grange held on April 1, our Legislative Committee made recommendation as follows:

That the members of Lake Shore Grange make known to Erie County members of the Assembly that they (members of Lake Shore Grange) are much in favor of enactment of the proposed Constitutional Amendment requiring payment of taxes as a qualification for voting; also that a sum of $2,000,000 be provided by the State for indemnifying farmers for reactors to Bang's disease for the coming biennium; also S. B. No. 58, to exclude from the regulation of the Public Service Law farmers who transport milk (or other products) on their farms, together with milk produced on their neighbors' farms, to factories or milk receiving stations.

The members of Lake Shore Grange also support the State Grange policy for milk control; also the stand taken by the State Grange regarding the change in the Teacher Tenure Law.

Lake Shore Grange approved unanimously these recommendations and ordered the secretary to communicate to Erie County representatives their wishes. In compliance therewith I submit this request for your support.

UTILITY GRANGE HOLDS CELEBRATION

Utility Grange No. 873, Susquehanna County, conducted an interesting anniversary program celebrating the 50th anniversary of this Subordinate Grange. Only two of the original twenty-nine charter members are still living. They are Jessie Strickland and E. C. Nibel.

The hall was nicely decorated for the occasion and the program was arranged for by William Mitchell, a twenty-five-year-old member.

WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS

More than 50 countries are planning to participate in the Seventh World's Poultry Congress, which will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, from July 28 to August 7, this year. The total attendance at the sessions of the Congress is expected to be about 500,000 people. More than 40 states and 25 foreign countries will have educational exhibits covering two acres of floor space in the "Hall of Nations and States." Sessions of the Congress are held every three years and this will be its first meeting in the United States.

Argentine is harvesting a better than average wheat crop and is wondering what to do with it.

TWO CROPS FOR EVERY GARDEN ROW

Getting the most produce from a small plot of ground is a problem for most urban and suburban gardeners. Where unlimited space is available for a garden, every vegetable may be grown in its own particular section, but with limited space, early and late crops must be doubled up.

Succession planting is the answer, and with a little investigation and planning on paper almost the entire gamut of garden edibles may be grown on a 20-foot square in one season.

In general, do not follow root crops with root crops or plants of one family with members of the same family. Here are a few combinations that work out excellently:

Late peas followed by celery; early peas followed by late cabbage; early lettuce by summer squash; spinach, lettuce, and radishes by bush lima beans; early beets by string beans; early string beans by fall beets; early carrots by endive or Chinese cabbage; early onions from sets by kale; peas by turnips, or carrots.

Tomatoes may be set between the rows of peas to get started while the peas are reaching maturity, and then the vines are removed, leaving the entire space to the tomatoes. Cucumbers may be planted for pickles after the early lettuce, radishes, spinach and onions from sets are out of the way.

Peppers and eggplants may go in after the earliest spinach and radishes.

Naturally, when intensive cropping is practiced, additional plant food is needed. When the second crop is sown a balanced plant food should be applied at the rate of at least two pounds for each 100 square feet.

These dual arrangements are the most important factors in drawing the plan for the vegetable garden. The small garden plan should be worked out carefully before the seed order is sent in.

CAMPAIGN NOW AGAINST WEEDS

Farmers of Pennsylvania must plan their battle against weeds with just as much care and thought as they give to the planning of their summer activities, warns the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Most farmers have already decided what crops they will plant, the amount and kind of fertilizers to be applied, the variety, even the quality of seeds they will use, but few have given any thought to the battle to be waged against weeds.

A weed may be defined as a plant out of place, but it is more than that; it is a plant that is so hardy that it will withstand almost any kind of adverse conditions. The ground seldom becomes too dry or too wet, and never too rich or too poor for the growth of weeds. Most weeds have ways of reproducing themselves that make them difficult to eradicate when they once get a start. They usually produce seeds in great abundance, and the most noxious have underground parts such as bulbs and hardy roots that can withstand the severest winter freezing.

There are so many ways that weeds cause loss and they are so interrelated that it is very difficult to enumerate them. They rob the soil of nourishment and moisture that should go into the crop plants. Every bit of nourishment that goes into the weeds, leaves that much less food for the growing crop plant. The average annual rainfall in Pennsylvania is about forty inches, which is enough to mature crops, but this moisture must be conserved if a maximum yield is to be secured. Weeds not only rob the soil of this precious moisture, but are so much more rugged that they crowd out the less hardy cultivated plants.

It is impossible to stress too much the value to the farmer of a weed campaign started early in the spring right along with the crop planning.

Most of the weeds that will give trouble during the summer will start from the seeds that are already in the soil. Some of these seeds have been there for a number of years waiting favorable conditions for germination, while most of them dropped out of last year's mature weeds. The spring sunshine and moisture will cause many of these seeds to start to grow very early in the spring and it is this point that the weed is most easily killed.

A seed has sufficient food stored in it to start a new plant with a few roots and some small leaves. When this food has all been used and before the weed has begun to manufacture its own food in any large quantity a little disturbance will kill the young plant, which at this point is called a seedling. Not much can be done against the weeds in the winter wheat or in the field which is still in sod. The place to begin, however, is in the field that is to be planted in corn, oats, potatoes, or some other spring-planted crop.

Much of this land was plowed last fall and the roots of the old weeds were turned up to the surface where the freezing during the winter killed many of them. The weed seeds will start to grow quickly and rapidly and will be killed by the harrowing and cultivation preparatory to planting the spring crop. No farm labor pays better returns than that given to the preparation of a good seed bed. It is no exaggeration to say that an hour's labor in harrowing, preparatory to planting the crop, will kill more weeds than a day's labor several months later when the weeds have become well established.

FARM PRICES STILL DECLINE

Prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for their principal agricultural products were four points lower on March 15 than a month previous, and seven points lower than the same time a year ago, according to the Federal State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The mid-March index of prices of agricultural commodities in the United States averaged one point lower than a month earlier at local farm markets. Seasonal declines in dairy and poultry product prices more than offset advances in fruit and truck crops. Price changes in other groups were small. At ninety-one per cent of pre-war the index was the lowest since July, 1934. The grain price index did not change during the month, fractionally higher prices of corn, oats, and barley offsetting lower prices received for wheat, rye, and rice.

Commodity	*Mar. av. 1910-14*	*Feb. 15 1939*	*Mar. 15 1939*
Wheat, per bu.	$1.00	$.72	$.73
Corn, per bu.	.69	.58	.59
Oats, per bu.	.49	.35	.36
Barley, per bu.	.70	.50	.51
Rye, per bu.	.79	.57	.58
Buckwheat, per bu.	.68	.52	.53
Potatoes, per bu.	.74	.75	.75
Hay, per ton	16.55	9.00	8.40
Apples, per bu.	.89	1.00	1.00
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	8.08	7.90	7.90
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	6.20	7.40	7.50
Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	8.04	10.20	9.90
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	4.98	4.20	4.20
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	6.56	8.10	8.30
Milk cows, per head	51.44	76.00	74.00
Horses, per head	175.00	131.00	129.00
Mules, per head	.....	134.00	134.00
Chickens, per lb.	.133	.174	.172
Turkeys, per lb.	.....	.25	.26
Milk, per 100 lbs.	1.68	1.95	1.80
Butter, per lb.	.31	.28	.27
Butterfat, per lb.	.....	.27	.25
Eggs, per doz.	.230	.202	.184
Wool, per lb.	.226	.25	.24
	Pre-war base		
Index all Farm Products			
PENNSYLVANIA	100	99	95
Grains	100	75	77
Fruits	100	124	124
Meat animals	100	115	115
Dairy products	100	114	106
Chickens and eggs	100	89	83
Unclassified	100	89	76
Unclassified	100	78	76
Grains	100	66	66
Fruits	100	78	81
Meat animals	100	116	116
Dairy products	100	107	100
Chickens and eggs	100	91	88
Unclassified	100	92	83
Prices farmers pay	100	120	120
Farmers purchasing power:			
PENNSYLVANIA	100	82	79
UNITED STATES	100	77	76

The output of creamery butter in the United States for the month of February, 1939, is estimated at 121,065,000 pounds. It is the third largest output of creamery butter for February on record, being exceeded in 1932 and 1933. Creamery butter production in Pennsylvania for February, 1939, was 790,000 pounds, 30,000 pounds more than the previous month and 262,000 pounds more than in February, 1938.

In March there was an abrupt change in butter prices which dropped four cents in three days, due to the statement that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation would discontinue purchases of butter on the open market.

The gross farm income from agricultural production for the year 1938 amounted to $8,880,000,000 compared with $5,300,000,000 in 1932 and $12,000,000,000 in 1929. After deducting certain business expenditures, farmers had an income available for living amounting to $5,230,000,000 in 1938 compared with only $1,800,000,000 in 1932, or nearly three times as much.

The sum total of satisfied wants of a people is the true measure of prosperity.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a rate of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

CARL

WHEREAS, It has been the will of our heavenly Father to take from us Sister Olive Carl, who has been a faithful and zealous member and Secretary of East Great Bend Grange for many years, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in her memory for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved family, and also published in the GRANGE NEWS.

LENA VON BERGEN,
MARY L. BRANT,
MARION BRUNDAGE,
Committee.

CUSTEAD

WHEREAS, It has pleased the divine Master to take from our midst, Brother Newton B. Custead, a faithful member and willing worker of Union Grange No. 1103, having served as secretary for twenty-five years, and whose passing will be deeply felt by all, be it

Resolved, That the members of Union Grange extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family; drape our charter for thirty days; record these resolutions in our minutes; send a copy to the family and publish them in the GRANGE NEWS.

NORA E. FRETTS,
J. FRANK GRAY,
J. J. HARRIS,
Committee.
Committee.

VAN DE BOE

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to take from our midst our Brother Burr L. Van De Boe; be it

Resolved, That Hebron Grange No. 1251 extend sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, drape our charter for thirty days, and send a copy to the GRANGE NEWS for publication.

MRS. GEO. J. DINGMAN,
MRS. DON STEARNS,
MRS. R. W. WING,
Committee.

CURTIS

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst, Sister Ina May Curtis, a very faithful and zealous member of Cherry Hill Grange No. 1214, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Cherry Hill Grange No. 1214 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, that we drape our charter for thirty days, that these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to the family and to the GRANGE NEWS for publication.

EFFIE STRONG,
MILDRED WELDON,
KATHERINE HOPKINS,
Committee.

ELDER

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His good will to remove from our midst Sister, Mrs. Bertha Parks Elder, Ceres of Lycova Grange, No. 2006, who died on March 19, 1939, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our sympathy, that our charter be draped for thirty days, and that these resolutions be made a part of our minutes and a copy sent to the GRANGE NEWS.

WELLARD T. GUFFY,
MILDRED Z. FOX,
I. F. HEIM,

BAUGHMAN

Inasmuch as it has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother Francis Baughman who died February 22, 1939—Brother Baughman was a member of Rillton Grange No. 1950—therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved brothers and sisters our sympathy, that our charter be draped for thirty days, and that these resolutions be made a part of our minutes and a copy sent to the GRANGE NEWS.

MRS. MARGARET LYNCH,
MRS. BERNICE PENMAN,
MRS. EDNA RUSSELL,
Committee.

Classified Column

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THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD, Monongahela, Pa.

THE GRANGE MOTTO—

"In Essentials, Unity;
In Nonessentials, Liberty;
In All Things, Charity."

The motto an organization adopts expresses its fundamental principles and often reveals its motives or idealism. This is supremely true of our Grange Motto. These profound phrases were first used as our Grange Motto by Major J. W. A. Wright who wrote the "Declaration of Purposes" of our Order which was unanimously and solemnly adopted by the Seventh Session of the National Grange, at St. Louis, Missouri, on February 11, 1874. Major Wright, the son of a Presbyterian minister, in an address at the session of the National Grange at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1890, says that he quoted these phrases from a tract distributed by the Evangelical Alliance "that great organization that has done so much to secure greater sympathy and coöperation among our Christian denominations." And in his own words he explains—"The thought was, that these great fundamental principles which have enabled Christian people to unite with more cordiality and power, which inspire and unite most effectively and lastingly, the farmer of every state." How prophetic his words are! More and more farmers are finding in this motto, the inspiration for "meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together." This threefold motto, so thoroughly expressing our Christian foundation, and so clearly revealing our fraternal attitude, has been and will ever be, one of the most precious possessions of our Order.

For several years we have tried to trace its source, and finally with the skillful assistance of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa., we have the following information which we gladly share with our fellow-patrons:

"In necessaries, unitas;
In dubiis, libertas;
In omnibus charitas"
("In essentials, unity;
In doubtful matters, liberty;
In all things, charity")

The above is founded on Rupertus Meldenius' "Paraenesis Votiva" written in 1622. The identity of Rupertus Meldenius is doubtful, but he is supposed to have lived from about 1580 to 1650 and may be the same person as Gregory Francke of Frankford-on-Oder, who in "Consideratio Theologica (1628)" wrote: "Summa Est: Servemus in necessarius, unitatem; in non necessariis, libertatem; in utrisque, charitatem." Translated this reads, "This is most important: 'Let us preserve in things essential, unity; in things not essential, liberty; in both, charity.'"

Whether these are from the same writer, or one the quotation of a contemporary, we may not know, but surely we can here discover with satisfaction, the source from which our distinguished brother framed for us our Grange Motto, cherished by every good Patron of Husbandry. It is most important, "Summa est," and may each of us, in our humble but consistent conduct, exemplify the beautiful spirit this motto so eloquently expresses.

GRANGE PLANS SAFETY PROGRAM

Rules for the 1939 National Grange Highway Safety contest which runs from March 1 through October 31, have been announced by National Lecturer James C. Farmer. In addition, every subordinate Grange is asked to observe October as Grange safety month.

Granges have been sent folders telling of the safety campaign and contest, together with cards which they must return to Brother Farmer if they wish to enter.

Under the contest, which is conducted by the National Grange in coöperation with the Automotive Safety Foundation, 33 cash prizes are offered to subordinate Granges in the United States. The first prize is $50; second, $30; third, $20; also there are 10 prizes of $10 and 20 prizes of $5 each.

Granges entering the contest must file on or before Nov. 15, 1939, a 500-word statement with a list of the various things done under direction of the Grange to improve highway safety in the community. A special form sent out for this purpose must be used. Newspaper clippings and other printed statements telling of the work should accompany the story. All should be sent to the Highway Education Board, Pan American Building, Washington, D. C.

SUGGESTED PROJECTS

It is suggested that the members originate new methods and ideas in the control of highway safety and try them in their community; that they appoint special committees to work with groups connected with public safety and civic efforts; that local hazards to safe walking and driving (blind intersections, dangerous corners, bad road conditions, etc.), be eliminated; that warning and speed limit signs be erected and highway hazards be distinctly marked. Meetings, lectures, exhibits and demonstrations, and speeches on safety also are suggested.

Granges are asked to discuss at their next meeting the question of observing safety month and taking part in the campaign and contests. During October (National Grange Safety Month) they are urged to have special programs dealing with safety in the community, on the highway and in the home. Tableaux, quiz questions, exhibits, and demonstrations are suggested.

COMMITTEE NAMED TO STUDY THE INTERESTS OF MILK PRODUCERS

A seven-man committee to formulate a policy for the "best interests" of milk producers was appointed here recently as Crawford County Pomona Grange concluded a largely attended two-day quarterly meeting.

Appointment of the committee by Pomona Master Merle Porter of Cambridge Springs followed passage of a resolution brought before the county Grange unit after having been drawn up by Linesville Grange.

Another resolution passed also concerned the dairy industry. It praised administration of Bang's Disease testing and urged that adequate appropriations be made to continue the work "in order that the health of the farmers' families and that of other consumers of raw milk be safeguarded and protected."

The resolutions were passed at the afternoon meeting in Kingsley Hall of Stone M. E. Church where all sessions of the quarterly county Grange unit were conducted. Meadville Grange members acted as hosts.

The feature speaker at the closing meeting was Rev. R. M. Haverfield, chaplain of the Pennsylvania State Grange. "Six Forgotten Virtues" was the topic of his address, these virtues being outlined as follows: Reverence, chastity, sobriety, frugality, industry and honesty.

The speaker said in today's modern living "there seems to be an idea that it is disgraceful to work." He called upon all persons to be ready and willing to do an "honest day's toil."

Rev. Mr. Haverfield stated the Grange is an organization which "builds for better life" and said all persons "should be quiet, peaceful citizens, feeding the hungry, caring for the widows and orphans and keeping ourselves unspotted from the world."

Appointed as members of the "dairy industry committee" were Walter Burchard of Guys Mills; County Commissioner Wesley G. Reitze, a member of Union Center Grange; I. J. Smith, Mount Hope; S. R. Stevens, Hartstown; Delroy Matthews, Cambridge Springs; Bert Mosier, Hayfield, and Homer Clark, Steuben.

THE RESOLUTIONS

The resolution concerning appointment of the committee follows:

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that the primary interest of the farmers of Crawford County is centered in the dairy business in its various forms, and knowing of the extremely low income therefrom and of the very stringent regulations of the various departments of health;

WHEREAS, Our representative in the general assembly, the Hon. J. Perry Eckels, is a member of the committee on dairy legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask the master of Crawford County Pomona Grange No. 26 to appoint a committee of seven members of the Grange from the various sections of the county and from the various milk organizations to formulate a policy for the best interests of the producers, and to thereafter confer with the Hon. J. Perry Eckels as to legislation beneficial to the same.

The resolution concerning Bang's Disease was as follows:

WHEREAS, The initial area test for Bang's Disease and subsequent retests has been conducted by the state and federal bureaus of animal industry in a most orderly and efficient manner with such courteous consideration of the rights of the individual farmer as to commend itself to all unprejudiced persons which was also characteristic of the previous tuberculin test; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Pomona Grange express its appreciation of such service in the adoption of the resolution and further request that in the future there be no deviation in this state from the policy of employing a trained and efficient body of men, both state and federal, for this work, as it may further develop in this state, and be it further

Resolved, That we request that an adequate appropriation be made for the Bang's Disease eradication in this state on the present area program, in order that the health of farmers' families and that of other consumers of raw milk may be safeguarded and protected.

PEORIA WILL ENTERTAIN NATIONAL GRANGE

The 73d annual session of the National Grange will be held at Peoria, Illinois, a city which will furnish the setting for one of the most impressive sessions of the organization that has ever been held.

The Seventh Degree will be conferred on Friday, November 17, in the new Mohammed Temple Shrine Mosque. Large afternoon and evening classes are expected. The auditorium where the degree will be conferred may be entered from three different points and the total seating capacity is 1,900. Ceiling and walls are treated with acoustic plaster which makes the hearing perfect. the ceiling being uniquely designed in the form of scallops. An orchestra pit accommodates 60 musicians in front of the stage and the proscenium arch is 74 feet wide and 24 feet high.

The stage is fully equipped and the building is provided with an electric organ console played from the orchestra pit. The equipment is such that a stage of any size may be almost instantly set up and the needs of the Seventh Degree will therefore be completely met.

The new Mohammed Temple Shrine Mosque was erected at a cost of $400,000, following the destruction by fire in March, 1936, of the old building formerly located on the property. It is situated in convenient proximity to the hotels of the city, particularly the Pere Marquette, which will be National Grange headquarters,—the latter a thoroughly up-to-date hotel.

A trip to the National Grange will never be forgotten and patrons of Pennsylvania will do well to lay plans for a trip to Peoria.

NEW INTEREST IN PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY

The past year has seen an amazing amount of new life and energy thrown into the development of local history throughout the entire state of Pennsylvania. Old historical societies were revived and reorganized and new societies founded. Many of the revived organizations were dormant since before the war. Along with this general interest it is encouraging to note the number of young people who have taken hold of historical research and are adding their energy and scholarship to a searching out of historical material and information.

Pennsylvania is rich in all phases of historical information. This was the tramping ground of many of the Indian tribes of pre-colonial days. Pennsylvania was a key colony in pre-revolutionary days. Pennsylvania played a large part during the war setting free the colonies. It was a keystone state in the early republic and still is a keystone state. All this affords an opportunity such as few states have to portray the historical development of this area. It is gratifying to see so much interest in the preservation of a rich background.

N. J. QUARANTINES STRAWBERRIES

Shippers of strawberry plants are advised that a recent New Jersey quarantine prohibits shipment of such plants into that State unless inspected and certified as free from "Red Stele" disease. The order applies to all varieties of strawberries. "Red Stele" disease is also known as "Red Core," "Brown Stele," and "Brown Core." The right is reserved to return all plants to the point of origin if shipments are not accompanied by a certificate signed by an official inspector.

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VOL. XXXVI HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE, 1939 No. 3

Legislative Session Ends

Emergency Taxes Re-ënacted. Half-Billion Dollar State Budget. New Department of Commerce

THE one hundred and thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly convened on January 1st and was in session until the morning of May 30th.

During the first months of the session, legislative activity seemed to lag, but the last month of the session saw long hours and intense activity as action on such controversial problems as taxes, appropriations, relief, milk, liquor control and Workmen's Compensation came up for consideration.

TAXES

The Legislature did not disturb the state's normal taxes. It did reënact the emergency taxes levied by the past administration.

Governor James recommended the reënactment because of rising relief costs and a deficit of nearly fifty million dollars from the 1937-39 biennium.

The emergency levies are calculated to yield $163,000,000 during the next two years. These taxes, and the estimated yield from each, are:

Corporate net income tax of 7 per cent—$52,660,000.

Emergency gasoline tax of 1 cent per gallon, in addition to the normal tax of 3 cents a gallon—$28,640,000.

Personal property tax of 4 mills, in addition to the normal tax of 4 mills—$24,000,000.

Cigarette tax of 1 cent per 10 cigarettes—$22,300,000.

Liquor sales tax of 10 per cent—$15,000,000.

Tax on gross receipts of utilities, 12 mills in addition to the normal tax of 8 mills—$9,750,000.

Corporate loans tax, 4 mills in addition to the normal tax of 4 mills—$6,400,000.

Tax on bank shares, 4 mills in addition to the normal tax of 4 mills, and on trust company shares, 3 mills in addition to the normal 5 mills—$4,250,000.

STATE BUDGET

The Legislature appropriated $372,000,000 to finance the general functions of the state government, to take care of relief and to pay subsidies to schools, homes and hospitals for the biennium. It is estimated that special funds such as motor license, fish and game funds and others which derive their fees from licenses and special taxes will bring the budget for the 1939-41 biennium well over $500,000,000. The relief appropriation was placed at $127,000,000, not enough to carry this item through the next two years. Likely a special session will have to be called to make up a deficit in this item.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

By the Governor's request the Legislature provided for a Department of Commerce as a new branch of state government. This department will concern itself with industry and research for promotional activities with the hope of encouraging industry to come to Pennsylvania. This department will take over the functions of the State Publicity Commission and the State Planning Board. To it was appropriated $812,000 to carry on its work for the next two years.

SCHOOLS

The Legislature appropriated $3,000,000 to aid distressed school districts during the next biennium. It amended the Teacher Tenure Law to provide for a progressive decrease in the retirement age which is now seventy years, but will be sixty-two in 1947. A two-year probationary period before tenure becomes effective was provided and a rating system for teachers set up.

ROADS

Two road bills were passed earlier in the session providing for an appropriation of eight and a half million dollars out of highway funds to supervisors of second class townships for road maintenance and construction, during the calender years of 1940 and 1941. Also an appropriation to the townships of four and a half million dollars from the unexpended money in the 1937 Township Highway Act.

LABOR

The Labor Relations Act was modified through amendments passed by the Legislature outlawing sit-down strikes, requiring the State Labor Board to investigate labor disputes upon petition of employers as well as labor, etc.

The session also saw changes made to the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1937. While the 1937 amendments increased payments in effect the preceding ten years by 200 per cent, according to Representative Wilson, the present changes would increase that amount by only 20 to 25 per cent.

EMERGENCY RELIEF

One of the severest controversies in the session was raised over the so called Pierson "Work-or-no-relief" bill. It was passed in the final hours of the session. This measure will require able-bodied recipients on relief to accept work on projects sponsored by municipalities. It is also possible under the bill for private industry to employ relief clients provided normal wages are paid. Another controversial bill was the Van Alsburg Bill, which aimed to confer more power on local county assistance boards.

COAL

In spite of much discussion relative to getting help for the anthracite coal district, the Senate in its final hours of labor defeated the Kane coal bill, dispite the plans of the administration for aiding this distressed industry.

LIQUOR

The Senate killed a bill which passed the House setting up fifty district boards with broad power of issuance of beer and liquor licenses. The only important change made in the State Liquor law in which both houses concurred was a provision calling for the ultimate reduction of the number of retail beer and liquor establishments to one to each one thousand inhabitants. The reduction of licensees will be made over a period of time, the control board refusing to grant new licenses in any area until the desired quota is obtained through revocation for cause, failure to renew, or other reasons.

HELPFUL BULLETINS

I am convinced that we farm people make far too little use of many valuable publications that are available from the State and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. I think one very valuable thing that a Juvenile Matron might do is to get the older boys and girls to make use of these bulletins in working up their programs. I am therefore, listing a few that you might find useful in some of these projects that I have spoken of:

"Some Common Birds, Useful on the Farm," U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin 630F; "How to Attract Birds in Eastern U. S.," U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin 631F; "The Tent Caterpiller," U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin 161L; "Death to Rodents," U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin 855Y; "Fly Traps," U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin 374F.

No Changes in State Milk Control

The milk industry of Pennsylvania will continue to be regulated by the State Milk Control Board. Amendments to the Milk Control Act were finally defeated in the Senate on the eve of adjournment.

As in former sessions the issue again arose as to whether or not the all-important matter of price fixing should rest with a State Board or whether it should be placed back in the hands of the producers themselves.

House Bill No. 1202 as it finally passed the House embodied a number of amendments which would have very decidedly given the producers the power to bargain on milk prices. This bill was defeated in the Senate.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1202

Going into further detail on this bill, its provisions placed greater responsibility and opportunities in the hands of milk producers and their organizations. It is only logical that this should be done because producers' organizations today handle approximately sixty per cent of the fluid milk.

The bill made it permissible to put into effect an equalization of prices among producers in those markets where sixty-five per cent of the producers so desire. It brought the bonding of dealers provision into conformity with the decision of the United State Supreme Court.

The bill retained the Milk Control Commission whose function would be to enforce orders issued after hearings initiated upon request by producers or dealers or in event of failure of an agreement between producers and dealers then upon initiation by producers alone.

Under the bill the commission would have continued to license and bond dealers, to supervise weighing, testing and sampling of milk purchased and in general to assist producers and their organizations in the marketing of their milk. The commission would have continued to audit dealers' records as at present.

This bill would have limited the production area to those producers who have supplied fluid milk to the market during any part of the preceding fifteen months. Marketing agreements between producers' organizations and dealers permitted under the bill would have been subject to the control of the commission.

When producers supplying twenty-five per cent of the milk in a market petition the commission for a hearing to regulate prices in a market, all interested parties, including producers, dealers, and consumers may be heard.

Thereafter the commission shall submit its proposed order to a vote of the qualified producers of the market.

The bill provided that if sixty-five per cent of such producers voting are in favor the order shall be made effective. In like manner if more than thirty-five per cent of producers favor the discontinuance of the order it shall be suspended or terminated by the commission.

It will be noted from these provisions that the bill does not provide for guaranteed spread of distributors. In this it was following out the feeling on the part of many folks studying this problem that under milk control the spread from producer to consumer tends to widen rather than to narrow.

The setup under this bill would encourage the organization of coöperatives to meet the needs of their producer members and would have been bound to strengthen the coöperatives already existing.

The chief opposition to this bill came from organized groups of producers whose organizations are not marketing milk for their members with the exception of the Interstate Milk Producers Association operating in the Philadelphia milk shed.

Other Milk Legislation

Senate Bill No. 843, a new milk and milk products sanitation bill drawn up to replace Act No. 210 and introduced at the request of milk producers, was defeated in the Senate May 24. This bill would have set up an Advisory Council, of which the Secretary of Agriculture would have been chairman, to pass upon all regulations to be put into effect by the Bureau of Milk Sanitation. Several bills providing sums of money for the continuation of the Joint Legislative Milk Investigating Committee failed to pass in the House after passing the Senate.

Before adjournment the Legislature did pass a resolution providing "That the Attorney-General, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Health shall constitute a special commission acting for the General Assembly, and authorized and requested to immediately undertake a thorough study and investigation of all the problems entering into the regulation of milk as affecting the producer, the distributor, and the consumer, and make a report to the next regular or special session of the General Assembly of the results of such study and investigation, which report shall be accompanied by drafts of any legislation they deem necessary and proper to be enacted in order to properly regulate said milk industry and properly protect the consumer."

House Bill No. 657, amending the Public Assistance Act of 1937 provides that "In any case in which the report of the investigation or interviewing employee shall disclose that there are dependent children of the applicant for assistance, fresh fluid milk shall be provided through orders to milk dealers of the relief recipients' selection holding permits from the State Department of Health." This bill is in the hands of the Governor. If signed and put into effect it should materially add to the consumption of fluid milk.

PRICES STILL HIGH

Harrisburg, May—Prices paid by farmers in the United States for commodities used in living and production still average 20 percent higher than they did in the prewar period.

If you can't do great things, you can at least do small things in a great way.

CHANGING MILK PRICES

By C. W. Pierce,
Pennsylvania State College

The prosperity of a large part of Pennsylvania agriculture is dependent on the farm price of milk. Prices Pennsylvania farmers receive for milk follow the up-and-down movements of prices of 50 basic commodities such as cotton, wheat, rubber, copper, lard and scrap iron. Extreme fluctuations occur in basis commodity prices from time to time. The amount of money that farmers have been able to obtain for a hundredweight of milk has in the past varied with changes in the level of commodity prices.

Prices of basic commodities increased more than two and one-half times during the five-year period, 1915-20. During this period the farm price of milk doubled although it increased less rapidly than prices of basic commodities. The price level of basic commodities fell about half during the two or three years after the end of the World War. Milk prices, as usual, followed. A period of comparatively stable prices between 1921 and 1926 found milk and other commodity prices moving together.

Effect of Milk Control.—When prices of basic commodities fell continuously from 1929 to early 1933, the farm price of milk also declined. When basic commodity prices increased from 1933 to the middle of 1937, the farm price of milk increased at very nearly the same rate. During this latter period state control of milk prices was started. State control, apparently, has not been effective in changing the natural course of milk prices, although it may have been a factor of the rapid rise in 1934. This advantage, however, was only temporary. Prices of commodities, including milk, have fallen since the middle of 1937.

The farm price of milk changes when prices of other basic commodities change, because the same fundamental monetary factors determine prices of all products sold on a competitive market. The price of any one commodity may be temporarily either above or below the average of all commodities depending on the conditions of supply and demand for the particular product. The farm price of milk has changed in the same direction as basic commodity prices during all except 4 or 5 of the 24 years since 1914. During these years, 1927-31, the farm price of milk in Pennsylvania increased slightly while prices of basic commodities were slowly falling.

Supply and Demand Cause Minor Variations.—An increased demand for milk and a restricted supply were both in part responsible for the relatively high price of milk during the late twenties. Industry was very active during this period. The high rate of industrial activity increased demand which was reflected in larger fluid milk sales. The number of cows on farms in Pennsylvania and in other North Atlantic States actually declined at this time, thus reducing the supply of milk. As a result of the greater demand and the decreased supply, dairy farmers were able to command a relatively high price for milk.

During 1938 industry was depressed, the demand for milk was reduced and with expanding production unusually large supplies of milk were available in our fluid milk markets. At the same time a world-wide decline in basic commodity prices was occurring. The Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission attempted to maintain milk prices, but for only a few months were they even partially successful. During the past few weeks milk prices have declined rapidly, thus, as usual, settling into relative adjustment with the commodity price trend.

In the future, as in the past, milk prices may be expected to follow the movements of prices of other commodities. Trying artificially to push milk prices to a level above other prices will continue to be about as effective as pushing on the end of a string.

"I shudder to think how near we came to burning in that barn last night!"

"Lucky for us there are telephones—otherwise we'd be roast beef today"

Lucky for you and lucky for your boss that there was a telephone in the house to get help in a hurry. It would have been a blow to lose you, not to mention that good, new barn.

Day after day the telephone carries on its normal duties of serving a busy family. No matter what the nature of the call—something to do with running the farm, a chat with a neighbor, or a great emergency—the telephone is always on the job.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

OPPOSES LOWER TARIFF ON IMPORTED OILS

The National Grange, through its Washington representative, has taken issue with amendment offered to Senate 2390, amending the Philippine Independence Act of March 24, 1934.

Among other things, this bill, as amended in committee, would permit the importation of denatured cocoanut oil without the payment of the existing excise tax of 3 cents per pound. When it is remembered that under the Independence Act, until the complete withdrawal of American sovereignty, the Philippines are permitted to send to the United States free of duty 200,000 long tons of cocoanut oil annually, one can readily appreciate the importance of this matter.

If this bill, as amended, should be enacted, it would drastically reduce the price level of all domestically-produced oils and fats, including cottonseed oil, corn oil, peanut oil, soyabean oil, lard and butter, besides working to the disadvantage of the producers of animal fats, oils and greases together with the derivatives therefrom. This proposal comes at a time when we have the largest surplus of lard in our entire history, with this commodity selling at the lowest price at which it has been quoted in one hundred years.

The report of the committee accompanying S. 2390 frankly states that the amendment exempting denatured cocoanut oil from payment of the excise tax of 3 cents a pound "is designed to aid those American manufacturers who find it difficult to operate with the increased cost which has been brought about by the processing tax on cocoanut oil." But how about the many handicaps and disadvantages under which farmers and producers of oils and fats in the United States are operating? Are not these domestic producers entitled to just as much consideration as the soap trust?

Prosperity makes production; not the other way around as many believe.

WHAT IS LIBERALISM?

By Fred Brenckman,
Washington Representative,
The National Grange

At the recent annual meeting of the American Council of Education, held in Washington, Dr. Mortimer J. Adler, an instructor in the philosophy of the law at the University of Chicago, characterized American education as demagogic rather than democratic. He said that our high schools and colleges were turning out graduates so untrained that they were ready to follow the first demagogue who sought to beguile them. Dr. Adler characterized this as a genuine danger to democracy and urged the adoption of a program to stamp out false liberalism. He said this should be done by instilling a clear concept of the meaning of liberalism.

While I have little first-hand knowledge of what is being taught today in our schools and colleges, I agree with Dr. Adler that the word liberalism is being used in a perverted sense, and that there should be a clear understanding as to what it really means.

In former times when kings ruled by "divine right" and were possessed of absolute power, it was the function of liberalism to curb or hold in check the power of the king or monarch. Those who were instrumental in diminishing the powers of the sovereign and giving them to society or to the subject were liberals and deserved to be so called.

The word liberalism has many shades of meaning, and it would be impossible to satisfactorily define it in a single sentence. It seems to me that liberalism connotes at least a certain degree of toleration. No bigot nor narrow-minded witch-burner, figuratively speaking, has a right to masquerade under the cloak of liberalism.

True Meaning of Liberalism

True liberalism has always believed in giving the greatest possible measure of freedom to the individual that is consistent with maintaining the rights of others. John Stuart Mill, one of England's foremost liberals during the last century, has this to say on the subject in his celebrated essay on "Liberty," which is one of the classics of our language:

"The only freedom which deserves the name is that of pursuing our own good in our own way, so long as we do not attempt to deprive others of theirs, or impede their efforts to obtain it. Each is the proper guardian of his own health, whether bodily, or mental, or spiritual. Mankind are greatly gainers by suffering each other to live as seems good to themselves, rather than by compelling each to live as seems good to the rest."

I think that Americanism and liberalism mean substantially the same thing. The fundamental creed of Americanism is contained in the Declaration of Independence, penned by Thomas Jefferson, who was one of the greatest liberals of any age. According to the Jeffersonian concept, the true function of government is to restrain men from injuring one another and to leave them otherwise free to follow their own pursuits. If this philosophy may seem too simple to meet the needs of our complicated modern civilization, a little honest thought will convince any fair-minded person that it could be applied to conditions as they exist today.

Those who favor the many dubious experiments in State socialism that are being fastened upon the American people today are not real liberals. They deserve to be classified as Tories or reactionaries. They would hand the people over, bucked, gagged and bound, and place them at the mercy of the Government. I repeat that this is not liberalism.

Liberalism of the Constitution

The men who wrote the Constitution of the United States were liberals. I am among those who believe that the Constitution still contains the best brand of liberalism to be found on the planet. The Constitution protects human rights and property rights and it stands for equal and exact justice for every citizen. Under the Constitution, the will of the people is sovereign and those who have been elected or appointed to any public office, however exalted, are the servants of the people and not their masters.

Among the cardinal features of the bill of rights, contained in the first ten amendments to the Constitution, are the guarantees respecting free speech, free press, the right to worship God according to the dictates of our own consciences, the right of public assembly, and the right to petition the Government for a redress if grievances. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable search and seizure is also set forth, as is the right of public trial by an impartial jury. Excessive bail or fines and cruel and unusual punishments are forbidden in the bill of rights.

All this is liberalism of the best kind. It has been subjected to the test of experience and it has worked for 150 years.

With democracy on the backtrack in many lands, there is justification for saying that under prevailing conditions the Constitution is all that stands between us and the fulfilment of that dreary doctrine of tyranny and dictatorship that man is the creature of the state.

It must be admitted that since the advent of the machine age the problems with which society is confronted have grown more complex, and the task of safeguarding democracy presents many puzzling problems. However, none of the difficulties with which we are faced is insuperable. We can still have democracy if we want it and are willing to fight for it.

In the minds of many, the test of liberalism consists in putting the man above the dollar. In other words, in placing human values above property values. There can be no doubt that this is sound. The farmer is greater than the farm, and so is the farmer's wife; the miner is greater than the mine; the builder is greater than the building. However, it must not be forgotten that one of the most sacred of all human rights is that of being secure in the possession of property that has been honestly earned or acquired.

No man who covets absolute power and wants to lord it over his fellows, no man who is imbued by the spirit of bureaucracy, can be considered as a true liberal. Bureaucracy and liberalism are as far apart as the poles.

Lincoln's Use of Power

Abraham Lincoln was one of the greatest of all liberals. It has well been observed that nothing discloses character like the use of power. If you wish to know what the principles of a man really are, give him power. This is the supreme test. It is to the glory of Lincoln's memory that, having almost absolute power, which was conferred upon him during the exigencies of war, he never abused it, except on the side of mercy. As one who knew him well has beautifully expressed it: "He loved to see the pearls of joy on the cheeks of a wife whose husband he had rescued from death."

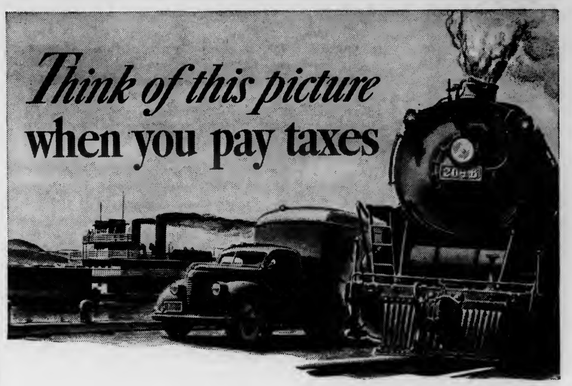
The writer of a recent magazine article well says that the historic aim of liberalism has been to resist and cut down the coercive power of the State over the individual. But he declares that in the middle of the last century, liberalism turned tail, abandoned its philosophy, and went over, bag and baggage, to what he calls Statism, which has for its aim the maintenance and increase of coercive State power over the citizen.

This tendency has grown particularly strong during recent years. Many things are being done in the name of liberalism and progressivism in the United States today that would not have been tolerated for a single moment by the true liberals who founded this Republic.

What currently passes for liberalism is all too often simply a combination of wishful thinking and unsound economics. No policy can be considered as truly liberal unless it meets the test of soundness and workability.

People Enslaved by Debt

According to the conception of certain elements in the population, liberalism consists in making huge appropriations of public funds and dis-



PICTURED here are three "ways" of transportation—three routes by which freight may move.

And it may interest you to know that only one *"pays its way"*—meets all its own costs, serves you without the aid of tax money.

That one is the railroads.

The railroads built their own roadways in the beginning. They pay out of their own pockets the entire cost of maintaining them.

Beyond that, they *pay taxes* on them—local taxes for the support of schools, public health, the courts and other state and county government activities for which you pay taxes too.

You may have been told that inland waterways are provided by nature, free of charge and ready to use. But the fact is, the tax money spent to improve and maintain inland waterways amounts to as much as—or more than—the *total cost of moving by rail the tonnage which these waterways carry.*

Of course, highway carriers pay taxes, too, but almost all of what they pay is spent on the highways they use. What's more, the total amount they pay is far less than their fair share of the cost of building and maintaining these roads.

When you consider all this, you can see that the railroads are doing a mighty good operating job. Their average revenue for hauling a ton of freight one mile is only about one cent — *and nearly one-third of that goes to meet the cost of providing and maintaining their roadways.*

But they are regulated and restricted on the outworn theory that they're a "monopoly" — and at the same time they must compete with other favored forms of transportation.

All they need or ask, as far as government transportation policies are concerned, is a square deal — no favors for themselves or their competitors —which means a fair chance to earn a living.

1939 Grand Circle Railroad Tour to Both World's Fairs...
See your ticket agent!

A FAIR FIELD—NO GOVERNMENT FAVOR—IN TRANSPORTATION

Association of
American Railroads
Washington, D. C.

TIGHT BINDING

tributing the money with a prodigal hand in every direction. It does not matter to people of this type that the money which is being spent has been borrowed and that it must be repaid with interest by this and succeeding generations of Americans. That kind of liberalism leads to one of the most hopeless forms of slavery, the slavery that goes with debt.

We have already traveled that road entirely too far. The total public debt today, national, state and local, is approximately 65 billion dollars. The interest alone on our colossal national debt of more than 40 billion dollars amounts to more than a billion dollars a year. About 20 cents out of every dollar collected in taxes by the Federal Government goes for the payment of interest.

Every true liberal should be willing that those who succeed us on the stage of life should have as fair a chance as we have had to live happily and to enjoy the liberties that were bequeathed to us by the hardy spirits who carved this nation out of the wilderness and laid the foundations for its freedom and greatness.

Speaking of our form of government and the liberalism which characterizes it, Justice Joseph Story, one of the ablest men who ever graced the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, said:

"The structure has been erected by architects of consummate skill and fidelity; its foundations are solid; its compartments are beautiful, as well as useful; its arrangements are full of wisdom and order; and its defences are impregnable from without. It has been reared for immortality, if the work of man may justly aspire to such a title.

"It may, nevertheless, perish in an hour by the folly, or corruption, or negligence of its only keepers, THE PEOPLE. Republics are created by the virtue, public spirit, and intelligence of the citizens. They fall, when the wise are banished from public councils, because they dare to be honest, and the profligate are rewarded because they flatter the people, in order to betray them."

P. U. C. PROPOSES UNIFORM RULES FOR TRUCKERS

The Public Utility Commission proposed the adoption of new safety rules and regulations governing the operation of trucks under its jurisdiction.

The proposed rules are similar to those adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission on March 1, 1939 and since a substantial part of Pennsylvania's truckers are engaged in interstate commerce, are, for the purposes of uniformity, being offered for the consideration of Pennsylvania truckers.

The rules provide that no carrier shall permit or require any driver to remain on duty for a total of 60 hours in any week. The term "week" means any period of 168 consecutive hours beginning at the time the driver reports for duty.

Carriers operating every day in the week would, under the proposed regulations, be permitted to allow drivers to remain on duty for a total of not more than 70 hours in any period of 192 consecutive hours.

Except under adverse weather or road conditions, no driver would be allowed to operate for more than 10 hours in the aggregate in any period of 24 consecutive hours, unless he be off duty for eight consecutive hours during or immediately following 10 driving hours and within 24 hours. Two periods of resting or sleeping in a berth may be cumulated to give a total of eight hours off duty.

The term "berth" means a berth or bunk on the truck which is properly equipped for the purpose of sleeping, including spring, mattress, pillow, adequate bed clothing, adequate means of ventilation, and ready means of entering and leaving the berth.

The rules require that a driver's log in duplicate be kept by every driver. Entries in the log would show the place of origin and destination of the trip, times of reporting for duty and going off duty, periods of driving or operating and other work.

Each carrier would be required to make monthly reports to the Commission's bureau of motor transportation, prior to the 15th day of each succeeding month, of every instance where a driver has been permitted or required to be on duty for hours in excess of those prescribed by the regulations. The reasons for any circumstances surrounding such violations must be fully explained.

In case of snow, sleet, fog, or other adverse weather conditions, or in case the highways are covered with snow or ice, or unusual adverse road and traffic conditions prevail, a driver may be permitted and required to work for not more than 12 hours in the aggregate in any period of 24 consecutive hours in order to complete his run, without being off duty for eight consecutive hours.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

The long-awaited "control figures" that make drinking-before-driving statistics more informing arrived in 1938. Northwestern University's Traffic Institute took breath tests to measure the drinking, if any, of each of 1,750 motorists chosen at random from a week's traffic. When compared to the extent of drinking that had been found among a three-year crop of automobile drivers who had been involved in accidents the "normal" driver was three and one-half times less likely to have been drinking before driving than the accident causer. Only 12 per cent of the "normal" drivers had been drinking, as these scientific tests showed, but the testing of the accident-case drivers showed that 46.6 per cent had been drinking. Of the drivers at the borderline of intoxication (National Safety Council standards: fifteen-hundredths per cent of alcohol in the blood) there were thirty-three times the normal share to be found in the accident-causers' rank. —*The Allied Youth.*

GRANGE MEMBER AT THE HEAD

Well Known New York Patron in Charge of Poultry Congress

Members of the Grange are keenly interested in the fact that the great World's Poultry Congress to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to August 7, will be directed by a prominent member of the organization, Professor James E. Rice, of Trumansburg, New York. Professor Rice is general chairman of the Cleveland Congress and brings to its management a wide experience in all lines of the poultry business. He was for many years a member of the faculty of Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, has long been identified with the Grange and is an enthusiastic booster for the Order. The Grange membership of the United States includes a host of poultry enthusiasts, and hundreds of these people are planning to go to Cleveland.

Teacher—"What is a comet?"
Pupil—"A star with a tail."
Teacher—"Very good. Name one."
Pupil—"Mickey Mouse."

SAYS PEDESTRIAN CAUSE OF MOST STREET FATALITIES

A report from the Division of Safety at Harrisburg concerning pedestrian accidents on highways in the first three months of 1939, indicates that while pedestrian accidents comprise only 21.2 per cent of the total highway collision accidents they are responsible for 56.1 per cent of all persons killed.

"The report shows very clearly," says Otto Messner, Deputy Secretary of the Department of Revenue. Messner said, "that if one-fifth of the total accidents can be eliminated as they apply to pedestrians, the motor fatalities in Pennsylvania will be cut in half. To that end we shall exert every effort."

According to the report, the pedestrian is particularly a hazard at city street intersections. He also was involved in 54.5 per cent of all fatal accidents which occurred between street intersections.

The survey points out that inattentiveness was attributed to 16.1 per cent of operators in fatal accidents. The same lack of caution is recorded for 71.2 per cent of all pedestrians involved, and of the fatal accidents in this group, 66.9 per cent of the persons involved were found to be inattentive.

Six actions of pedestrians resulting in accidents make the pedestrian solely responsible for his safety.

They are: Crossing at intersections against signals, crossing diagonally at intersections, crossing between intersections, walking or playing in the street, hitching on to moving vehicles and coming from behind parked cars.

Crossing between intersections accounted for 23 per cent of all pedestrian accidents and 24.8 per cent of fatal accidents.

During the winter season, sledding mishaps to children made up 9.7 per cent of pedestrian accidents, while hitching on to a vehicle continued at 1.1 per cent of the accidents and 2.8 per cent of the fatalities.

The report recommends "a more practical admonishment of pedestrians to bring about a reduction in these type accidents." Plans of the Department of Revenue in this connection will be announced later.

In 1938, out of a total of nearly 63,000 accidents, 11,446 of them occurred to pedestrians.

The age group chiefly involved was from five to fourteen years, which accounted for 36.5 per cent of the accidents and from fifty-one to sixty-four years which accounted for 11.2 per cent of the accidents.

The peak month for injuries to children in 1938 occurred in May, when 44 per cent of a total of 975 accidents involved children. The peak month for the person between fifty-one and sixty-four years was December, when 14.6 per cent of 1,103 accidents involved this age group.

The break down of all accident figures for 1938 indicates that there are 172.6 accidents per day or 7.2 per hour. Of 1,882 persons killed last year, 5.2 were killed each day, while of 50,598 injured, 1,38.6 were injured per day and 5.8 per hour.

MANY NEW GRANGES

For the three months ending March 31st the total number of new and reorganized Granges in the United States was 96, distributed over more than a score of states, with Iowa and Wyoming tied for first place in the organization of new subordinate units, and with Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York ranking highest in the order named in the institution of new Juvenile Granges. It is expected that the quarter ending June 30th will show an even larger number of new Grange units started and that the National Grange year ending September 30th will be one of the best along organization lines for a quarter century.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Grange Seals	$5.00
Digest	.60
New Fifth Degree Manuals, per set of 9	3.00
New Fifth Degree Manuals, single copy	.40
New Fourth Degree Manuals, per set of 13	4.00
New Fourth Degree Manuals, single copy	.35
New Juvenile Manuals, per set of 13	3.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Degree Work, First 4 degrees by Dr. Rankin	.50
Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.15
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
Secretary's Record Book	.60
Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
Roll Book	.75
Application Blanks, per hundred	.45
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.30
Treasurer's Receipts	.30
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.15
Grange Radiator Emblems	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

MILES HORST, *Secretary.*

GRANGE HISTORY

Sometime ago I quoted at length from a letter which Father Kelley had written to William Saunders setting forth the objects and purposes of the Grange. Mr. Saunders was making a trip west and wanted the letter to study while en route. In those days a trip west meant many days and sometimes weeks, and he wished to have the plan before him for study.

I wonder how many lecturers have kept that letter or have read it. That letter suggested to J. W. Wright, Past Master of the California State Grange a Grange Platform. In 1874 he wrote the Declaration of Purposes, one of the most important documents ever written by man. In this platform you find the substance of what was in Father Kelley's letter.

William Saunders was a scholar. Father Kelley had received only a common school education in the schools of Boston. It was this difference in educational advantages that induced William Saunders to become the first National Master. He accepted the office because he did not believe that Father Kelley was big enough to head the organization that he had so carefully planned and fostered.

After the election was over and Father Kelley had been elected Secretary, he laughingly said, "I got just what I wanted." This is what I call true education, one that fits the person for complete living. What higher type of education would one want than that which would cause him to rise above petty jealousies and do the thing that seemed best for all parties concerned. Father Kelley was not a man of letters, but he was a real thinker, one who thought his problems through to a logical conclusion. His work in the Grange in the years which followed proves the truth of this statement.

Let us examine the letter which William Saunders wrote in reply to Father Kelley:

"SANDUSKY, August 30, 1837.
"Friend Kelley:

"I have been so constantly engaged that this is my first writing opportunity. I am getting along very well and seeing much. I have mentioned your Order to a good many and all agree in considering the thing a grand idea. Some will write you on the subject when they reach home—so they proposed. I have been with a party of excursionists for three days. This morning I am free. Will remain here this day, Cleveland tomorrow, and leave for Cincinnati on Monday.

"Yours truly,
"WM. SAUNDERS."

Mr. Saunders very carefully evaded the question and got around it by saying that he had mentioned it to many and all agreed that it was a grand idea. What source of inspiration and help that letter must have been to Father Kelley. A man with less courage and enthusiasm would have quit then and there, but that was not the type of man that Wm. Saunders was dealing with.

I am writing this with no thought of conveying the idea that there was any feeling between Mr. Saunders and Kelley, but to show the conditions under which Father Kelley had to work. Mr. Saunders regarded Father Kelley as "Visionary," and did not think him capable of putting his plans into practical use.

He was not in favor of the organization in the beginning, but became more interested as the plans began to unfold and the interest increased. His attitude was one of protection rather than one of promotion. He finally became interested in the organization because he saw in it great possibilities and the opportunity to do something worth while for agriculture.

In after years the writer talked with Father Kelley about the Saunders letter and Father Kelley admitted that while the letter brought him some encouragement, in that it did not condemn his plan, it also was a source of disappointment, in that he did not comment on the organization itself. He went to his friend, Mr. Ireland, and the two went over the Saunders letter in detail. Later they were joined by Dr. Trimble, who was becoming greatly interested in the proposed organization.

Here I wish to introduce a new character, one who is seldom mentioned, and yet one who rendered valuable service in effecting the organization and in extending its growth and influence after it was organized. The letter which I shall quote, also shows how the "bug" was working in the mind of Mr. Saunders. Father Kelley says, "I presume one of the most encouraging letters we ever received was from Anson Bartlett, as it was the first from anyone outside of our circle:

"NORTH MADISON, LAKE CO., OHIO.
"September 2, 1867.

"O. H. Kelley,
"Washington, D. C.
"My Dear Sir:

"In a private conversation with Mr. Saunders, of the Department of Agriculture, a few days since, I was informed by him that you were engaged in an endeavor to introduce a new secret order, under the title of Agriculture Lodges, or some equivalent, and that you would probably be willing to correspond with me upon the subject of introducing the same in this place. I therefore venture to address you, asking such information as you may be willing to impart, promising that all such shall be considered as strictly on the square. For any inquiries you wish to make I refer you to—(a Masonic reference in Chardon, Ohio).

"Fraternally yours,
"ANSON BARTLETT."

Those of you who belong to the Masonic Fraternity will be interested in this letter and will also better understand some of the Unwritten Work and Ritualism of the Order. The men who founded our Order were of high standing as well as men of ability. They builded better than they knew.

In my next article I shall quote at length from Father Kelley's reply, as it will again give you the general plan of our Order from the founder himself.

Fraternally yours,
E. B. DORSETT.

FARM REAL ESTATE VALUES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Farm real estate values in Pennsylvania were generally reported more or less stationary during the year ended March 1, 1939, but the localities in which the trend was downward exceeded those in which it was upward. No change in activity was reported, but inquiries were on the increase in some localities. The size of farm for which there is demand seems to be decreasing. In addition the price must be low and the quality high. Most of the transfers are outright sales—trades are few. Foreclosures are relatively low in number, mortgagees being hesitant to repossess property on account of the price and labor situation.

Consumer coöperatives numbered 3,600 for the country in 1936 and did a retail business of $183,000,000.

$43,872,400

Over 43 million dollars is a lot of money, but that's the amount Pennsylvania farmers have borrowed (as of March 1), in the 19,366 loans they obtained through the land bank and local National Farm Loan Associations to finance their farm operations. Of course, a great deal of this money has long since been repaid, and the remainder is not yet due.

Much of this money was used to buy farm land, showing the confidence farmers in the Keystone State have in their soil as a source of sound investment. A part of the money has been put to other uses, such as refinancing debts at a lower interest rate and on more convenient and secure terms, to use as operating capital, or to finance permanent farm improvements.

A system that in 22 years provides the farmers of the state the use of $43,872,400 at low interest rates, and on a long-term amortized basis, is indeed a valuable adjunct to the state's credit structure.

The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore

And its affiliated National Farm Loan associations

FARMER-BANKER RELATIONSHIP

The advancement of the agricultural business of Pennsylvania is essential to the welfare of urban as well as rural people of the state, Dr. F. F. Lininger, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the Pennsylvania State College, stated at Atlantic City, May 26, before the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association.

"Agriculture is not only a business, but a way of living as well," Dr. Lininger stated. "As a business, Pennsylvania agriculture is a billion-and-a-quarter-dollar industry with a billion dollars in farm land and buildings, approximately a hundred and fifty millions in livestock, and a similar amount in farm implements

"As a way of living, Pennsylvania agriculture furnishes employment and profoundly influences the attitudes and philosophy of two hundred thousand families, representing nearly 10 per cent of the state's population."

He pointed out that the agricultural wealth of the state is 50 per cent greater than the investment in banking in Pennsylvania, measuring the latter by its combined capital, surplus and undivided profits.

Dr. Lininger claimed that bankers are in a position to help farmers save money by providing them with short-term loans enabling them to take advantage of cash discounts offered by dealers, and to buy through coöperative purchasing agents operating on a cash basis.

Many farmers consider it a disgrace to borrow from a bank, he said. They prefer to obtain credit from the feed, fertilizer or implement dealer, believing that this is less likely to hurt their standing in the community. Dr. Lininger believes that correcting this point of view where it exists is a job for the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association as well as for the educational agencies designated to serve agriculture.

If bankers provided loans for making purchases now made on a credit basis, it would represent new business for them, he maintained. In many instances bankers apparently have thought it was to their own advantage to finance the dealers who extend book credit to farmers, he said. It is his desire that adequate credit facilities be made available to agriculture.

It is his opinion that many Pennsylvania bankers are neglecting an opportunity to serve agriculture as well as adding no small volume to the bank's business in a period when loan funds are ample.

"To be most helpful, bankers should be familiar with fundamental principles of farm management," Dr. Lininger stated. "The earning capacity of the farm business determines the ability of most farmers to repay borrowed capital. Only a few farmers have other sources of income. Sound loans to agriculture, therefore, depend primarily on good farm management."

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE CONFERENCE

A new departure in the 1939 program of the American Country Life Association, to be held at the Pennsylvania State College, August 30 to September 2, is announced by Chris L. Christensen, dean of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, and president of the association.

"Special attention to the development of a native rural culture will be the feature of this year's meeting," says Dean Christensen. "Folk games, folk drama, music, painting, and the literature of rural life, as found in the United States, Canada and Denmark, will be prominent on the program."

Dean Christensen states that the general theme of the conference will be "What's Ahead for Rural America?" and that in addition to thinking about what's ahead in rural culture there will be general discussions of two questions, as follows:

"What's ahead in the relation of the farm group to labor and industry?"

"How can we advance the idea of 'continuing education' in rural America?"

On September 1, five sections will meet. These will be on What's Ahead for Rural Youth; The Rural Public School of the Future; The Rural Church of the Future; Blending the Vocational, the Social, and the Cultural in the Agricultural College, and Art in the Rural Home.

TIGHT BINDING TEXT CUT OFF

The Lecturer's Corner

MRS. IRA C. GROSS, *State Lecturer*

MIDDLE ATLANTIC GRANGE LECTURERS' CONFERENCE, AUG. 15-18, 1939

Many announcements have been made to the effect that this year the Pennsylvania State Grange and the School of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State College will be joint hosts to the Middle Atlantic Lecturers Conference during August 15-18. The five states—New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania—that comprise the Middle Atlantic Grange Lecturers Association each take their turn at being host once in five years. Following the usual rotation it becomes Pennsylvania's privilege this year.

While many Lecturers have been thinking of the Conference and making tentative plans to attend during the past months, the time has come to plan definitely to be one of the delegates, and these plans should interest both the Grange and the Lecturer.

For many weeks the State Lecturer and representatives from the School of Agriculture of the College have been working on program details, and while certain unfinished items of this make it impossible to print the completed program in this issue of GRANGE NEWS, it will be ready for the July issue. However, we can promise that it will measure up to the same high standard that has characterized all previous Conferences, and that it will provide a wealth of information, entertainment and pleasure for those who attend.

THE THEME OF THE CONFERENCE

The theme, around which the entire conference program has been built, is both timely and significant,—"A Look Ahead." The Grange, in its wisdom, realizes that we must take a long-time view of affairs and look well to the future, and no other officer in the Grange has such a glorious opportunity to do this as the Lecturer, through the Lecturer's program.

Many well known and admired persons from the National and State Granges and from the Pennsylvania State College will assist in presenting the various features of the program. Rev. Fred Norris will again have charge of the Conference music, assisted by Mrs. Fred Culp at the piano. Among new faces we hope to see Mrs. Harry Caldwell, the recently appointed National Juvenile Superintendent, and Prof. Frank Sanders of West Virginia. Those of us who had the pleasure of working with Prof. Sanders at the Newton Hamilton Country Life Conference last summer recall the interest and enjoyment that he is able to bring to a Conference, and we are happy to share this pleasure with Grange Lecturers of the Middle Atlantic Association.

Since the Annual 4H Club Week will be in progress on the College campus at the same time as our Grange Conference, this means that every available building will be in use to house some thirteen hundred boys and girls and at the same time providing lodging for the Lecturers. We are fortunate, indeed, to have been assigned the use of the beautiful new Frances Atherton Hall for lodging, and meals will be served in the dining room of this same dormitory. This building will accommodate five hundred and three people, and the slogan of the Conference is "Let's fill Atherton Hall!" The lodging rates offered by the College are exceedingly reasonable, as follows: double room, two persons to a room, fifty cents per person per night; single room, seventy-five cents per person per night; double room used as a single, one dollar per person per night. This includes all bed linen and blankets, but delegates must provide own towels and toilet articles.

As mentioned, meals will be served in this dormitory, at a reasonable figure, the cost of meals for the entire period probably not exceeding six dollars.

As has been the custom in past years, everyone attending the Conference will be asked to register and pay the fee of one dollar for the entire session and a pro-rata fee if attending part of the session. To avoid any embarrassment we would make it plain that every one is expected to pay this registration fee, whether a Lecturer or not, since everyone who attends receives equal enjoyment. I am sure that we all understand there is considerable expense in connection with the holding of a Conference of this sort, and that the registration fees are the sole revenue for it. The State Lecturers of the Middle Atlantic group constantly seek to bring new and worth-while features to the Conferences, thus giving back, in value, the small registration fee.

Within the next month all Lecturers will receive Registration Blanks and a copy of the program. I advise that those who plan to attend will fill out and return the Registration Blank just as soon as possible. This will not only facilitate matters for those who have the responsibility of conducting the Conference, but will be to the advantage of the delegates themselves.

THE MAIN OBJECTIVE

Of course the main objective of any good conference is to bring concrete help and instruction to the delegates, and we promise that this will hold good in your conference. But a good conference must also provide activities for fun and friendship and recreation and entertainment. There will be plenty of opportunity for these. To be on the lovely campus of the Pennsylvania State College is, in itself, a joy. Add to this "get-acquainted parties" where we meet and know our fellow workers from other states as well as our own; add the privilege of exploring points of interest in the surrounding neighborhood; add the mental stimulus that comes from friendly exchange of ideas with kindred spirits—well, no Lecturer can afford to stay away from *this Conference* if it is at all possible to be present.

As announced previously, one of the features of entertainment of the conference will be the finals of Grange Music Festival. Heretofore this final contest has been held at the session of the Annual State Grange meeting, but this year an exception is made so that we may share this fine treat of music with our guests from other states. The entries filed in our office promise that the festival will be better than ever and judging from the way the entries are working on their numbers, competition will be keen.

DELEGATES

Many Granges have a standing provision on their record books whereby financial assistance is given to the Lecturer, making it possible to attend one Conference during the year. Many Pomonas appropriate a stated amount for this purpose, to help the Subordinate Lecturers of the district, as well as defray the expenses of the Pomona Lecturer. I have set, as an all-time record for this year, a one hundred per cent representation of Pomona Lecturers from Pennsylvania. Will you help us to attain this?

Where no provision is made for the Lecturer's attendance at a Conference, it sometimes becomes embarrassing for the Lecturer to propose such a plan. This should not need to be the case. But in order to avoid this I beg that the Master of the Grange bring the matter before the Patrons, and where it is at all possible, urge the Grange to pay all, or a part of the expense of sending the Lecturer to the Middle Atlantic Grange Lecturers' Conference, August 15-18. It will be a worth-while investment.

Naturally we have emphasized the attendance of Lecturers at this Lecturers' Conference. But this in no wise means that others will not be welcome, nor does it mean that the program will have no interest for those not engaged in the Lecturer's work. Far from it. Juvenile Matrons should find many things of value to their work; all other members interested in looking ahead with the Lecturer will receive new enthusiasm and new inspiration for his or her field of service.

NATIONAL GRANGE 1939 SAFETY ESSAY CONTEST

All Lecturers should have received, from the National Master's office, literature concerning the annual Safety Essay Contest of the National Grange. If you have not done so, write to your State Lecturer who will be glad to send you a copy. Last year Pennsylvania received the fourth place in National Grange awards for this essay contest, and we confidently hope to do better this year.

Every Grange has one or more young members who could be inspired to enter this essay writing contest. Every Lecturer should seize every opportunity, such as this, to interest youth in community service. Not only is there a distinct value received from the careful thought that may be given to the subject, and its evaluation in action; but there is fully as much value from the research that is done in the preparation of the paper and from the practice that results from the same.

The rules are simple and easy to follow. The subject of the essay this year is "Making Rural Communities Safe Through Grange Activities." All members in good standing of a Subordinate Grange who are not more than 18 years of age on August 10, 1939 are eligible to participate and present essays. No essay shall contain more than 800 words. All essays shall be in the hands of the *Subordinate Lecturers* by August 10. All essays must be written in pen and ink or with a typewriter on one side of the paper only, with the contestant's name and address in the upper left-hand corner of the first page.

Where more than one essay is submitted in a Grange, the Master shall appoint a committee to rank the essays. The best essay from each Subordinate Grange shall be mailed to the *State Master* under postmark not later than August 30, 1939.

Your State Lecturer begs all Lecturers to read the rules carefully, particularly those in regards to the forwarding of the best essay. Do not send it to your Pomona Lecturer; do not send it to the State Lecturer, but send to the State Master before August 30, 1939. While the Pomona Lecturer and the State Lecturer are very willing to send on any essays that come to them, the delay incurred by this action may keep some worthy young person from consideration. Every year, after the date for sending the essays to the State Master has passed, some essays come to the office of the State Lecturer, with the note that they were forgotten. I must sound the warning that the rule in respect to dates is rigidly followed.

If your State Lecturer can help you with further information, please write to her. We look forward to having the best participation this year that we have had at any time since the Essay Contest has been sponsored by the National Grange.

SEEK TO EXPAND PUBLIC INTEREST IN MENTAL ILLS

Presaging a wider medical and public interest in mental health problems, all Department of Welfare hospitals throughout the Commonwealth have started conferences to promote a better understanding between institutions and the general public.

The program, encouraged by Secretary of Welfare E. Arthur Sweeny contemplates inviting interested physicians and laymen to the mental hospitals for open discussion of admitted or prospective cases, without divulging the patients' names.

Compared with the old indifference of hospital officials and the general public, including that of physicians to interest themselves in each other's problems, the plan has the effect of removing the "high walls" that formerly surrounded the institutions.

"The meetings will greatly increase interest in the mental health problem," Secretary Sweeny said, "and open new avenues of reciprocal approach between the institutions and the public. Relationships will be established that undoubtedly will result in a better understanding that in the past prevented the necessary stimulation that the program of mental hygiene requires if it is to be successful."

It was pointed out by the Welfare Secretary that the discussions between hospital physicians and other representatives of local and state-wide medical societies will enable practicing physicians to obtain a glimpse of the State's mental hospitals and institutions, for the mentally defective and epileptic, in operation.

Members of the hospital and institution staffs will return the outside physicians' interest by participating in medical society meetings to discuss the Commonwealth's viewpoint of care and treatment of the mentally ill.

NEW GRANGES

In the organization of new Subordinate Granges during the first three months of 1939, the States of Iowa and Wyoming lead with six each among the States of the United States. Ohio follows with five and Michigan, with four. Pennsylvania saw one new Subordinate organized during this period.

In the field of new Juvenile Granges, Ohio leads off with eight and Pennsyvania follows with six during this period. New York comes next with five.

Bobby—What's steam?
Susie—It's water gone crazy with the heat.

"What could be more puzzling than the things a woman says to a man?"
"The things she doesn't say."

THE RURAL FAMILY

ADDRESS BY O. E. BAKER

(Concluded from May issue.)

Now the birth rate doubtless will continue to decline, rural as well as urban. Although the urban decline has been more rapid, let us assume that hereafter they decline at the same rate. On this assumption a thousand farm people would have four to eight times as many descendants a century hence as one thousand people now living in large cities—four times as many if half the farm youth migrate to the cities, as occurred during the decade before the depression, eight times as many if all remain on farms. These appear to be the extremes. The farm people seem destined to contribute in the future an increasing proportion of the Nation's population.

The dying out of urban families is most rapid among the professional and business groups, among whom ten adults are raising only five or six children. It is probable that the unskilled labor groups still have a birth rate sufficient to maintain their numbers. There is some evidence also that a few families at the peak of the economic and social pyramid, families who have inherited wealth and need not economize in number of children, likewise a few business and professional men who have succeeded early in life, have almost as many children as the poor. In the farm population of the Corn Belt, the farmers in the richest counties have as large families as those in the poorest. Even in the South there is, apparently, no great divergence between the prosperous and the poor of the farm population. It is the middle class in the cities that is rapidly extinguishing its stock, and must depend on other classes, mostly rural youth, for its maintenance. The Nation's leaders of the future seem likely to be supplied in increasing proportions by the large families of the richer agricultural regions and by the urban aristocracy who cherish family ideals.

The significance of this situation to the churches in the cities is evident. To the Catholic Church, fully three-quarters of whose members are urban, and among whom the birth rate is relatively high, but declining, it portends eventual decline, unless that church reaches the half of the rural people who are members of no church. To the Protestant churches, it implies speedy decline in membership unless the rural youth can be retained in the church as they migrate to the cities.

THE DRIFT OF RURAL WEALTH TO THE CITIES

But the increasing poverty of the rural people is rendering difficult the maintenance of rural churches. The feeding, clothing, and educating of the more than 6,000,000 farm people, mostly youth, who left the farms during the decade before the depression and did not return, at least during that decade, involved a cost to the farming people of approximately $14,000,000,000. About one-sixth of farm owner-operators died during this decade, and the settlement of their estates resulted in the transfer of probably $4,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 more to the heirs who had gone to the cities to live. Many times this settlement took the form of a mortgage. The amount of debt thus incurred cannot be separated from that arising from other causes, but the total interest paid on farm mortgage debt to non-farmers during the decade was about $8,500,000,000. In some cases all the heirs had gone to town or for other reasons the farm was rented. The payment of rent arising from all causes by farmers to non-farmers during that decade has been estimated at $11,500,000,000. After allowing for duplications it appears that about $25,000,000,000 was drained from the farms to the cities during the predepression decade for which the farming people received no return. This was about one-fourth of the gross value of farm products, or one-third of the net value after cash costs of production have been subtracted.

This drift of rural wealth to the cities is reflected in the increase of tenancy and of mortgage debt. Combining the value of farm real estate operated by tenants with the amount of mortgage debt on farm real estate operated by owners and subtracting these two items from the total value of farm real estate, there remains what may be called the equity of farm operators in farm real estate. This equity constituted about 62 percent in 1880, 59 percent in 1890, 55 percent in 1900, 50 percent in 1910, 46 percent in 1920, 42 percent in 1930 and 39 percent in 1935. In years of prosperity as well as of depression the decline was about four points each decade. The decline has been most rapid in the most commercialized areas, notably the Corn Belt and Wheat Belt. In Illinois, Iowa and South Dakota in 1935, farm operators owned above mortgage debt less than one-fourth of the farm real estate.

Where the land is rich and the farms are large, as is the case in many parts of these States, tenants and heavily mortgaged owners can still obtain an income sufficient to support a church. But where the land is poor or the farms are small, as in much of the South, this becomes difficult. It is in these regions of poor soil and small farms that the birth rate is highest and the migration to the cities during periods of prosperity has been greatest. About 60 percent of the net migration from farms during the decade 1920-29 was from the Southern States.

During the economic depression this migration was greatly reduced, in fact in the Southern Appalachian Mountains a great increase in farm population occurred, as unemployed migrants returned from the cities seeking shelter and sustenance with relatives and friends and the farm youth were backed up on farms. In many counties the increase in number of farms exceeded 40 percent, and in some counties 40 percent of all families are still on relief.

Millions of people are on relief also in the cities, the expenditure for relief in August, 1938 being higher than in any preceding month. In New York State in 1910 the expenditure for "outdoor" (non-institutional) relief averaged 10 cents per capita of the entire population of the State. In 1920 it was $1.41, in 1930 it was $14.10 and in 1935 over $35. This is a load of about $150 per family, which must be close to 10 percent of the income of all people in the State. When I consider the magnitude of the relief load that would fall on New York City, and on practically all other cities of the Nation, were the government funds for relief withdrawn. I doubt if the rural churches can expect much succor from the city churches, except in periods of prosperity.

Even were such succor available I doubt if its acceptance is desirable. What the rural people need is not charity but economic justice. It is questionable if the rural people can accept assistance from urban people, even in the same church, any more than they can accept relief from the government, without losing in part their self-reliance, their self-respect, their spirit of enterprise and thrift, in brief, their souls.

THE BUILDING OF A NEW RURBAN (RURAL-URBAN) CIVILIZATION

We must recognize that modern urban civilization is failing to reproduce the race, is failing to maintain the integrity of the family, is failing to provide economic security for a majority of the people, is failing to provide probably one-third of the city people with the foods essential to health and efficiency, and is draining away from the rural people a large share of their income, inducing depletion of capital in land and buildings. More serious, it is attracting the ambitious and educated rural youth to the cities, thereby depleting the leadership and probably impairing the genetic quality of the rural people, upon whom the Nation is increasingly dependent for its future citizens.

These conditions are inducing an expansion in our ideas as to the functions of government, and bid fair to alter profoundly the economic system. A new civilization is arising whose form is yet embryonic.

Relative to the residence of the people, an increasing proportion seem very likely to live in suburbs, often on part-time farms, and a few on country estates. Many in the urban aristocracy and in the middle class are seeking to preserve the family line and achieve a sense of economic security by moving onto the land. They are beginning to realize that the land is the foundation of the family.

Relative to social conditions, it appears that society is stratifying. The business and professional groups and the farmers who can afford to give their children a college education are producing the business and professional groups and the rural leaders of tomorrow. Those farm families who are losing the ownership of the land are probably, in most cases, losing it forever. Their children will become farm tenants and laborers, office workers, and semi-skilled laborers in the cities, perhaps in perpetuity.

PROPERTY IS POWER

Whether the rural people, in association with the urban and suburban aristocracy, will be able to lead the Nation toward a more stable and permanent civilization depends primarily, in my opinion, upon whether they can retain the "native values of rural life" in large measure associated with Christian teaching, and recover the ownership of the land. Property confers not only liberty upon the possessor,—it gives also power. How helpless are the croppers in the South, how powerful are the plantation owners! Shall the Southern plantation system spread into the North, with the owners of the land living in the cities? Or shall the Northern system of family farms spread into the South? The answer to this question also lies, in large part, in my opinion, in the hands of leaders of agricluture in the Nation, especially the colleges of agriculture, including the Extension Service, and the rural church. Whether these leaders and agencies exert a directing influence will depend largely upon their economic and social philosophy. Shall the application of science and invention to agriculture continue to be associated with the loss of land ownership by farmers and the development in the South at least of a rural proletariat, resembling in its helplessness the vast urban proletariat of the unemployed today? Or shall the farmers seize some of their benefits for themselves, and thus seize the power to determine in large measure the destiny of the Nation?

To recover and retain the ownership of the land will require in my opinion, that the farm people turn their faces from the urban capitalistic system so far as they can, with its tendency toward exploitation and speculation, its emphasis on present gain and its discount of the future at 4 to 6 percent, and, instead, turn toward the familistic and cooperative economic systems. It is my conviction that dependence upon the cities for credit, for standards of living, styles of behavior, attitudes and ideals is a dangerous thing for the farming people. Apparently to the extent that they accept the urban culture, they too will perish,—not the present individuals but their children will slowly cease to be. Meanwhile they will continue to lose the ownership of the land.

TURNPIKE WORK NEAR PEAK LEVEL

The peak of construction will soon be reached on the 160-mile Pennsylvania Turnpike between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

By June 2d the Commission will have opened bids on a total of approximately 125 miles—more than three-quarters of the entire distance.

Contracts already have been awarded for 87.96 miles, including seven tunnels. Awaiting award of contracts are projects involving ten miles of construction. The Commission scheduled lettings for 27.33 miles on May 26th and June 2d.

Reflecting the rush of activity, the Somerset office of the Turnpike has completed on schedule all grading and drainage plans for that section. The super-highway stretches a distance of 29.85 miles through Somerset County. Bids already have been opened on 19.35 miles, including 1.56 miles of tunnel, and plans for the remaining 10.50 miles have been forwarded to headquarters here for final approval prior to advertisements for bids.

Here is the length of the Turnpike, including tunnels, in the other six counties through which it passes: Westmoreland, 32.99 miles; Bedford, 35.303 miles; Fulton, 19.116 miles; Huntingdon, 2.383 miles; Franklin, 14.774 miles; and Cumberland, 26.263 miles.

UNUSUAL TRIBUTE PAID TO A GREAT FARM FRATERNITY

Quite out of the ordinary procedure of the National Congress was an event which recently occurred during a regular session of the United States Senate, and one which brought the National Grange and its legislative program into decided prominence.

Early in January, the National Grange issues in concise printed form its legislative program for the year, as adopted by its annual session in November, and on the day in question Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, offered the full printed program as an excellent example of a farm policy of practical nature, and moved its printing entire in the Congressional Record of that day. The motion was unanimously adopted and the complete Grange program will be found printed as voted. Rarely is any organization so honored and the incident attracted wide attention.

Senator Capper is not only one of the veteran members of the United States Senate, but for more than a quarter century he has been an active member of the Grange in Kansas and is often heard at Grange meetings in his home state, as well as on the radio, as a frequent participant in National Grange broadcasts.

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Master's Letter to Granges

The Family-sized Farm

"THE Farm—Best Home of the Family and Main Source of National Wealth; Foundation of Civilized Society; the Natural Providence." The successful operation of the family-sized farm should be of interest to all citizens.

Pennsylvania farms with equipment and livestock represent an investment of a billion and a quarter dollars. Most of this wealth is found on the family-sized farm, but the thing of greatest value on these farms cannot be measured in gold and silver.

To James J. Hill is credited the following lines—"America where are we going? Neither army, navy nor combination or diversity of manufacture, none other than the farm is the anchor which will hold through the storms of time that sweep all else away."

Our American farmers are not drawers of water, nor hewers of stone but architects of the world's destiny and day by day they go about writing their epic.

"We serve that men might have their daily bread."

The above tribute to the farm and farmer written several years ago portrays in a prophetic manner the vision of one of the great industrial leaders of America.

Many of our people, both rural and urban, are realizing more and more the importance of the American Family-Sized Farm and its occupants as stabilizing factors in our national life.

The Grange as a family farm organization holds a position unequaled in the field of service. For generations past there has been a steady flow of rural people to our cities. It is a well-recognized fact that a large percentage of business and social leaders in our cities came from rural homes where the responsibilities of life are early made an essential of living.

This well rounded and worth-while type of farm philosophy and rural home life is the proof and answer to the truth so well stated by James J. Hill when he said, "None other than the farm is the anchor which will hold through the storms of time that sweep all else away."

KENZIE S. BAGSHAW.

Economy In Government

THE need of greater economy in operating government, federal, state and local is rapidly becoming more apparent. Many units of government have reached the limit of their borrowing power and are face to face with the stern realities of an empty treasury. Many of these are looking elsewhere for financial help; only to find empty treasuries up the line.

This condition seems to be rather general throughout the land and must soon be met in a businesslike manner. There seems to be three roads ahead, any of which may be taken. First: We may continue on in the path of paternalistic extravagance which will eventually lead to bankruptcy or inflation and perhaps the final destruction of our present Democracy. Second: We may resort to increased taxation to meet the ever-mounting cost of government and by so doing prolong the struggle of the energetic people in providing for the subsistence of the ever-increasing group which feels that the world owes it a living. Third: We can adopt the Grange policy of "Pay as you go" by curtailing many of the paternalistic activities and living within our means as a Nation, a State, a Municipality, a family and as individuals.

K. S. B.

GRANGE POLICY ON TEMPERANCE

On Thursday evening, December 13, 1934, the Pennsylvania State Grange then in session at Hershey, Pa., passed the following resolution dealing with temperance, after considering the statement item by item. As time goes on the Grange viewpoint takes on added interest. The policy adopted is as follows:

WHEREAS, The damages accruing to our people by the promiscuous sale of alcoholic drinks since the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and

WHEREAS, The State Grange of Pennsylvania has earnestly supported the complete control of alcohol by prohibition, and

WHEREAS, The State Grange ought to have a definite policy to present to the public; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following be adopted as a policy of the State Grange of Pennsylvania:

1. Amend local option laws so as to extend local option unit to include wards, townships, boroughs and counties.
2. Provide that local option principle shall apply to all liquor sales, including State Liquor Stores, one petition to cover all liquor sales.
3. Stringent laws to take away licenses from drunken drivers and on second offense to be denied a license permanently.
4. To establish in the Liquor Control Board as now constituted, an Enforcement Bureau giving it the authority to investigate liquor law violations independently of local police officer.
5. Strict prohibition against transportation of alcoholic liquor in the territory that is voted dry.
6. Local option referendum may be conducted at all elections.
7. Licensed clubs shall be governed by the same restrictions as to the sale of liquors as apply to any other place of sale, and that no liquor shall be sold on the Sabbath Day.
8. Licensed clubs may not sell liquor in dry territory and no liquor shall be sold within two hundred feet of a church, school or hospital.
9. No liquor shall be sold to minors nor shall minors be furnished with liquor by anybody except under order of a physician.
10. The strictest possible control to protect life and property and the control of the business to prevent building up huge corruption funds for the use in politics.
11. The Liquor Control authorities shall be empowered to issue licenses and also to revoke licenses on proven violations of the liquor laws.
12. Applications for licenses shall be published at least fifteen days prior to the time of granting.
13. Intoxicating liquors shall not be served to women.

TABER APPOINTS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EDUCATION

The announcement has just been made by Lewis J. Tabor, Master of the National Grange, of the appointment of a committee by the Grange for the participation in the deliberations of the World Congress on Education for Democracy to be held at Teachers College, Columbia University, August 15th, 16th and 17th. This committee will meet, together with similar committees appointed by twenty-six other national organizations, with a representative group of educators from all parts of the country at the Congress to present their views on modern educational problems and it is hoped that the event will constitute a clearing house for conflicting viewpoints on educational policies and will provide a closer relationship between the laymen and professional educators.

Mr. Tabor points out that the twenty-eight members of the committee of public education appointed by the National Grange were drawn from twenty-one states, running from Maine to Oregon, thus representing a geographical cross section of the National Grange membership.

Represented on the committee is Kenzie S. Bagshaw, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, together with other officers of State Granges and the National Granges.

SUSAN BROWNELL ANTHONY

Susan B. Anthony, American reformer, was born at Adams, Massachusetts, February 15, 1820, the daughter of Quakers. Soon after her birth, her family moved to the State of New York, and after 1845 she lived in Rochester.

She received her early education in a school maintained by her father for his own and his neighbors' children in Battenville, New York. During 1837-38 she attended Friends' Boarding School in West Philadelphia. From the time she was 17 until she was 32, she taught in various schools.

In the decade preceding the outbreak of the Civil War, she took a prominent part in the anti-slavery and temperance movements in New York, organizing, in 1852, the first woman's state temperance society in America, and in 1856 becoming the agent for New York State of the American Anti-slavery Society.

After 1854, she devoted herself almost exclusively to the agitation for woman's rights and became recognized as one of the ablest and most zealous advocates of the complete legal equality of men and women, both as a public speaker and as a writer.

During the Civil War, she was the organizer and secretary of the Women's National Loyal League. After the war, she was entirely devoted to the woman suffrage movement which was founded in 1868.

From 1868-1870, she was the proprietor of a weekly paper, *The Revolution*, published in New York and edited by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and having as its motto: "The true republic—men, their rights and nothing more; women, their rights and nothing less."

In 1869, with Mrs. Stanton, she organized the National Woman's Suffrage Association, of which she was vice-president-at-large from 1869 to 1892, when she became president.

She was joint author with Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage and Mrs. Ida Husted Harper of "The History of Woman Suffrage," (4 volumes). She contributed to leading magazines and lectured in England and throughout the United States. For casting a vote in the presidential election of 1872, as, she asserted, the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution entitled her to do, she was arrested and fined $100, but she never paid the fine.

She died at Rochester, New York, March 15, 1906.

MRS. ENOCH C. COLVIN,
Ginger Hill Grange.

During the year 1938 more than 1000 joint Church-Grange services were held in the United States, drawing an immense audience, chiefly of rural people; and an even greater number of such services are planned for 1939.

He who does not understand your silence, will probably not understand your words.

THE FLOWERING OF THE CHILD

BY EDITH BRANDIS

Little Justine Williams brought the picture she had just clipped from a magazine to her mother. "I've spoiled it, mother," she said and began to cry.

"No, darling, no!" and Mrs. Williams tried to show the child how to reshape the edge so that it might still be attractive, but Justine refused to be comforted.

For months Mrs. Williams had been taking a few moments every day to teach the child the use of crayolas, scissors, kindergarten needles and other small tools. Recently Justine was beginning to have crying spells when her willing little fingers blundered and she felt that her work was spoiled. Mrs. Williams was much distressed; she didn't know what was wrong nor what to do about it.

Later in the week she took Justine and went down the road to the home of Mrs. Sayers.

Mrs. Sayers listened to the story while her two children and their little caller played in the backyard, then she remarked, "I had the same difficulty with my first child. Then I consulted a friend who knew a great deal about the development of little children. I followed her advice and as a result my boy outgrew the trouble, though it took him some time.

"She told me that throughout early childhood certain changes are going on in the child's nervous system; this, she said, is an orderly process, which cannot be hurried, no matter how much we might wish. The things a child does that are outstanding enough so that we note them are really the climax of a long series of developments, both of the muscles and the nervous system. Every mother knows how abruptly the process of standing alone comes to some children. One day the child cannot stand, the next day he has pulled himself up by a chair, and perhaps within a week he's going all over his small world under his own steam. It seems sudden, but in reality he's been getting ready for this act since the day he was born.

"She told me I'd been trying to force a process in my child's development which I should have left for time to bring about, and said that his nervousness could probably be traced to my attempt to urge him to use tools before his muscles were ready.

"'Is it too late to correct my mistake?' I asked her. 'Is there any way I can undo the wrong I've spent so much time doing?'

"'It's not too late, and there's a way to undo most if not all of it,' she answered.

"Then she explained to me that every normal child may be expected to develop his own interests and abilities if he is exposed to the normal activities of the home and guided as he indicates his readiness for new experiences. I was now to take all mental pressure from my child, I was to keep the tools I'd been trying to teach him to handle lying about and he was to see them used, but he was to be let strictly alone.

"I did as she advised.

"I had my reward after a rather long period of waiting and watching when Robert brought me a flower one day and said, 'Mother, it's so pretty, I love it. I'll make its picture.' He took crayolas and a sheet of paper and did a sketch which we pinned to the bulletin board. Here was a complete activity, begun in his childish mind when he was alone in the garden, culminating in a related act of expression. It was a beautiful example of 'flowering.' He'd done it himself.

You Live Differently Because You're A Granger

PERHAPS you don't realize it, but you do—you have wider interests. Because you are a Grange member and participate in Grange programs and activities, you have a great appreciation of the finer things in life. You strive for keener judgment, more strength of character, greater stability in your living, and higher ideals for your children.

Because you have these qualities, you are thinking of the future of your family. No doubt you already realize that the easiest and most dependable way to safeguard their future is a planned, systematic insurance saving program.

Perhaps you are already taking care of the future in this sure way, as so many Grangers are. If not, your own Grange company, the FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY can help you select a program suited to your individual requirements and those of your family.

The FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was organized by Grangers for Grangers, and many of its officials and agents are Grangers. Its president, Louis J. Taber, is Master of the National Grange. Grange leadership and support has made your insurance company one of the strongest in the country. Hence it is only natural that the company should make a specialty of serving the needs of Grangers.

Because the FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is so distinctly a Grange company, it can give you and other Grangers exactly the kind of policy you want and need.

Ask your Farmers & Traders representative or write us to help you decide on a systematic life insurance program. There is no obligation in asking our advice.

"2 for one" protection

Perhaps this is just the plan for you. This Whole Life Multiple Protection Plan, popularly called "2 for 1" offers you the maximum protection at the minimum cost. We will gladly tell you about it and help you decide.

Write for information.

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Schellsburg

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

IN MEMORY OF MRS. LOUIS PIOLLET

By Rev. V. C. Detty

Miss Georgia Mowry was born May 23, 1860, the daughter of Ezekil and Enice Mary Mitchell Mowry, of Meshoppen. She married November 29, 1883, nearly 56 years ago, Mr. Louis Piollet. They had three children: Emilie V., wife of Rear Admiral Ray Spear; Victor E., who married Jean Spear, and died in 1936; and Thomas W., who married Cynthia Osborne and died in 1938. Nine grandchildren survive Mrs. Louis Piollet: Joseph H. Spear, now teaching in Columbia, South America; Mary Spear Rooney, whose husband is an officer aboard the U. S. S. *Tenessee;* Louis Piollet Spear, a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; Josephine Piollet Mills, wife of Charles E. Mills, of Canton; Victor Piollet, her brother; Sallie, Joan, Joyce and Cynthia Piollet. There are two great-grandchildren: Peter Ray Rooney and Charles Mills, Jr. Mr. Louis Piollet, her husband, is seriously ill at the Packer Hospital, where Mrs. Piollet died Wednesday night, May 3, 1939.

We say that she has died, that she is dead, and the slender thread that joins the spirit to the body has been severed; but when we think of her spirit we are led to say,

"You are not dead—life has but set you free!
Your years of life were like a lovely song,
The last sweet poignant notes of which, held long,
Passed into silence while we listened . . . .
You have but passed beyond where we can see."

Georgia Piollet was a beautiful character. She was a good wife. She was a good mother.

She was a good Christian. She was interested in the work of the church. She was one of the organizers of the Christian Endeavor Society, served as an officer in the Wysox Sewing Society, a teacher in the Sunday school, a worker in the Missionary Society and W. C. T. U. Her counsel and planning was a help to the work of the church. She was steady and faithful.

"Best of all she not only professed Christianity, she possessed it, and the beautiful consistency of her daily life was a lesson we might all emulate. . . . She bore all that came into her life with uncomplaining fortitude."

She had the grace of humility, though if any might boast of her family lines, she might, for she was a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden and she married into a distinguished French family. Yet she was humble.

She was a good citizen.

In the Grange organization it was largely through her efforts that the Grange dormitory for girls at Pennsylvania State College was erected. She led in compiling and publishing the Grange Cookbook, which went through many editions. She was treasurer of the Pomona and a past officer in the State Grange.

In civic life she was an active worker in the Bradford County Civic League, now the Federation of Women's Clubs, and in the state organization. She was one of the organizers of the Bradford County Council of Republican Women, and made her influence felt for improvement and reform.

Thirty-four years ago Mrs. Piollet wrote an address on the passing of a member of this church and of the women's society—Mrs. Celinda Ridgeway. The words she wrote of that

Mrs. Georgia M. Piollet

estimable spirit now apply to her own life.

"No life can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife, and all life not be purer and stronger thereby—and so today we say a good woman has fulfilled the trust confided to her and passed onward while the memory of her life and character, like the sweet fragrance of summer blossoms, will remain with those who knew her best—an abiding and priceless heritage."

One of the priceless gifts in life is our friends. Such was Georgia M. Piollet.

Not long after knowing her, the intimate way Grange folks learn to know and love each other, she came to a State meeting, telling me of a booklet she had written for her missionary society. The booklet was entitled "The Women of the Bible" and she had brought a copy along for me.

As the years have flown by the small booklet has been an inspiration to me in the stress and strain of the many problems I have had to meet. We had the benefit of her dauntless courage, her strength and her great understanding. We knew she lived her life guided by the Great Master.

Let me quote you a few closing lines from her booklet: "Let us leave these women of the Bible. There is a lesson for us in each life mentioned. Listen, are you saying: "We have no mission?" Ah! say not so. Yours may not be fulfilled in a sphere so prominent as that of others. It may not appear so imposing. Your work may be of a much humbler kind, but you cannot be without a mission to fulfill; whose results will be greater than you can conceive. Thou art my guiding star, O Christ, and Thine is the light of ideal womanhood."

And this "Ideal Womanhood, and Manhood" she worked for in the Grange. It will be many a long day before the influence of her life is not felt in Grange circles.

We sorrow—but not without hope: Ours is the privilege to keep lighting the torch for this ideal womanhood.

Hannah McK. Lyons.

For almost four years I had the privilege and pleasure of serving on the Pennsylvania State Grange Home Economics Committee with Sister Georgia Piollet. In that time I grew to love her and the ties of affection grew stronger as the years slipped by. Her hearty greeting to me, "How's my little lady?" will always live in my memory.

Sister Piollet always had the courage to stand up for her convictions and worked hard for the causes that would better humanity. Her beautiful Christian character permeated the Home Economics page when she was in charge. Her steadfastness to the Grange principles won for her the respect and admiration of many Grangers throughout the State.

Sister Piollet was always an inspiration to me and I shall ever value her friendship and cherish her memory.

I feel as the poet James Whitcomb Riley has said: "She is not dead, she is just away," because her influence and Grange spirit will always live in the hearts of us who knew her well.

Frances H. Gyger.

Through the passing of Mrs. Georgia Piollet, Towanda, Pennsylvania, honorary chairman of the State Grange Home Economics Committee, Pennsylvania Grangers lost one of their most loved and active members. Her membership in this organization goes back to girlhood days.

Interested in raising the standards of the Grange and improving Grange halls, Mrs. Piollet put her heart and soul into the work that was ahead of her.

Although deeply interested in other community organizations and activities, she was forced to curtail active work in these fields when her health failed, but Grange work remained one of her last public interests.

We mourn her passing but the memory of her good work will always be with us.

Margaret Brown.

"There is no death. An angel form
Walks o'er the scene with silent tread
He bears our best loved friends away
And then we call them dead."

It is with trembling hand and a throbbing heart, that we record the passing of our beloved sister, Georgia M. Piollet.

The Grange has brought into my life many close, warm and lasting friendships, but none closer than the one I shared with Sister Piollet; with her death comes an overwhelming sense of loss.

It is not my purpose to record in detail the landmarks of her busy and useful life, nor tell of her great loyalty and continued service to our beloved fraternity. She was a wise counselor, a great leader and a steadfast friend at all times. She was ever courteous; a gracious lady in the true sense of the word. In her leadership she furnished a noble example and a great inspiration to our Order. Loyalty was part of her life.

Trials and tribulations dogged her footsteps, yet she walked steadfastly on and kept the faith. For months she knew that the angel of death walked beside her; yet her spirit was undaunted. The last letter I received from her was written on March 30th; it was cheerful and hopeful. She wrote in prose and thought in poetry.

Her rare qualities were invaluable in the Council of the Home Economics Committee of Pennsylvania State Grange of which she was a member since its inception.

Let us find in our memory and our knowledge of her—not lost courage—but undiminished hope.

Charlotte W. Ruppin.

SHE WAS READY

So few are ready when the call
Is wafted shoreward from the deep;
The summons that must come to all
The tryst that mortal man must keep.

But she was ready; through the day
She did her task and lived her prayer;
A weary hill made hard the way—
She saw the roses growing there.

And when the twilight hour drew near
She stood beside the silent sea;
And in her heart there was no fear
Of all its dread immensity.

She waited there in perfect faith,
The while the fading day grew dim;
The boatman's call, the voyage of death
Meant only going home to her.

—*Exchange.*

A DAY IN JUNE

A thousand strings of Nature are in tune;
For now it is a lovely day in June!
The laughing brook jaunts gayly down the vale,
Melodiously recites its gladsome tale;
Well mated robins chirp their keen delight;
For baby robins make their hearts so light.

No longer now are woodlands in their mood
Of deep and melancholy solitude;
The music of the soft winds in the trees—
Foretaste of heaven's music and its peace—
Dispels their deep and sombre loneliness
And puts to flight all sense of weariness.

A garden filled with flowers and perfume rare
Gives birth to reverent mood and grateful pray'r.
Each gentle breeze comes whispering in the ear
That something lives whose purpose is to cheer.
Whate'er the sound may be, whate'er the theme,
We turn to God and put our trust in Him
When thousand strings of Nature are in tune,
Whene'er it is a lovely day in June.

Herman J. Naftzinger.

THE MONTH OF JUNE

June is the time of love and romance. Brides in all of their youth and beauty and sweetness purify and enhance this month. Homes, the very foundation of our civilization are established. The Grange, by providing an organization of common interest for all the members of the family, helps to maintain the integrity of

these homes which are so essential to the development of a healthy and prosperous country.

June is the month of flowers and beauty. The Grange recognizes the value of the cultivation of flowers as beautiful expressions of the Creator's goodness. Our fraternity in its ritual urges us to surround our dwellings "with twining vines or graceful plants; for there is no spot on earth so rude as not to be refined by their presence, and none so adorned as not to be graced by their beauty and fragrance." Flowers remind us that we should cherish the virtues and cover with love the failings of others.

Is there any other gift of our Creator which is so versatile as the flower? Flowers are tokens of joy in times of happiness and of sympathy in periods of sorrow. Flowers adorn our homes, beautify our churches, and enrich our Grange halls. But, as our ritualism so finely states, "amid all that is bright and beautiful in nature there is nothing which blooms with such unfading colors—there is no perfume on earth fraught with such fragrance as the flowers of good works and the sweet smelling savor of that pity which feels for the wants and relieves the distresses of our sisters and our brothers."

Blanche J. Allebach.

DROPPING FLOWERS

Helen L. Byrnes

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days" or, as it has been paraphrased "Cast thy bread upon the waters and after many days it will return to thee sponge cake."

The world would be empty without flowers. Much of beautiful color would be missing were flowers to be seen no more.

Standing in Westminster Abbey one hot July day, the crowds were surging around. London was having a holiday and many folks were using the day to view historic spots. The hosts were reading memorial inscriptions on statues and tablets. Some on the walls, some on the floors—numerous statues so close together that one felt in a maze.

Suddenly the crowd detoured—each group first stared, then looked toward the floor. A bit of a bouquet had been placed on the memorial tablet of Charles Dickens. It was a scraggly bouquet—the work of a chid; but revealed the love of the child for the poet. Just a little thing that cluster of blossoms—but it swayed the crowds and because of it, the detour was made.

Dropping flowers is a little act, but it bespeaks worlds. As the surging crowds of earth's people go by, take a bit of time to drop the flower—the kind word—the cheery word—a bit of encouragement. Cast them forth into the hearts of men and women and they will return to you a hundredfold in sweetness.

NORTH WINDOWS

There are many people in this world whose lives are like plants set in north widows. They never really have a chance to grow and bloom. The cold winds of unkind criticism sift in and blight them. The good sunlight of encouragement goes by on the other side.

The plants in the south windows never realize what a hard time the other plants have. They themselves are in the sunlight so much that probably they can not imagine how dreary it would be to stand where the sunlight never falls. Their own lot is so fortunate that perhaps they think all flowers have the same happy chance.

There are many of us who live in south windows, with love and kindness falling on us like sunlight, and every good chance to grow and blossom, who may not stop to think of the people, grown folks and boys and girls, who live in north windows—poor homes, and too little to eat, and, worst of all, too little love.

But we humans have a wonderful opportunity which the flower does not have,—we can help to change conditions for the north-window folk. We can change things for the flowers and we can change things for the people, just as Jesus did when He "went about doing good." We can put them into brighter places where they will have a chance. We can find lonely them. If sensitive ones are shrinking into themselves because cruel words have stunted them, we can pour the warmth of our own encouragement around them. We can make life all full of sunny windows, if we choose, for any number of unhappy people, and it will be wonderful to watch the growth and blossoming of lives that seemed hopelessly shriveled.

He went about, they said,
In doing good:
He challenged men to follow,
If they would.

He knew no creed, nor system,
But to live
A life of loving service,
And to give.

To give of cheer and faith,
Was his appeal;
To hearten, hope inspire,
The hurt to heal.

Give thou of life and love:
Meet thou the test:
Bid them love that serve
To join the quest.

Hiram B. Harris

PLANNING A SIMPLE HOME WEDDING

A home wedding is capable of many charming settings, as expessed in decorations and the menu. Once the bride decides just what the motif for her wedding shall be and what color scheme she prefers; the arrangement of the flowers, of the tables and of the wedding repast will be easy. Pink and white is always a favorite color for June. Here is a suggestion for a simple menu in pink and white:

Sugared strawberries or red raspberries (served in sherbets)
Shrimp salad with Russian Dressing
Heart-shaped sandwiches of pink tinted cream cheese and pimentoes
Strawberry, or red raspberry ice cream
Small cakes iced with pink icing
Coffee.

For a yellow color scheme, we suggest:

Creamed chicken in patty shells
Egg yolks sliced over the top
Small baking powder biscuits
Egg-salad-cheese strips
Frozen custard, golden cake
Coffee.

For a green and white wedding:

Grapefruit sections served in sherbets
Green cherry in center or a sprig of mint
Sweet bread patties
Creamed spinach or asparagus
Lettuce salad with mayonaise tinted green
Small buttered rolls
Pistachio ice cream and small cakes iced white and green.

These suggestions can be modified or added to. The use of the right kind of china and glassware, flowers, bonbons, etc., will complete your color scheme.

GRANGE COOK BOOKS

The Home Economics Committee, Mrs. Charlotte Ruppin, Akron, Pa., chairman, requests that if any of the Granges in the state have Grange cook books available and are unable to dispose of them, that this fact be made known to the committee which will help to dispose of them.

Voice on phone—Darling, will you marry me?

Spinster—Yes! Who is this speaking?

STUFFED EGGS

6 hard-cooked eggs
½ teaspoonful prepared mustard
2 tablespoonfuls grated yellow cheese
1 tablespoonful melted butter
2 teaspoonfuls lemon juice
3 tablespoonfuls finely chopped crisp bacon
1 teaspoonful chopped olives
salt and pepper to taste

Shell the eggs and slice lengthwise. Remove the yolks and mash them in a bowl. Add the remaining ingredients and blend thoroughly. Fill the whites with the mixture and dust lightly with paprika.

Mrs. Kresge.

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

The Brides' Book—no bride-to-be can afford to miss for a carefully planned trousseau—costs only 10 cents.

The New Summer Fashion Magazine is 15 cents a copy, but may be obtained for 10 cents when ordered same time as pattern.

2640—Simple-to-Sew House-dress. Sizes 16 to 20 years; 34 to 50 bust. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards of 39-inch material, 3 yards of ruffling.

2768—Practical Apron Dress. Sizes 14 to 20 years; 32 to 46 bust. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards of 39-inch material, 2¼ yards of binding. Applique E-700 must be ordered separately.

2552—Topper Trio. Sizes 14 to 20 years; 32 to 42 bust. Size 36 requires ⅝ yard of 35-inch material for halter; 1¾ yards of 35-inch for bolero; 1½ yards of 35-inch for blouse.

2761—Two-piece Gypsy Frock. Sizes 12 to 20 years; 30 to 40 bust. Size 16 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material for blouse; 2½ yards of 39-inch material for belt and short skirt on lengthwise grain; 3½ yards of 39-inch material for belt and floor length skirt on bias grain. Bolero and floor length version incuded in pattern.

2732—Play Clothes for Young Girls. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8 requires 1⅛ yards of 39-inch material for either blouse version; 1⅝ yards of 54-inch material for slacks; 1¼ yards of 35-inch material for shorts.

Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS

428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

Our Juvenile Granges

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

ATTRACTIVE GRANGE HALLS

"Patriotism consists in every man sweeping before his own door, minding his own business, learning his own lesson, that it may be well with him in his own home."—*Goethe.*

In May we talked about the days in May, June and July that would suggest patriotic programs—Constitution Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day—with the thought that we might put on a series of patriotic programs, which, we said, might lead naturally into a series of programs on good citizenship, for true patriotism and good citizenship are the same thing. Neither of them have much to do with flag waving, or martial music, or speechmaking. They are much concerned with very simple things; things that the youngest Juvenile member can understand and have a part in. Geoethe, the great German writer realized that when, many years ago, he wrote the words that I have placed at the head of our page for this month. Let us think of this quotation as our theme for July.

This quotation brings the whole matter close to home. Doesn't it? So close, in fact, that we might conclude that it has something to do with the care we take of our Grange room. Here is a fine subject for a discussion in which every child could take part no matter how young. Are the Steward and his assistants responsible for keeping our room in order? Or does their responsibility end when they have taken care of the manuals, badges, etc.? Who shall take care of the games we use? If we have been making posters or scrapbooks who picks up the left-overs? If we put up pictures and posters for some special occasion, are they left until they are faded and dusty? How about that spot where Jack's heel went through the plaster, or the crack in the window made by Bob's elbow? Should Jack and Bob save their pennies and see that these places are repaired, or shall we all work together and raise a little money at least once a year for the purpose of taking care of such things? Or shall we just go on into the big Grange when graduation time comes and leave to the boys and girls that come after us all the knocks and mars and broken down furniture that have accumulated during our time of membership? These are really important questions and the way you boys and girls answer them will have some bearing on the kind of Grange members you are going to be ten years from now, and the sort of citizen you are going to be when you are grown into manhood or womanhood. The old Athenians who promised to pass their city on fairer than it came to them had found the true essence of patriotism.

We will have taken the first step when we have learned to keep our Juvenile Grange room always fresh and fair.

When we have taken that step we will be ready for the next which might lead us right out into the grounds around our hall. I have seen Juvenile members running lawn mowers around the church and Grange hall. I have seen them splitting and piling wood, raking and picking stones, down on their hands and knees cutting grass and pulling weeds around the shrubery, etc.

Suppose you discuss some of these things in one of your meetings, and then go out and do some of them. Don't forget that anything you do to make the grounds around your Grange home more attractive, you may also do at home, around the church or school, or in the local cemetery.

And when you have stepped out into community work then you have opened up a whole new field of splendid Juvenile Grange projects. Campaigns for the extermination of pests of various kinds have been carried on successfully by Boy Scout groups. There is no reason why they can not be managed by Juvenile Grangers. Rats, mice, flies and tent caterpillars, all come within the scope of our capabilities. So does the extermination of some dangerous plants such as the wild barberry. We can also carry on campaigns for the conservation of wild life in our community. Do we know which flowers in our neighborhood are in danger of being exterminated? Is there anything we can do about it? Do we know which birds are most useful, and how we can attract them? Is there a farmer in your Grange who would do some reforestation if he had some volunteer help in putting out the seedlings?

Would you like a very fine and ambitious project? How about raising money enough to buy a small piece of cheap land, setting it to trees and then deeding it to the church? That thing has been done by boys and girls in various places. Why not by a group of Juvenile Grangers?

You know Theodore Roosevelt once said (and this would be good for one of you boys to learn and give as a closing thought for a Good Citizenship program) "What we have a right to expect from the American boy is that he shall turn out to be a good American man. Now, the chances are strong that he won't be much of a man unless he is a good deal of a boy. He must not be a coward or weakling, a bully, a shirk, or a prig. He must work hard and play hard. He must be clean-minded and clean-lived, and be able to hold his own under all circumstances and against all comers. It is only on these conditions that he will grow into the kind of man of whom America can really be proud."

INTEREST IN THE BEAUTIFUL

It is a fine thing to look for the things that need improvement, and to do something about them. It is also good—if we would instill love of this land of ours into the hearts of our boys and girls—to set them looking for things in our organization, our homes, our community, our state, our nation, in which we can take pride. Why not start by having some roll calls which will set us looking for lovely things around us? "A fine view in this community." "The most beautiful spot in this neighborhood," "The loveliest wild flower that grows in this section," "A beautiful tree that I have seen near here" etc. The list of things we might use for such a roll call is almost endless. The natural outcome of this would be a hike, taking in several of these beauty spots, or places of interest, ending with a picnic supper on the top of some high hill.

"Scottie" Russell, son of Washington County Pomona Master and Mrs. J. M. Russell who will be remembered by the patrons attending State Grange, at Washington, Pa., as the eight-year-old boy who recited the poem "The Boy That Loves the Country Best." Scottie is a member of Miller's Run Juvenile Grange, No. 245. The poem is one from a book of poems written by C. L. Taggart, a grange member of Washington County.

QUIET GAMES

We have a call for more quiet games for Juvenile meetings. The Subordinate members complain that a game, to most Juvenile Matrons and Lecturers, seems to always mean a noisy scuffle of some kind. We do need some active games. But we should try at each meeting to have a period of quiet games. If we use a little thought and originality we can usually invent a game that will tie up with the subject of our program. If you have a Bird night, try and have a collection of bird pictures for the children to identify. Run it as a contest and give a good bird picture as a prize. Give the smaller ones pictures of birds to cut out and mount or paste into scrapbooks, or color, or cut up as puzzles to put together. Let the older ones play word-chain. The first one gives the name of a bird. The next one gives the name of a bird beginning with the letter with which the first one ended, and so on. You can do the same thing with flowers or trees, or almost anything which your program happens to feature.

THE LITTLE BROWN WREN

Because a little brown wren is very busy this morning building a nest in the grape vine that covers my kitchen window, I can't resist giving you this little poem by Clinton Scollard:

There's a little brown wren that has
built in our tree
And she's scarcely as big as a big
bumble bee;
She has hollowed a house in the heart
of a limb,
And made the walls tidy and made
the floors trim
With the down of the crow's foot, with
tow and with straw,
The coziest dwelling that ever you
saw.

This little brown wren has the brightest of eyes,
And a foot of a very diminutive size;
Her tail is as big as the sail of a ship.
She's demure, tho' she walks with a
hop and a skip;
And her voice—but a flute were more
fit than a pen
To tell of the voice of the little brown
wren.

One morning Sir Sparrow came sauntering by,
And cast on the wren's house an envious eye;
With strut of bravado and toss of his
head
"I'll put my claim here," the bold fellow said.
So straightway he mounted on impudent wing,
And entered the door without pausing
to ring.

An instant—and swiftly the feathery
knight,
All tumbled and tousled, in terror took
flight,
While there by the door on her favorite perch,
As neat as a lady just starting for
church,
With this song on her lips, "He will
not call again
Unless he is asked," said the little
brown wren.

PENNSYLVANIA EGG LAYING CONTEST IS FIFTH

The Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest moved from seventh place to fifth place at the end of the six months' period. There are fifteen standard contests in the United States, and to hold such a position is definitely an honor. The leading contest has a record of 116 points per bird, while the Pennsylvania contest has 105 points.

In addition to the excellent ranking of the entire contest, the Pennsylvania test has the third Single Comb White Leghorn pen, third Barred Rock pen, second White Rock pen, sixth New Hampshire pen, and eighth Rhode Island Red pen, in the entire country.

The 1,131 birds recorded for the pullet test makes up only a portion of the activities as there is also a hen test with 17 entries of 13 birds each. From the hen test breeders have been able to secure eggs which, when hatched and developed, may be used for foundation breeding stock that will be used in future years as contest material.

With a low mortality of seven per cent and a fine average weight of over 24 counces per dozen, for eggs produced, the Pennsylvania contest is in a better condition to record finer results than has been the case for a number of years.

THE FRATERNAL SPIRIT

On May 2d, fire of unknown origin destroyed the home of Melvin Boyce and his family on their farm near Kirkwood, lower Lancaster County. So quickly did the house go that nothing in it could be saved.

Brother Boyce is a member of Colerain Grange and a former master of Lancaster County Pomona. No sooner was the plight of the Boyce family known when fellow Grangers and friends got busy, and arranged for a surprise party. And a surprise party it was. On the evening of May 9th, some 300 people gathered on the Boyce farm. They brought with them canned goods, pottery, dishes, quilts, comforts, bed linen, kitchenware, etc. The spirit of the occasion was even more impressive than the abundant donations made.

Salesman: "Boy, O Boy, did Tillie throw a party last night!"

Girl: "You don't say! Who all was there?"

Salesman: "Just me and Tillie."

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

WESTFIELD GRANGE HALL SCENE OF TESTIMONIAL DINNER

Saturday night, April 29, in Westfield Grange Hall, more than 450 Lawrence County citizens gathered to pay tribute to three of its native sons.

Assemblyman W. Sharp Fullerton and Highway Superintendent, Edwin O. Reed, both members of Westfield Grange, were the men so highly honored, although tribute was also paid to Deputy Attorney General, Orville Brown.

Starting at five o'clock the ladies of Westfield Grange served a chicken dinner in the dining hall of the grange building. By careful planning and organization on the part of Westfield Grangers, 453 dinners were served in a dining room with a capacity for 100—in three hours' time.

Following an innovation by Rev. E. A. Shoemaker, pastor of Westfield Presbyterian Church, Past State Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, J. Audley Boak, acted as chairman of the evening's program. Mr. Boak called on many prominent Lawrence County men who offered congratulations, good wishes and encouragement to the honored guests. Among those offering congratulations was Captain Roger W. Rawland, Secretary of Property and Supplies for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The speakers of the evening were men widely known in Grange circles, Kenzie Bagshaw, Master of Pennsylvania State Grange and Dr. V. H. Dimit of Slippery Rock State Teachers College. Each of these gentlemen brought addresses which stressed the stabilizing and balancing power of rural folk in present-day unrest.

To further prove the esteem in which these men are held Lawrence County Judges, W. Walter Braham and Thomas W. Dickey, presented Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Reed with a chimes clock. Mr. Brown was given a pocket alarm clock.

Mr. Fullerton has been Master of Lawrence County Pomona Grange for the past ten or twelve years. Mr. Reed has been a member of Westfield Grange for many years.

GRANGE CONFERENCE HELD IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

A successful Master's and Lecturer's Conference was held in the American Legion Hall at Claysville, May 1st, with 125 persons present, including Masters and Lecturers of 18 of the 23 Granges in Washington County.

State Master Kenzie S. Bagshaw of Hollidaysburg, in his first official visit to the county since his election at the State Convention here last December, was the principal speaker, and gave an interesting discussion of Grange work.

The Buffalo Grange orchestra played several selections during the supper, which opened the program. Miss Mary Pence, of Chestnut Ridge Grange, led group singing. The supper was served by the Home Economics Commitee of Buffalo Grange.

At a separate meeting of masters, presided over by Pomona Master, J. M. Russell, several subjects of Grange work were discussed.

The Lecturers, in a separate meeting, decided to hold "Neighbor Night" meetings, one each quarter. Under the program, several granges in a given district will coöperate in promoting acquaintance and fellowship. Mrs. H. L. Mollenauer, who presided, appointed the following committee: Mrs. Walter Barger, of Fallowfield, Mrs. J. E. Martin of Claysville and Miss Mary Pence, of Chestnut Ridge. The Lecturers also made plans for an operetta to be presented by talent from all County Granges at the September Pomona Meeting.

INDIANA COUNTY POMONA GRANGE PAST MASTER JEWEL PROJECT

Pomona Grange, No. 58, will award each Master of a Subordinate Grange a solid gold Past Master Jewel at the March, 1940, Pomona meeting who with his Grange meets the following requirements:

1. The Master shall learn to read the cipher key (code) of the secret work of the Order.
2. He shall commit to memory that part of the Manual he uses in conducting regular meetings of his Grange.
3. All other officers shall commit to memory their respective Manual parts used in conducting a regular meeting.

Procedure by which a Master must be qualified:

1. His Grange must pass a motion to pay to Pomona Grange one-half the cost of the Jewel and inform the Pomona Master of such action. The cost of the Jewel ranges from eight to nine dollars each, depending upon the inscription engraving. When condition No. 3 is fulfilled, Pomona Grange assumes full cost of the Jewel, and it is awarded to the Master with no cost to his Subordinate Grange.
2. The Master must demonstrate his ability to read the cipher key (code) to the Pomona Master or his Deputy prior to June, 1939, Pomona Grange Meeting.
3. The Master and other Officers shall conduct a regular meeting of their Grange without the use of the Manuals in the presence of the Pomona Master or his Deputy prior to June, 1939, Pomona Grange Meeting.

Pomona Grange will provide the necessary instruction in the secret work of the Order by conducting a school for the benefit of Masters and other leaders who desire to become more proficient in the secret work of the Order.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY COOLSPRING GRANGE

The 25th anniversary of the founding of Coolspring Grange, No. 1619, Mercer County, was commemorated at a well attended meeting in its Grange hall on May 6th. Fourteen of the original 27 charter members were present. Six of them have died.

A program of music and speeches was presented, in charge of Mrs. Theodore Barber, present lecturer. Highlight of the meeting was the presentation of silver star certificates to eight charter members who have continued in active membership these twenty-five years. These certificates were presented by W. T. Burns, Deer Creek Grange, who was state deputy when the Coolspring Grange was organized.

DEPUTY NORMAN ROUGH HONORED

On April 26th the Bible which is traveling through Venango County came to Canal Grange at Utica. This subordinate Grange made the event an important one. The attendance was over three hundred. A splendid program was presented and then special tribute was paid to the Deputy of

Venango County, Norman Rough, whose birthday happened to be on this day. As seen in the accompanying photograph he was presented with three layer cakes. One was the gift of Canal Grange, of which he is a member; the other came from Mrs. William J. Parker, chairman of Venango County's Home Economics Committee, and the other was baked by Mrs. J. C. Hughes, wife of the Master of Rockland Grange, one of the new granges organized by Mr. Rough this year.

MASTER OF BEECH CREEK GRANGE MEETS TRAGIC DEATH

Walter L. Glock, Master of Beech Creek Grange, No. 378, Clinton County, was almost instantly killed on Saturday, April 15th, when the Pittsburgh-Easton Flyer struck the truck he was operating on a crossing at Mill Hall, Pa. His tragic death left the mastership of his Grange vacant. It was filled on May 6th by the election of Wm. Lindsey of Beech Creek.

COOPERATION IN THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE

Indiana County Pomona Grange, No. 58, is coöperating with the Indiana County Ministerial Association, the W. C. T. U., the Men's Dry League, the Indiana County Sabbath School Association and the Indiana Youth Council in setting up committees for the purpose of promoting interest in temperance and activity looking forward toward local option elections in various districts in the county. The purpose of the committees is to unify or coördinate their efforts in that direction so as to avoid duplications.

GRANGE NIGHT AT CHURCH

Pomona Grange No. 3, including Subordinate Granges in Delaware and Chester Counties, observed Grange night at Hopewell church near Downingtown on the evening of May 7th. It is the first effort made by the Pomona to observe an occasion of this kind. The attendance of Grangers was approximately 200, enough to signify that the effort was a success and that making it an annual affair was advisable.

JOINT MEETING—LEBANON AND LANCASTER COUNTY POMONAS

At its regular quarterly meeting at Jonestown, May 13th, the Lebanon County Pomona Grange accepted the invitation of the Lancaster County Pomona Grange to hold a joint meeting and picnic on August 12th, on the farm of W. N. Trefetheron near Brickerville, Lancaster County. The program for this occasion will be announced later.

Other features of the day's program was routine business during the afternoon session. At the evening session the fifth degree was conferred to a large class of candidates. This was followed by a literary program built around Mother's Day.

TUNKHANNOCK GRANGE CELEBRATED SESQUI-CENTENNIAL OF FIRST UNITED STATES PRESIDENT

At the request of the National Master and in coördination with a national movement of the Grange, Tunkhannock Grange on May 19th, observed the 150 anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States. The meeting was open to the public, and 200 patriotic citizens enjoyed the appropriate program arranged by Mrs. Rita R. Brunges, lecturer of the local organization.

The program opened with mass singing of "Faith of Our Fathers," and was followed by the invocation led by Mrs. Clara Adams, chaplain.

A tableaux, "America's Flag," was given by twelve girls of the Methodist Church under the direction of Mrs. James Maxim. The Flag Salute was followed by singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." A play "Sauce for the Goslings," directed by Miss Louise Baughn, was enjoyed by the audience. Master Charles O. Adams made some remarks and the hymn, "The Old Rugged Cross," was pantomined by seven ladies.

Honorable Joseph F. Ogden gave a stirring address. His subject was "Washington as Father of His Country."

Tunkhannock Grange Third and Fourth Degree Team gave a floor drill which was very impressive. Mrs. Ruth Russell is captain of the Degree Team.

The program closed with the assembly singing "America." The Grange orchestra, composed of seven pieces, played at intervals during the program.

The observance of this red letter patriotic occasion was most successful and Mrs. Brunges received many compliments upon it.

BERKS COUNTY GRANGE NEWS

Kutztown Grange, No. 1836, is feeling highly honored this year. For the first time the award of $10 offered by this Grange to the pupil of Maxatawny Junior High School at Kutztown for the highest scholastic standing was won by one of their own Grange members. The prize was awarded to Miss Elizabeth M. Sheaffer, 14 years old. Miss Sheaffer joined the Grange in March, 1939. We wish to congratulate Miss Sheaffer on her high standing.

On Saturday, May 27th, Berks County Pomona Grange is sponsoring a trip to the World's Fair. They are expecting about 500 to make the trip.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Ontelaunee Grange, No. 1600, was celebrated on Wednesday evening, May 24th. Silver star certificates were presented by Brother George J. Scheaffer, Master of Kutztown Grange, to Sister and Brother Brooke Althouse and Brother Jarett Snyder.

Centerport Grange also celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on Saturday evening, May 20th.

Berks County's amateur night was held at Kutztown, April 14th. Grange talent was represented by songs, music, plays, recitations, etc.

SHARON GRANGE CELEBRATES MOTHER'S DAY

At the regular meeting of Sharon Grange, No. 904, a splendid Mother's Day program was presented, with Misses Sophie Habedank and Nannie Kelley, lecturer and assistant lecturer, in charge. Following the program Misses Betty Lou McCartney, Evelyn Henning, Albert Payl and Catherine Friedl were initiated into the First and Second Degree.

One of the high points of the evening was when gifts were presented to the oldest mother present, Mrs. Agnes Murphy, and the youngest mother, Mrs. Agnes Figley. Corsages of sweet peas were presented to all ladies present.

Luncheon was served by Mrs. Ross Figley and members of her committee after which dancing was the diversion.

NEIGHBOR-NITE MEETING TIOGA COUNTY GRANGES

Ten members of Marshfield Grange, No. 1113, represented their Grange at a Neighbor-Nite Meeting at West Pike Grange on May 19th. There were eleven Granges represented. Genesee Grange furnished music and a play which were greatly enjoyed. Addresses were given by several past masters present, among which were P. H. Dewey and J. A. Boak. A luncheon of sandwiches, cake and coffee was served by members of West Pike Grange.

Marshfield Grange wishes to invite visitors to any of their regular meeting on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

BLAIR COUNTY POMONA GRANGE HOLDS MEMORIAL SERVICE

Blair County Pomona Grange, No. 37, held its quarterly meeting, May 20th, at Bellwood. Due to the illness of Pomona Master I. H. Benner, the meeting was in charge of the Overseer, Cloyd K. Bagshaw. Both State Master K. S. Bagshaw and State Lecturer Mrs. Ira C. Gross were present and gave inspiring addresses.

An address of welcome was given by Mr. H. B. Dunmire, Master of Logans Valley Grange. The response to the address of welcome was given by Benjamin Slick, Master of North Woodbury Grange. Mr. Glenn Bressler, teacher of agriculture in Hollidaysburg High School, discussed new trends in agriculture and new uses for farm products. A vocal duet, "Be Glad," was contributed by two ladies of Bald Eagle Grange. Mr. H. R. Gwin, State Deputy, spoke of Grange work and the necessity for Grange growth.

The afternoon session was opened with music in charge of Mr. E. P. Cox, of Juniata Grange, which was followed by the conferring of the Fifth Degree by the Pomona officers to a class of 14. Mr. Cloyd Bagshaw then presented Mrs. Fleck, of Sinking Valley Grange, and Mr. Hunter, of Logans Valley Grange, who have both reached the age of 86, and Mr. Cox, of Juniata Grange, who is 92, with flowers.

Mrs. Samuel Mingle, Worthy Flora, was in charge of the Memorial service. "Lead Kindly Light" was sung by the audience at the opening of the service, which was followed by prayer by the chaplain, John Lots. A touching ceremony took place when Mrs. Mingle, assisted by two small girls, Grace Hyle and Esther Robinson, placed flowers on the altar in memory of ten members who had departed during the year. This was followed by a tableau and four girls from North Woodbury Grange sang "Face to Face." The memorial address was given by Professor T. S. Davis. It was concluded by the girls' quartet singing "One Sweetly Solemn Thought."

The meeting was closed in Fifth Degree to meet with Juniata Grange in August.

THIS WILL BE SOME CONTEST!

Who Can Raise the Best Beard Is the Issue in Washington

In Clark County, Washington, a unique contest is on, with a lively bunch of Grange men already participating and further entries certain. This is a "beard contest," designed to prove that men of today can raise just as good whiskers as those which ambushed the faces of their grandfathers half a century ago. The contest is now well under way in Clark County, is being carefully supervised and will culminate at the State Grange golden jubilee session at Vancouver early in June.

Prizes are offered to the Granger who grows the longest beard; the handsomest; the curliest; and the most anemic. Some quite prominent Patrons in the county have announced their intention of winning the contest and no feature of the coming golden jubilee event at Vancouver is likely to attract keener interest than this unique competition from Clark County.

YORK COUNTY POMONA

Valley Grange, No. 1360 served as host to the York County Pomona at its quarterly meeting held at Lewisberry, Saturday, May 13th. Both afternoon and evening sessions were well attended, the afternoon session being open to the public.

The literary program under the direction of Worthy Lecturer, Mrs. Howard Perry, was excellent throughout and was marked by full participation of all those mentioned on the program. State Master Bagshaw addressed the meeting on Grange Opportunities and Responsibilities. He pointed out the opportunities of serving rural people and working with people having a very definite philosophy of life. This philosophy is based upon a substantial type of thinking in which rendering service is the paramount motive.

The Red Lion Grange was awarded the banner for the largest attendance for a subordinate Grange at the Pomona. Ten persons were given the obligation in the Fifth Degree. The literary program of the evening consisted of readings and music, with a play, "Trying Them Out," given by Valley Grange as the chief attraction.

MOTHER'S DAY CELEBRATED

A pleasant evening was spent by Mount Prospect Grange, No. 1955, Pike County, May 15th, when the members and their families met to celebrate Mother's Day. Each member brought their mother or an adopted mother. At seven o'clock a covered tea was served on beautifully arranged tables. An address, "The Mother of Greatness," was given by Rev. Paul Price, which was followed by a program in charge of Helen Quick, lecturer.

POMONA GRANGE FAVORS PAYING TAXES FOR VOTING

Columbia and Lower Luzerne Pomona Grange, No. 5, has gone on record as favoring the restoration to the State Constitution of the provision requiring payment of taxes as a qualification for voting. This Grange also favors adequate state support for the eradication of Bangs Disease.

This Pomona will hold its annual picnic of the Seventh Degree Form at the Benton Park on June 14th. It was also decided to present the subordinate Grange having the most officers present at the Pomona meeting with a gavel. At the end of the year the gavel will become the permanent property of the Grange having the best record in this regard. A class of twelve candidates was instructed by the Degree Team in the degree of Pomona.

CHESTER AND DELAWARE POMONA MEETING

As usual the Pomona Grange of Chester and Delaware Counties had a well attended meeting at its quarterly session held in the Chester Valley Grange Hall near Phoenixville, on May 25th. Likewise the program for the morning and afternoon session was full of interest and well received.

The reports of the subordinate Granges to the Pomona showed an increase in membership. Most of the subordinate Granges were well represented at this Pomona meeting, the attendance of which was around three hundred. The Pomona voted to send its lecturer to the Lecturers' Short Course at State College and recommended to subordinate Granges to do likewise.

NEW GRANGES

In the organization of new Subrdinate Granges during the first three months of 1939, the States of Iowa and Wyoming lead with six each among the States of the United States. Ohio follows with five and Michigan, with four. Pennsylvania saw one new Subordinate organized during this period.

In the field of new Juvenile Granges Ohio leads off with eight and Pennsylvania follows with six during this period. New York comes next with five.

PLEASANT VALLEY GRANGE No. 1957

Another payment of two hundred dollars has just been made on Pleasant Valley Grange Hall, Fayette County. The Grange is forging ahead in its eleventh year of existence and properly celebrated the occasion of their anniversary in March with a large attendance and excellent program.

Eight new members have been taken into the Juvenile Grange since their last report, and both the Subordinate Grange and the Juvenile Grange are looking forward toward taking in many more new members during 1939.

"Mother," said a little boy after coming from a walk, "I've seen a man who makes horses."

"Are you sure?" asked the mother.

"Yes," he replied. "He had a horse nearly finished when I saw him; he was just nailing on his back feet."

"Where have you been, Bill?"

"In a telephone booth talking to my girl, but drat it, someone wanted to use the telephone and we had to get out."

LARGEST GRANGE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Troy Grange was organized in March 1874 and has always been a leader in *the good work*. It was "the-center-of-action" around which was "builded." The Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Troy was the first one of the kind in the State. It is outstanding in Grange work today. You should see their very efficient young Master and Degree Team in action. I had the marked pleasure of attending several of their regular weekly meetings last autumn.

The list of Masters who served this Grange follows:

1874—E. C. Rockwell.
1875—A. S. Rockwell.
1876, 1877—B. F. Newberry.
1878—George Dillon.
1879, 1880, 1881—A. S. Rockwell.
1882, 1883—B. F. Newberry.
1884—C. S. Newell.
1885—Thomas Scott.
1886, 1887—Geo. N. Beardsley.
1888—E. W. Scott.
1889—M. M. Spalding.
1890, 1891—John Hunt.
1892—H. L. Rockwell.
1893—N. A. Maynard.
1894—F. P. Cornell.
1895—A. S. Rockwell.
1896—A. J. Stacy.
1897—Joseph Jewell.
1898—J. R. Guild.
1899—John Hunt.
1900—B. J. Silliman.
1901—C. S. Newell.
1902—Smith Palmer.
1903—B. B. Redington.
1904—John Coney.
1905—A. B. Mason.
1906—Meade Thomas.
1907—Leon Atwood.
1908—Harry Chase.
1909—John Spalding.
1910—L. E. Packard.
1911—James Mahood.
1912—Eldric Packard.
1913—Alvin Scott.
1914—William Spalding.
1915—Joab Mahood.
1916, 1917—Meade Knights.
1918—Ellery Calliff.
1919—John Coney.
1920—Joab Mahood.
1921—Carl Hager.
1922—Helton Rockwell.
1923—William Spalding.
1924—Ernest Bohlayer.
1925—Alvin Scott.
1926—Glen Robson.
1927—Harold Bohlayer.
1928—Frank Cole.
1929—Galen Scott.
1930—Herbert Wells.
1931—John Bohlayer.
1932—Richmond Sweet.
1933—Willis Saxton.
1934—Lavern Greenough.
1935—Iva Parsons.
1936—H. L. Heald.
1937—Lynn Greenough.
1938, 1939—Paul Sims.

Harry Chase, Meade Knights, and Joab Mahood have served as Pomona Masters of Bradford County. Jane Mahood is the present Pomona Lecturer of Bradford County. Troy Grange is the largest Grange in Pennsylvania having a membership of 320.

A. M. Cornell.

WHEAT STOCKS

Harrisburg, May—Stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses in the United States on April 1, 1939, were 92,646,000 bushels, compared with 73,496,000 bushels April 1, 1938 and the 7-year (1931-37) average of 68,761,000 bushels. Stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses in Pennsylvania were only 620,000 bushels compared with 1,200,000 bushels April 1, 1938 and the 1931-37 average of 880,000 bushels.

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1939

Pennsylvania farmers intend to harvest a larger acreage of barley and same hay this year than last, according to reports submitted to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service at Harrisburg. Growers also indicated the acreage planted to corn and potatoes will not be greatly changed from last year but less oats will be sown this year while an increase in the acres planted to tobacco and soybeams is anticipated for 1939.

If the intentions indicated by farmers this spring are carried out, Pennsylvania may harvest the largest barley acreage in its history. Except for barley and the prospective reduction in wheatcrop this year, farming operations in 1939 will probably remain stable at levels of recent years.

The purpose of this report is to assist growers generally in making further changes in their acreage plans as may appear desirable. The acreages actually planted in 1939 may turn out to be larger or smaller than the indicated acreages here shown by reason of weather conditions, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions, the agricultural conservation program, and the effect of this report itself upon farmers' actions.

Planted Acreages

Pennsylvania

Crop	Average 1929-38 1,000 acres	1938 1,000 acres	Indicated 1939 1,000 acres	1939 % of 1938
Corn, all	1,317	1,368	1,368	100
All spring wheat	11	9	10	111
Durum	....	....	....	...
Other spring	11	9	10	111
Oats	928	915	906	99
Barley	61	69	99	144
Flaxseed	....	....	....	...
Rice	....	....	....	...
Grain sorghums, all	....	....	....	...
Potatoes	210	193	193	100
Sweetpotatoes, yams	....	....	....	...
Tobacco	29.7	24.2	25.9	107
Beans, dry edible	....	....	....	...
Soybeans	26	49	59	120
Cowpeas	1	1	1	100
Tame hay	2,478	2,418	2,442	101

F.S.C.C. WILL PURCHASE UNREDEEMED LOAN WHEAT

The Department of Agriculture announced on March 20 approval in principle of a plan under which the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation will purchase all wheat held under the 1938 wheat loan program to which the Commodity Credit Corporation takes title at the maturity of the loans.

Producers have the opportunity, between April 1 and June 15, 1939, of redeeming any pledged or mortgaged wheat held under the loan program. Wheat which is not redeemed by the maturity dates, and on which producers have not obtained the extension of loan permitted in certain areas, will become the property of the Commodity Credit Corporation. This unredeemed wheat will be taken over from the Commodity Credit Corporation by the F. S. C. C.

A total of approximately 81,000,000 bushels is being held by the Commodity Credit Corporation as security under the 1938 loan program. The proportion of this amount which will be sold to the F. S. C. C. will depend upon the extent to which producers take advantage of the opportunity to redeem their pledged or mortgaged wheat or to extend their loans.

Except for relatively small amounts which will be used for domestic relief purposes, the wheat purchased by the F. S. C. C. will become part of the stocks available for future export.

Officials of the F. S. C. C. said that in special cases where the wheat purchased from the Commodity Credit Corporation was of types needed for domestic milling, or was of low quality, such wheat would be exchanged for other wheat which was suitable for export.

"The plan for the F. S. C. C. to take over loan wheat acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation is another evidence of the value of the general farm program for wheat farmers," R. M. Evans, A. A. A. Administrator said.

"Largely because of the operation of the loan and export programs, current prices in the United States are between 15 and 20 cents a bushel higher than they would be without the programs. This is evidenced by Chicago quotations of the last several months which has been several cents higher than Liverpool prices, while a year ago Chicago prices were in the usual position of between 15 and 20 cents under Liverpool prices.

"With a wheat program which offers coöperating farmers 28 cents a bushel on the normal yield of their acreage allotments over and above what their wheat will bring on the market, with wheat loans, with a fair share of exports, and with crop insurance, the American wheat farmer has a well-rounded program that assures him a stability in income for 1939 that he has never had before.

"Wheat farmers are behind this program. Last year when they did not have available the adjustment provisions of the A. A. A. program, wheat seedings were 80 million acres and surpluses piled up. This year, under the A. A. A. program, the intentions to plant for spring wheat and the winter wheat seeded last fall, indicate a seeded acreage for 1939 of between 65 and 66 million acres. This is the greatest adjustment American wheat farmers ever have made in a single year."

GRADE MORE PENNSYLVANIA CROPS

The close of the marketing season for 1938-produced Pennsylvania fruit and vegetable crops is nearly at hand with the final shipments soon to be made of apples and potatoes from warehouses and cold storage plants in the State.

In commenting on the season, the State Department of Agriculture reports that Pennsylvania producers have packed under Federal or State grades a larger quantity of fresh produce than in any previous year.

Department records show that nearly 4,000 carloads of fruits and vegetables have been classified for grade by State-licensed inspectors during the season now closing and in addition nearly 200,000,000 pounds of cannery products delivered to processors were certified as to grade and quality. The estimated farm value of these crops is approximately $4,000,000.

The Department further states that the demand for Pennsylvania fruits and vegetables both fresh and canned has been meeting a greatly increased demand because of the higher quality, properly classified and labeled foodstuffs which are now being marketed.

MORE GASOLINE USED IN FEB. 1939 THAN FEB. 1938

An increase in the sale of 4,011,745 gallons of gas on which tax was paid during the month of February, 1939, compared with a similar period from 1938 has been reported to Deputy Secretary of Revenue Walter J. Kress, by E. C. Opperman, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Liquid Fuels.

The gallonage on which tax was paid in February, 1938, was 87,765,514, while February, 1939, showed a tax paid on 91,777,259 gallons. The percentage of increase is 4.57.

The National Safety Council estimates that the chances of accident are 13 times as great when you are backing up your car as when you are going ahead.

Italy's process of making wool-like fiber from milk casein is known to scientists in this country, but no commercial production has yet begun in the United States.

It is quite the thing to make fun of "Main Street," but where would business be if we did not have a lot of "Main Streets"?

Science is wonderful, but we haven't yet seen a wheat combine that would turn out hotcakes, biscuits or toast.

A successful dictator must have the people behind him. Of course, after war starts, the position is reversed.

Painting the top and bottom basement steps white will prevent many a fall.

Lentils, dried peas and muskmelons are foods that keep you young inside.

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a rate of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

HUNTER

Inasmuch, As it has been the will of our Divine Master in His Infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother Guy Hunter, who has been a loyal member of Jordan Grange, for a number of years. We mourn our loss and will ever cherish the memory of a true friend, a good neighbor and a faithful Christian. He will be missed by all who knew him. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Jordan Grange, No. 758, of Clearfield County, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, drape our charter for thirty days, record these resolutions on our minutes, send a copy to the bereaved family and publish them in the Pennsylvania Grange News.

J. C. Diehl,
J. D. Straw, *Master*,
A. I. Neff, *Sec.*,
Committee.

DOUDS, McCONNELL, McBRIDE

Inasmuch, As it has pleased our heavenly Father to call from our midst Sister Isabel Douds, Brother Joseph McConnell and Brother Nathaniel McBride, members of Burgettstown Grange, No. 1502, we mourn our loss and cherish the memory of faithful members. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved families, drape our charter for thirty days, place these resolutions on our minutes, a copy be sent to the families, and published in the Grange News.

Lauretta Colteryahn,
Henry Colteryahn,
Frances Smiley,
Committee.

GLOCK

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His good will to remove from the scenes of earth to the realities of Eternity, Brother Walter Glock, Master of Beech Creek Grange, No. 378, be it

Resolved, That by the death of Brother Glock, Beech Creek Grange has lost a beloved and loyal member, and that the sympathy of this Grange be with the bereaved family and be it further

Resolved, That in remembrance of our Brother, we drape our charter for thirty days and that these resolutions be entered in our minutes and a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy also be printed in the Grange News.

Mrs. Emily Glossner,
William Lindsey,
W. W. Haagen,
Committee.

SNYDER

Whereas, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove Brother George Snyder, Master of Cloe Grange, No. 1717. He was a charter member and had served as Master several times and held other offices in the Grange. In passing we mourn our loss and will ever cherish the memory of a faithful member and a kind and loving friend.

Resolved, That we, the members of Cloe Grange, No. 1717, drape our charter and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and these resolutions be recorded in our minutes and published in Pennsylvania Grange News.

Mrs. Carl Neil,
Mrs. Marin Aitken,
Mrs. Julia Baun,
Committee.

OSTRANDER

Whereas, Our heavenly Father has again entered our midst and called from labor Brother A. Harvey Ostrander, a member of Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 1074,

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved wife, drape our charter for thirty days, insert these resolutions on our minutes, send a copy to the family and publish in Grange News.

Arnold E. Schwab,
Chris D. Henderson,
Lucy C. Alberty,
Committee.

EDGERTON

Inasmuch, As it has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst Sister Sara J. Edgerton, a member of Middletown Grange, No. 684, of Langhorne, Pa., therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy, that our charter be draped for thirty days and that these resolutions be written into our minutes and a copy sent to the Grange News.

Mrs. H. C. Ferry,
H. C. Ferry,
May E. Newbold,
Edwin E. Ridge,
Committee.

SAMUEL BOWER

Whereas, Our heavenly Father has called from our midst one of our Charter Members, Brother Samuel Bower, a loyal and faithful member of Howard Grange, No. 297, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, that a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and the same be published in the Grange News.

Mrs. Bertha Confer,
Harry E. Leathers,
Laird Schenck,
Committee.

RUPERT A. DEWEY

Brother of the Honorable P. H. Dewey.

Whereas, It has pleased our divine Master to take from our circle Brother Rupert A. Dewey, a faithful member and treasurer of Marshfield Grange, No. 1113, for a number of years, whose passing on is deeply felt by all. The members of Marshfield Grange extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family and drape our charter for thirty days and record this resolution in our minutes and send a copy to the Grange News for publication.

Mrs. Sara Vroman,
Mrs. Lillian Champney,
Mrs. Mable Foster,
Committee.

McQUILKIN, ALCORN

Whereas, It has been the will of the Divine Master to take from our midst Brother John A. McQuilkin, a Charter Member and Past Master, also Brother Lawrence Alcorn, a member, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of North Washington Grange, No. 1826, extend to the bereaved families our sincere sympathy, drape our charter for thirty days, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the families, spread on our minutes and published in the Pennsylvania Grange News.

Mrs. J. A. Kuhns,
Mrs. J. S. Ralston.

Classified Column

STOOD CRUSHING LOAD OF TWO TONS—PARCEL POST EGG BOXES—Non-returnable. Frank Watson, Walbrook St., Baltimore, Md.

CHURCH PEWS, PULPIT FURNITURE AND REED ORGAN. All in first-class condition. Price right to quick buyer. Emanuel Reformed Church, Rev. Oliver K. Maurer, D.D., 163 North Main Street, Red Lion, Pa.

PLANTS (Millions) Ohio field grown. Cabbage—Golden Acre, Copenhagen, Glory, Red Rock, Flat Dutch, Ballhead. Prepaid: 200, 50c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50. Express: 2,500, $2.50; 5,000, $4.25. Cauliflower and Celery prepaid: 150, 60c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50. Buy near home grown. W. J. Myers, Massillon, Ohio.

FOR SALE

Registered Jersey Cattle — Cows, Heifers, and Young Bulls. Sybil breeding. Also Chester White Hogs. J. A. Boak & Sons, New Castle, Pa.

CHRISTIAN AGRICULTURE

The vast majority of Christian churches in the world are located in rural communities. Their economic base is agriculture. In large measure, the hopes, aspirations and prayers of rural people for a firm economic basis of life must be answered in terms of the best use of the land. Furthermore, international commerce and trade have brought the rural communities of the world into closer relationships and often into competition. The amount of wheat grown by American and Canadian farmers affects the well-being of the wheat farmers of the Argentine and the Punjab; and so it is with many products and with many countries. Agriculture must be organized on a Christian basis, if peace and goodwill among the peoples of the world are ever to be attained. Farmers as members of Christian churches in every country must be brought to a knowledge of the actual effects of their individual operations as farmers on the well-being of farmers in other parts of the world, and must be led to seek a more Christian solution than tariff walls in the production and distribution of agricultural products.

In view also of the intimate relation between the maintenance of an adequate rural civilization and the maintenance of the fertility and productivity of the land, the church needs to call all farmers to a new sense of moral responsibility in its care and use. Let us recognize more fully that the soil is one of God's richest gifts to mankind—meant to be used with a sense of stewardship, to be left as good or better than we found it, for the well-being of future generations. Mankind generally has sinned against God in the destructive use of the land. The welfare of the rural community is dependent on it. Man and land deteriorate together, and with them his institutions, including the church. The world today needs a Christian attitude toward land, and a sense of moral responsibility in its use and preservation, based upon the recognition that the earth is the Lord's and its fullness thereof, and that we must answer to God as well as to man for our selfishness in our misuse and destruction of the land.

J. H. Reisner.

GYPSY MOTH IN PENNSYLVANIA

The Gypsy moth, introduced into the United States in 1869, has since become established in the New England States and is recognized as a serious pest of fruit, ornamental, and forest trees. It was first brought from France by a scientist who had the mistaken idea that he could cross these insects with silkworms. Some of the caterpillars escaped and formed the nucleus of the great New England infestation.

Since that time it has been introduced into Pennsylvania—the first infestation being at Loretto, in 1921. This infestation was completely wiped out by the State and Federal authorities. In 1932 the most serious infestation was discovered at Inkerman, in Luzerne County. Since that time, work has been going on quietly but efficiently toward the eradication of the pest from this state.

In order to combat the Gypsy moth in Pennsylvania, the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture have assembled a vast amount of equipment and employ several hundred men on this project. The equipment for the 1939 season includes thirty super sprayers mounted on trucks, capable of developing 1,500 pounds of pressure per square inch, which assures efficient delivery of spray material at the nozzle—in some instances operated more than a mile from the spray truck—and 100,000 feet of heavy-duty hose is used. This hose weighs approximately sixty pounds per fifty feet section when empty and eighty pounds when filled with spray, making it necessary to have one man for every section of hose in smooth country, while in the mountains more are required. At inaccessible places, one and one-quarter miles of hose have been used per machine, which requires a tremendous amount of work in preparing for a spraying operation.

In Gypsy moth control the first work is done by a crew of experienced "scouts." When an infestation is found, a larger crew is sent in to find its exact extent. From this point on, the work consists of spraying, cleaning, and burning of all unnecessary and useless underbrush, finding and creosoting of egg masses, and "burlapping" (banding) of trees to trap caterpillars.

The burlapping operation consists of tying a strip of burlap loosely around a tree with a string. The upper portion is then folded down over the string, and a convenient hiding place is provided for the caterpillars. At certain periods of the day, usually the hottest part, the caterpillars descend the trees seeking shelter, crawl under the bands, and are caught and crushed by men on patrol duty.

During the last six years, 29,000 acres of woodland and over 27,000 individual properties have been sprayed; 1,200,000 pounds of arsenate of lead used; over 1,200,000 egg clusters creosoted by hand besides the cutting, burning, inspections, and various other operations. The effectiveness of all this work is shown by the fact that of several hundred separate locations treated, reinfestations have developed in comparatively few.

The infestation extends over approximately 780 square miles and is located in parts of the following counties: Wayne, Wyoming, Monroe, Carbon, Luzerne, and Lackawanna. It it within this territory that movement of certain materials or products of the outdoors is requested by a state quarantine.

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD, Monongahela, Pa.

GROWING IN SPIRITUAL STRENGTH

In these days of June, with its fields of growing grain, and its trees with their promise of fruit, and life all about us, we can appreciate more than ever the poet's lines:

"What is so rare as a day in June!
Then if ever come perfect days."

But we as Patrons of Husbandry must be increasingly interested in more than growing crops, or in producing milk, or eggs, or meat. We must be aroused to the importance of *growing better and stronger men and women.*

We are better informed these days than our forefathers were concerning the feeding and care of children, and the newspapers and radio keep us conscious of the need of Vitamin A, and B, and D, but we are not interested just now in the acquiring of physical strength, but rather the nurture of our spiritual strength. It is not enough that we be well born, important as that is; nor is it sufficient that we be properly fed and clothed during our infancy and childhood. We must also be fed on the Bread of Life, so that we may be strong and healthful in spirit, as well as in body and mind.

Our characters grow and our spiritual strength is dependent upon the same processes as the physical or the mental. But too often we utterly neglect the nurture of the spiritual, failing to grow ourselves, and permitting our children to become dwarfed in character and ideals, and weakened in spirit, because of the trend of modern times. The secular is overshadowing the sacred, and material things are considered more important than the spiritual. Spiritual food, that essential vitamin for the adequate development of a Christian conscience and a Christian character, has been filtered out of our public school system, and it is being discarded by those who are spending their money for that which is not bread.

If we expect to cultivate and produce a virile spiritual strength, we must become more concerned than we apparently are about that which we include in our spiritual diet. Modern roadhouses and public places of entertainment, the moral tone of most movies, the utter disregard for the Sabbath, and our consumption of cigarets and liquor, have dissipated much of our spiritual strength, as well as our mental and physical strength, and if continued, we shall become an anemic and stunted and frail generation, incapable of upholding the moral standards of our forefathers, and of transmitting a living faith to those who shall follow after us.

We not only must have sufficient nourishment to sustain our strength, but we also need regular and healthful exercise to maintain it. The farmer always has a good and substantial source of food supply, and an abundance of physical exercise, to keep him well and strong, but let us not forget or neglect to build up a reserve of spiritual strength as well, and to "grow up in all things unto Him, even Christ," that we may continue to stand for those principles of honesty and justice and decency and sobriety, that have characterized the Patrons of husbandry wherever our order has been established.

Let us not only grow that which is physical, but let us grow spiritually, so that we may become more and more like our divine Master.

"More like the Master, I would live and grow;
More of His love to others I would show;
More self-denial, like His in Galilee,
More like the Master, I long to ever be."

NORTHUMBERLAND, MONTOUR AND UNION COUNTY'S POMONA GRANGE NO. 31, HOLDS QUARTERLY MEETING

On May 24th, Pomona Grange, No. 31, met in the Valley Grange Hall near Danville. There was much business transacted and many reports given. The reports from the Subordinate Granges showed a gain in membership.

Mrs. John Moore, chairman of the Home Economics Committee reported having called a meeting of local Home Economics Committee chairmen at Turbot Grange. It was recommended that Grange women find some means of providing warm lunches for rural school children. Also that the community as a whole plan for pest control. It was suggested that pictures be taken of Grange Halls before and after improvements are made. This suggestion was adopted by Pomona Grange No. 31, and it was decided to award a prize to each of the three Subordinate Granges showing the most improvement.

The Master-Lecturer's conference which met at the same time as the degree team, will meet separately in the future, at the regular meeting of some subordinate grange. The next meeting will be with Mount Pleasant Grange on June 20th. The August meeting will be in the form of a picnic at the Milton Island Park. Buffalo Grange hall will be the place of the November meeting.

It was voted upon to have "Go to Church Sunday" again this year. An invitation to go to the Mousedale church was accepted. The date will be announced later.

In the afternoon a memorial service was held for Samuel Geise, of Northumberland Grange, who died August 15, 1938. During the program the vacant chair was decorated by Mrs. Stewart Wertmen and a reading, "Vacant Chair," was given by Jennie Lewis.

The afternoon program was in charge of Mrs. Jennie Lewis of Valley Grange. The program consisted of tap dancing and a reading by Nancy Tovey. A roll call, "Where you met your wife," for men and "Where you met your husband," for women.

A full program was given in the evening. Pictures were shown by L. R. Bennett, County Agent of Union County and pictures by the W. C. T. U. The program also consisted of piano and vocal solos, tap dance, and a reading followed by an address by State Master Kenzie Bagshaw in which he urged parents to be worthy examples to their children and endeavor to cause them to believe the world owes them an opportunity to earn a living; not the world owes them a living. Much depends on education and on our citizens to keep America American and get men back to work.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY POMONA

Schuylkill County Pomona held its quarterly session at McKeansburg, on June 3d. Six out of the seven Subordinate Granges in this County were represented, the attendance being approximately one hundred people. Enthusiasm was shown over the good showing made by the McKeansburg Subordinate which not only made the largest increase in membership during the past quarter but was also stimulating new interest in the McKeansburg section of the County.

The program rendered was an excellent one devoted to commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of the first President, George Washington. This fine program was prepared by the Lecturer, Mrs. Claude E. Stibitz. Pomona Master John J. Konsavage presided over the business sessions.

Teacher—"Why are you opposed to war, Bobby?"

Bobby—"Because wars make history, and I don't like history."

She: "You deceived me before our marriage. You told me that you were well off."

He: "I was, but I didn't know it."

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VOL. XXXVI HARRISBURG, PA., JULY, 1939 No. 4

Small Farmer Real Milk Producer Declares Agriculture Head

Urges Fair Prices and Points Out Price Fixing by Statutory Law Is Regimentation. It Deprives Farmers and Dealers of Certain Inalienable Rights To Buy and Sell.

By John H. Light, *Secretary of Agriculture, in address to Annual Meeting Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Utica, N. Y., June 15, 1939*

REPRESENTING agriculture of the Keystone State, I come to you to discuss a problem that is common to the two great States of Pennsylvania and New York. Contiguous in location and similar in many other respects, our problems of production and marketing of farm crops are quite alike.

Especially is this true of Milk, for a large part of Pennsylvania is embraced in the New York Milk Shed; and with a somewhat more complex problem in the greater Pittsburgh area, which lies in the western part of Pennsylvania; and another problem for Philadelphia in the eastern part of our State. Thus, somewhat similar to New York, we too have a difficult problem before us.

Complex as this problem may be, there must be a solution for it. For more than 20 years you have grappled with it in the New York Milk Shed and the time has come for serious reflection and profound study of this subject. It is especially difficult because of a three-fold interest.

That of the dairyman or the producer; the distributor or middleman; and that of the consumer. Lately the consumer has shown a more keen interest in the subject, and we may look for a continued activity on his part principally to the end that consumer prices be low.

The vital problem before us is the milk producer. To aid and assist him, that he may have a fair price for his products and to enable him to live according to the American standards of living, must be our constant objective.

Prices Distributor Aim

The distributor is interested primarily only in prices as they affect his spread and his margin of profit. The distributor can easily figure costs plus a reasonable profit. The consumer may well point out the fact that the dairymen get a larger percentage of the consumer's dollar than the producers of other perishable commodities.

Data compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture reveals that producers of only five commodities receive a larger share of the consumer's dollar than dairymen. Those commodities are pork and lamb products, eggs, hens, and navy beans. Twenty-three other products for which producers get a smaller share of the consumer's dollar than dairymen are also noted.

Cost Plus Price Hard to Fix

However, the average milk producer has no method of figuring a cost plus price, nor has he any other basis for an exact cost price. The large commercial milk producer is completely in the milk business and his costs of machinery, labor, etc., are measurable. He has a full knowledge of his investment in buildings and machinery and can quite naturally figure depreciation. But even, to him, the naturally fluctuating cost of feed may add complications, especially so, if he produces a portion of his feed on his own acres.

The real milk producer is the small farmer. His business plant is the whole farm and milk usually is only one of his products. It is impossible to estimate costs every time a bundle of hay grown on his own farm is given to the cows. His barn, equipment and all his stock are but a part of his business and there can be no separation of items for costs or depreciation on that portion assessable to milk alone.

The problems incident to raising young stock, depreciation on aged cows, and the many varieties of labor costs make it well nigh impossible to establish an exact cost system for milk on the average farm. Cost accountants and theorists—mostly the latter—have attempted to evolve some method to determine costs of milk production on the average farm but to no avail.

A report of the U. S. Tariff Commission to determine costs revealed the fact that feeds and pasture accounted for 60% of the total cost. Grain ground on the farm was charged at commercial rates. Feeds produced on the farm had to find some place in the formula; an average of fall, mid-winter and early spring prices was charged. Pasture was put down at the current local rates for pasturing cows by the month, with adjustments to allow for different quantity and quality. All of these calculations were based on a doubtful philosophy and unsound bases.

At the Federal Trade Commission hearings held in Connecticut and Philadelphia, in 1935, the farmers estimated that without counting labor and depreciation, it cost five cents to six cents to produce a quart of milk. Notwithstanding that complete cost records are next to impossible we must find a way to determine the relation of the dairymen's total investment, costs and operating expenses to the income from his milk returns, to serve as the means in some measure, at least, of tentatively establishing a fair price.

Fair Price Defined

Perhaps the best definition for a "Fair Price" was that given by your president in 1935, when he said:

"A fair price for milk might be defined as one which allows a high standard of living on the average dairy farm or a price which makes the dollar returns for a hundredweight of milk exchangeable on an even basis for taxes, insurance, interest, labor, groceries, clothing, machinery, household appliances, telephone, electricity and other present-day necessities and luxuries of life and farm operations. . . . When milk is on a fair price farmers prosper, the country prospers and happiness and well-being abound. When, as since 1930, it is not on such a fair basis, then tragedy stalks throughout the land.

"One could enter," your president continued, "into a long academic dis-

(Concluded on page 2.)

HIGH SPOTS IN ADDRESS

1. Vital problem is milk producer. To aid him to have fair price must be our constant objective.

2. When milk is on a fair price farmers prosper and the country prospers and well-being abounds.

3. The distributor is interested primarily in prices as they affect his spread and margin of profit.

4. Farmers should support policies that will give employees and employers just returns for their products and services.

5. Unfortunately for the milk producer and for the industry itself the subject of milk has become a matter of political expediency in many quarters.

Community Grange, Perry County, Celebrates Anniversary

On June 8, 1939, Community Grange, No. 1767, of Perry County, celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of the organization of their Grange by presenting a very delightful program. This program consisted of songs by the Grange and music by the orchestra.

The address of welcome was given by the Master, George Wagner. This was followed by a style show featuring dresses of other years. A skit, "The Dutch Kitchen," was very ably presented by nine sisters of the Grange.

A history of the Grange was given by J. F. Newlin who with the help of Brother W. E. Raffensberger, then a state deputy, and C. H. Dildine of Orangeville, Pa., were responsible for the organizing of this Grange. A reading was given by Mrs. Ralph Lesh.

In an address Rev. Ray Moosehead challenged the Grange to go on to even better work in the future, for the upbuilding of the Grange and the community in the next twenty-one years.

Recognition was given Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gantt, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Newlin, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Britcher and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Shade who have held membership since the Grange was organized twenty-one years ago. Other charter members who have been reinstated were Mrs. J. K. Luffer, Mrs. D. C. Blaine and H. L. Horting.

This Grange under the direction of their Lecturer, Mrs. Harold Shade, has worked out a plan for better programs. The Grange was divided into four groups, each group having the privilege of selecting their own captain. Each group in turn entertaining at the last meeting of each month, and the next group in order furnishing refreshments for the entire Grange.

This has worked out very successfully with almost every one taking part and has created a friendly competition between the groups, and has greatly increased the attendance, not only of their own members but visitors from other Granges. So far these splendid programs have been presented with the final group to entertain June 22.

This seems to be a good way for the Lecturer to discover what talent she has to work with as some helped along with the program that could never be persuaded to help before and they did splendid work.

SMALL FARMER REAL MILK PRODUCER DECLARES AGRICULTURE HEAD

(Concluded from page 1.)

cussion of just what a fair price for milk is, but I know of no better definition than a price which is constant with the purchasing power year after year, and I know of no better basis of comparison than that of 1910 to 1914, or 1921 to 1929. . . . We are interested in the mathematical calculation by which such a figure can be arrived at, nor is our primary interest in the figure itself. It varies from month to month and from section to section."

Agreeing that a fair price for the milk producer is the objective, what then are the factors in the determination of that fair price?

Legislation or so-called regulation, number of dairy cattle, control of disease among cattle, milk shed boundaries, condition of pastures, public opinion, the law of supply and demand and business prosperity all have their specific part in the solution of the price problem.

Unfortunately for the milk producer, and for the industry itself, the subject of milk has become a matter of political expediency in many quarters. This is to be regretted for our troubles cannot be remedied at all in that way. Statute law can never take the place of sound economics. To throw a subject like milk or any other similar issue into politics is the worst that can happen to all of the people. Neither the politician nor any one unfamiliar with milk production and milk distribution is in a position to render valued service to the milk producer.

Agriculture (whether it be in the line of milk production or any other line) must develop the general machinery by utilizing governmental agencies and the development of its own organizations to a point where national and world information concerning production, marketing conditions and probable consumption demands can be collected, tabulated and interpreted to the extent that the milk producer and farmer will have some intelligent and workable information to direct his production program. This will not require additional or expensive machinery.

Farmers Need Customers

The first thing that we should have in mind in this connection is obviously that there is no chance for farmers to become prosperous unless other people are also given a chance to be prosperous. The farmer of today needs customers and they, for the most part, are city consumers. Not only does the farmer need customers, but he wants them prosperous, so they will have the means to purchase that which he has to sell and to pay a fair price for it.

Now, the important thing to remember of these city customers upon whom the farmer depends for a profitable outlet for his produce are people who work for wages or salaries. When this class has full time employment and fair wages the farmers as a rule, will not want for a good market for all that he can produce.

On the other hand farmers are in bad circumstances when the people—whose income is derived from their work or services—have no money to purchase food and other necessaries of life. So, whether he knows it or not, the important problem for the farmer and dairymen is to assist and support industrial and governmental policies that will give the wage earning class as well as their employers, just returns for their services and products.

The reason that such policy has not been adopted by farmers generally or perhaps not thought of by them is the fact, that we have concentrated our energies to bring about greater efficiency in production and have given little or no attention to the problems of marketing. So when the depression days came upon us, to solve an economic problem we sought and accepted help from the State and the Federal government, in price fixing, by control boards and through Federal Marketing Agreements. All these price fixing controls were based on a so-called emergency and on the general issue, as laid down in the preamble of the New York Law to wit:

"That the production and distribution of milk is a paramount industry upon which the prosperity of the state in large measure depends. That the present acute economic emergency, being in part the consequence of a severe and increasing disparity between the prices of milk and other commodities, which disparity has largely destroyed the purchasing power of milk producers for industrial products, has broken down the orderly production and marketing of milk and has seriously impaired the agricultural assets supporting the credit structure of the state and its local subdivisions."

Such condition no longer exists and has not existed for several years. In support of this statement we might quote many references, but one will suffice. The Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate the Milk Control Law in the State of New York, reported on March 22, 1937, as follows:

"The milk control law has broken down completely in the metropolitan area and is incapable of effective enforcement. The emergency giving rise to the enactment of the milk control law no longer exists."

Milk Control Cost Too Dear?

The dairy industry was far from united in support of the price fixing provisions of milk control when laws were first passed in the several states and the industry is probably less in unison today in favor of compulsory price fixing than it was then.

Many of our leaders and dairymen did not favor the first milk control law and do not approve it now. Compulsory price fixing by legal statue of any commodity has never worked successfully. However, the urgency of the situation in 1932 swept many leaders along in the hope that perhaps their business might be saved.

After some years of experimentation, these leaders and even members of milk control boards will admit the impossibility of enforcing such a law with universal success to their industry.

The opinions regarding the success or the failure of milk control laws are varied and the financial results to dairymen are a matter of considerable argument. In some quarters gains to producers have been claimed because of milk control laws, in other sections the contrary opinion prevails. Notwithstanding these opinions it must be agreed to that many factors have an effect upon the price of milk, just the same as upon the price of any other commodity. And, allowing the claim that gains have been made, we wonder whether any gains whatever they may be were not secured at a sacrifice of principle.

Values must always be figured in the terms of cost and we wonder whether the cost of milk control is not too dear. We must not forget that price fixing of milk when first launched was the first time in the history of a state when a commodity price was fixed by law. At that time many of the most ardent supporters of the idea were doubtful of its legality. Even now there is doubt in the minds of many leaders whether compulsory price fixing is valid other than an emergency measure.

It is not too much to say that price fixing by statutory law is regimentation. The fact cannot be denied. It deprives the farmer as well as the milk dealer of certain inalienable rights to buy and sell. This new departure has opened up avenues which terminate we know not where. Even though price fixing by law has ceased in several states, the remnants are still there. The regimentation to which we have been obliged to submit has ceased somewhat but that regimentation bred other ideas.

And, the price we pay for price fixing is the ground work laid for certain types of Federal regulation and control to which the farmer and dairymen are loathe to subscribe.

Adhering to the sound American principles of the rights of barter between producers and those who are in the market for their products, we believe that the future of the dairyman does not rest in statutory price fixing laws of milk but rather that the future of the dairy interests rests in the farmers hands.

If the states and the Federal government can fix by law the price of a quart of milk, then by the same rule, they can also fix the price of other commodities and to escape these dangers we believe that the time has come when dairymen and farmers must look to themselves and their organizations to solve the problems before them. The weakness in the past has always been the lack of cohesion and cooperation among dairymen and farmers.

The time must come soon when a much larger percentage of farmers and dairymen must devote themselves to their own organizations which are prepared to fight their battles for them. The trend of all government should be away from centralization of power and the power to direct the activities of the dairymen must again be placed back into the hands of the individuals who compose the cooperatives. If the cooperative has faults that need correction, it is your problem to correct them. Both the membership within a cooperative as well as those without have a responsibility to themselves and to their community as well as to the state to unite for common defense to protect their families and their industry in securing for them a price for their product which will enable them to prosper.

The most serious problem that has confronted the producer of milk is their failure to get together and cooperate with one another.

Singly a milk producer is helpless as an individual.

He may voice his opinions in the public against organized bodies, but unless he assumes a responsibility to aid in directing the business of selling his products, he will always remain at the mercy of others.

The cooperative efforts of dairymen and farmers can do more to stabilize the milk market than anything else. The strength of agriculture in the future will lie in its organized communities of interest.

Mother asked her six-year old what loving kindness meant.

"Well," said the little boy, "when I ask you for a piece of bread and butter, and you give it to me, that's kindness, but when you put jam on it that's loving kindness."—*The Chicago Tribune.*

"Waiter, why is this milk so weak?"

"Why, the cows got caught in the rain."

MILK CONTROL COMMISSIONER

Governor James has appointed John M. McKee of Allegheny County, Pa., as Milk Control Commissioner to succeed Robert E. Pattison of Chester County, whose term expired May 1st, 1939. Mr. McKee's appointment took effect on June 13th, 1939. He will serve for a term of six years, expiring in 1945.

Mr. McKee comes to this position of responsibility with a background of wide experience. He was born on a farm in Clarion County, where his folks still reside and are known as good farmers in the area. He graduated from the School of Agriculture at The Pennsylvania State College in 1911. For a year ofter his graduation he taught agriculture at the College and then accepted in the fall of 1912 the appointment of County Agent in Washington County. As a County Agent he took active interest in helping organize farmers for various enterprises in the county, particularly those interested in marketing milk cooperatively. In 1921 he went to the University of Wisconsin where he earned his degree of Master of Science of Agricultural Economics. He returned to the Pennsylvania State College where he served as a specialist in rural organization until his appointment as Deputy Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania in 1923. In 1927 he accepted the position of Executive Secretary of the Joint Committee on Rural Electrification. He served in this capacity until 1937 when he joined the staff of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association of Western Pennsylvania.

CHILDREN ON RELIEF TO RECEIVE MILK ORDERS

Governor James has signed House Bill 657, known as the Relief Milk Bill. This bill provides that fluid milk must be given to all families on relief who have one or more cildren in the family. Such milk is to be given to these families on milk orders which becomes a part of the total relief granted.

This was a practice followed in relief administration from 1932 to 1935. The quantity of milk each family was to receive was designated by relief agents. Dealers delivered the milk and collected from the state. We do not have exact figures as to how much milk was delivered under this former program but we do know that in Allegheny County alone some 60,000 quarts of milk were furnished per day to relief families.

When the system was changed and relief was put on a cash basis, many of the families receiving milk under these relief orders ceased to purchase it; using the money allowed for milk for other provisions.

It is estimated that there are on relief in Pennsylvania about 600,000 families. All of these families are furnished with milk by the final enactment of this bill. It is estimated that the sales of fluid milk in this state will be increased materially. This will raise an increased quantity of milk from class three milk to class one milk. Just how much this will mean at once is a matter of guess but it is placed conservatively at an increase of $2,000,000 to Pennsylvania farmers. This bill was promoted by the Grange and Dairy interests both in the interest of health for undernourished children, also as benefit to the milk producers.

If more dairy products are produced than the public can be persuaded to buy, the entire gross income of the dairy business spent in advertising will not move the surplus.

Some Grange Achievements in the State of Pennsylvania

The history of the Grange in Pennsylvania in the last sixty years is largely a history of the work of the agencies that have been at work for the betterment of the conditions of the farmer. While the credit for all the progress made in this period is not to be attributed to a single agency, yet because of the large field of Grange work, inspiration received in the Grange has been the means of fostering and aiding other projects. The moral force of this great organization has been so strong that very few things can be named for the farmer's benefit in which the influence of the Grange has not been present. Since the organization of the State Grange in 1873, we have taken a keen interest in all problems that affect the farmer and agriculture in general. The intense interest that the State Grange has taken in the legislative field has undoubtedly produced the best and most lasting results. The question is often asked, "What has the Grange accomplished?"

The purpose of this sketch is to portray a full and true picture of the doings in Pennsylvania by the Grange during the last half century. Not with any idea of false pride, egotism or bombastic display are they to be accepted, but simply as a mere recital of the important part that the Grange has played in the advancement of agriculture in Pennsylvania since 1868. For this purpose and to provide information and a better understanding we list some of the things the Grange has done in Pennsylvania.

Of course not everything can be mentioned nor does space permit us to give a complete history of our accomplishments and we have therefore selected some of the most important activities. The Grange has an enviable record of efforts to defeat vicious legislation.

State Dept. of Agriculture

Although not generally known, the Pennsylvania State Grange must be given full credit for the organization of the Department of Agriculture under our State government. In 1896 State Master Rhone reported as follows: "At the last session of the legislature, through the instrumentality of the Grange, a State Department of Agriculture was created with a secretary at its head who is a member of the Governor's cabinet, and has an equal voice with other cabinet officers. In the creation of this Department it was not intended to multiply offices thereby increasing the expenditures of the government, but on the contrary to do away with numerous disconnected commissions and officers that were only responsible to themselves, nor was it with any hostility to the State Board of Agriculture, which served a good purpose in its time, but no longer filled the great want of the agricultural class."

The Grange—or Taggart—Tax Bill of 1889 was a big victory for the Grange. It increased the appropriation to schools to $5,000,000; rates to the counties three-fourths of the personal property tax or about $1,700,000; and diverted from the state treasury to the local government the entire retail liquor licenses amounting to $3,500,000 annually. This was one of the big boosts for tax equalization at that time and the Grange was the power behind the victory.

The Fertilizer Act

One of the legislative sessions in which the Grange was most active was that of 1895 and in addition to the creation of the above Department, numerous other Acts of Assembly were passed in which the Grange played the principal part in the passage of such Acts. An Act that has been of inestimable value to the farmers of the State was the Amendment to Section 5 of the Act of 1879 relating to the regulation of the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers. Under the Amendment, provision was made to pay for taking samples of commercial fertilizer and expenses incident and to the carrying into effect the provisions of the law relative to the manufacture and sale of the same. Prior to this Amendment there was considerable trouble with the commercial fertilizer. Many farmers purchased what they thought was plant food and finally learned that they had either sand or other worthless ingredients. Not only this Amendment but future Amendments to the Fertilizer Act have been carefully scanned by the Grange representatives and the well-regulated laws that we now have in the fertilizer business are largely the result of the interest that the Grange has taken in this line of legislation.

Other efforts in the Nineties resulted in the following:

To establish a State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners and to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery in the State of Pennsylvania.

To establish the State Live Stock Board of Pennsylvania and to provide for the control and suppression of dangerous, contagious or infectious diseases of domestic animals.

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to protect fruit, gardens, growing crops, grass, etc., and punish trespass," so as to protect berries and nuts by punishing trespass.

To repeal the Act entitled "An Act for the protection of German carp in the public lakes and streams of the Commonwealth."

To promote cleanliness and healthfulness in and about the public schools of this Commonwealth.

To provide for the appointment of Game Commissioners for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, defining their duties and empowering them to appoint game protectors.

Legalizing the dehorning of cattle.

To permit the use of eelpots in the rivers and waters of this Commonwealth other than trout streams.

To encourage the use of wide tires upon wagons upon public highways of this Commonwealth.

To prevent the placing in the waters of Pennsylvania of any torpedo, giant powder, nitroglycerine, dynamite, electricity, lime, or any poisonous or explosive substance of any kind for the purpose of catching fish, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

To provide against the adulteration of food, and providing for the enforcement thereof.

To amend an Act entitled "An Act for the protection of the public health and to prevent the adulteration of dairy products, and fraud in the sale thereof," approved May 21, 1885, providing for the payment of one-half of the amount of fines recovered into the county treasury of the proper county and the other half to the Dairy and Food Commissioner for the use of the Department of Agriculture for the enforcement of the Act.

To prohibit the adulteration of milk by the addition of so-called preservatives.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An Act to accept the grant of public lands by the United States for the endorsement of agricultural colleges," approved April 1, 1863, and making appropriations for carrying the same into effect.

To enlarge the duties of the State Food Commissioner, authorizing him to enforce all laws against the adulterations or impurities in vinegar, jellies, cider, evaporated apples and all apple products, and the unlawful labeling in the State of Pennsylvania.

Grange Led Fight for Funds to Pay Cattle Indemnities

One of the conspicuous services rendered by the Grange to the farmers of Pennsylvania during recent years relates to the part that was played by the organization in securing adequate appropriations for cattle indemnities at the 1925 session of the Legislature.

The situation with which Pennsylvania dairy farmers were faced at that time was desperate indeed. Acting upon the suggestion of the State Department of Health, most of the cities and boroughs in Pennsylvania had passed ordinances requiring that no milk could be sold unless it came from tuberculin-tested herds. New York City, which absorbs more Pennsylvania milk than does Philadelphia, had taken a similar stand, as was also the case with Baltimore, which takes large quantities of Pennsylvania milk.

The Farmer's Predicament

At that time not more than 15 per cent of Pennsylvania's dairy cows had received even the first test. If a farmer made application to have his herd tested, he would be informed that there was no money on hand with which to pay indemnities, and that if any of his cattle reacted and had to be slaughtered, he would simply have to wait and trust to some future session of the Legislature to appropriate funds through which he might be reimbursed.

At that time the Federal Government was appropriating several millions of dollars a year for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. This sum was being distributed among the states on the 50-50 basis, as is still the case. With Pennsylvania contributing approximately one-tenth of the revenues of the Federal Government, our own dairy farmers could not participate in the distribution of these funds, because they were not being matched by State appropriations.

The State Grange assumed the position that if the consuming public demanded milk from tuberculin-tested herds, the only sensible thing for producers to do was to have the cattle tested. Applications for the tuberculin test were filed with the State Bureau of Animal Industry by the owners of a large proportion of the dairy herds of the State, indicating the willingness of the farmers to play their part in meeting the situation.

Grange Launches Campaign

Governor Pinchot's budget for the biennium contained an item of $750,000 for the payment at cattle indemnities. While this figure appeared liberal in comparison with former appropriations for this purpose, it was utterly inadequate under the conditions then prevailing. Under these circumstances, the State Grange launched a campaign for a much larger appropriation.

A separate bill calling for $2.000,000 for indemnities was introduced, but as it passed the House the appropriation was reduced to $1,250,000. Following an impressive hearing in the Senate, in which the officers of the State Grange participated, the figures called for in the bill were boosted to $3,000,000. The Senate approved this amount, and the House concurred in the amendment.

The final decision in the matter rested with Governor Pinchot. Under a decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the Governor may revise appropriations downward to any amount he sees fit, and allocate funds according to his own judgment.

Effort Crowned With Success

The Granges of the State gave the Governor plenty of encouragement to approve the appropriation in full. After careful deliberation, the Governor gave his approval to the sum of $2,099,000, which was more than had been appropriated for cattle indemnities by all previous Legislatures of the State combined. As soon as funds were made available, cattle testing in the State was launched on a wholesale plan. At the end of the biennium, 45 per cent of all dairy cattle in the State had been tested.

With the work of cleaning up our dairy herds about half completed, the Grange asked the 1927 Legislature for sufficient funds to complete the work. This request was granted and another appropriation of approximately $2,300,000 was made.

Today Pennsylvania ranks high among the States in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, and our dairy farmers, thanks in large measure to the work of the Grange, are more fortunately situated in this particular than was the case some years ago. This serves as a good illustration of the value of the Grange to Pennsylvania agriculture.

Grange Wins Forest Fight

Nothing that the Pennsylvania State Grange has done in recent years to promote the general welfare transcends the part which it played in crystallizing public sentiment and promoting legislation for the upbuilding and better protection of our state forests.

This movement had its inception at the 45th annual session of the State Grange, which was held at Williamsport in 1917. At that session, Fred Brenckman, of Hudsondale Grange, No. 1032, of Carbon County, introduced a resolution recommending that the Master of the State Grange be empowered to appoint a special committee to study the question of better protection for our forests against fire and instructing the committee to report its findings together with an outline of policy at the next meeting of the State Grange. This resolution, unanimously adopted, was as follows:

Demand for Action

"Whereas, We look upon it as a matter of the utmost importance to the future well-being of the people of Pennsylvania that more adequate measures be adopted for the prevention and suppression of forest fires within our borders, and

"Whereas, The annual waste and loss occasioned by these fires, which in numerous instances are allowed to proceed for days and weeks without any effort being made to control and extinguish them, constitutes an economic crime that is a reproach to our civilization and a grave menace to the future prosperity and well-being of the Commonwealth, and

"Whereas, The truth of the time-

(Concluded on page 15.)

GRANGE DAY AT WORLD'S FAIR DUE ON AUGUST 12

Big Crowd Expected and a Fine Program Planned

Grange members throughout the eastern section of the country will be interested in the fact that arrangements have been made for Grange Day at the World's Fair in New York City, on Saturday, August 12, on which occasion thousands of members of this farm fraternity are expected to participate, A definite program has not yet been worked out, but it will be held in the great Hall of Music on the grounds, with an afternoon speaking program, which will bring together Grange and agricultural leaders from a wide area, while the assembled Patrons will be greeted by prominent officials of the fair and of the state of New York,

Further details of Grange Day will be later announced, and as the committee of arrangements for the occasion National Master Louis J. Taber has appointed Fred. J. Freestone of Interlaken, New York, chairman of the executive committee of the National Grange; James C. Farmer, of Keene, New Hampshire, National Lecturer; Charles M. Gardner of Springfield, Mass., publicity director; and Mrs. Cora D. Tucker of Shelton, Connecticut, chairman of the National Grange Home Economics committee.

RAPID GRANGE GROWTH IS SEEN IN MONTANA

Newly-organized State is Making Splendid Progress

Seldom does a newly-organized Grange state make greater progress during its first year than is the case with Montana, where the organization of a sufficient number of subordinate units the latter part of 1938 made possible the institution of the Montana State Grange in November. Since that time many other subordinates have been organized, Pomona districts formed, and the work of the state as a whole put in admirable shape. Several different sections of that large state have already been covered and other fields will be entered before the close of the present season, so that a year's report of remarkable progress will be made to the National Grange session when held at Peoria, Illinois, November 15-23.

Meanwhile organizers are pushing extension work in Wyoming and are meeting with good success. The spread of the Grange in several states of the South has also been very gratifying the past year, and in Texas particularly Grange influence along legislative lines has been valuable in the interests of the farmers, cotton growers especially.

FARMERS BENEFIT THROUGH MILK HAULING LEGISLATION

On June 15 Governor James signed Senate Bill 58 known as the Transportation Bill Amendments. Now that the amendments proposed in this bill have been enacted into law, farmers and agricultural coöperatives may transport their farm commodities to market and their farm supplies from market by private contract without coming under the jurisdiction of the present Public Utilities law. They couldn't do this formerly without securing from the Public Utility Commission a certificate and making certain reports to the Commission.

Mankind has had many lessons and learned but few.

AN IMPRESSIVE COMMENT ON PRESENT CONDITIONS

Roger Babson, Well-known Economist, "Hits the Nail" Exactly

Roger Babson, the well-known economist and commentator on business affairs, declares that while the number of employees in the basic industries, those relating to food, clothing and shelter, is rapidly declining, those engaged in promoting, gambling, liquor, race tracks, slot machines, night clubs and pulp magazines are constantly increasing.

In Babson's opinion, there must be radical changes in the attitude of the government, labor leaders, and even preachers, toward employers if our traditional American system of private enterprise is to be saved. Here are his recommendations and observations for improving present conditions:

1. Taxes can and must be lowered. No matter how much money the Federal government is willing to loan for new houses, building will not increase until taxes are reduced. Merely lowering the interest rate on mortgages will not encourage you to build a new house if your taxes are going to increase more than you save on mortgage interest.

2. Labor must let up on employers for a while. I believe in collective bargaining. The wage workers of a corporation have as much right to combine and negotiate through some person of their own choosing as do the stockholders. However, when labor leaders think they must get a little more each year for their members in order to hold their jobs and collect their dues, it is very dangerous.

3. Restrictions and regulations as to building operations and other new plans of employers should be temporarily lifted. Every kind of handicap today is placed upon a man who wishes to build a new factory or store, or even to erect an addition to his place. Employers must now secure city permits, state permits, Federal permits, labor union permits, fire permits, smoke permits, and various other kinds of permits before they can spend a dollar.

Summing it all up, Babson says he is still an optimist, believing that the American people will some day come to their senses. But he declares that this "some day" must come very soon, if the problems relating to unemployment are to be remedied under our present form of government.

NATIONAL GRANGE SESSION IN NOVEMBER AT PEORIA

Great Gathering of Farm People to Meet in Illinois

November 15-23, at Peoria, Illinois, will see one of the largest gatherings of rural people ever held in the Central West, the 73rd annual convention of the National Grange. This will cover nine days and nearly 40 different states will be represented, reaching entirely across the continent. Delegates from Maine and Oregon will answer the roll call, as well as from Minnesota to Texas, and it will be one of the most representative organization conventions ever assembled in the United States. Already extensive preparations are in progress at Peoria for entertaining this gathering of farm people, and thousands of Grange members are making their plans to go to that city.

Every one of the nine days will be crowded full of business—three sessions daily—and under consideration will come the big pending questions of the year: Concerning agriculture, economics, finance, taxation and kindred subjects; each one will be extensively debated, as scores of resolutions are introduced, bringing the viewpoint of all sections of the country. These will be considered after the procedure of a legislative assembly, and in the Grange platform finally adopted will be found a program for agriculture and the rural interests certain to be sane, practical and workable.

More and more the Grange is recognized as the reliable spokesman of the American farmer, and statesman are paying increased attention to Grange pronouncements. Many of the enactments of the National Grange at Portland, Oregon, last November have already been written into legislation, and evidence of the standing of the Grange in public estimate is furnished by the fact that, upon motion of Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, the entire Grange legislative program of the year was written into the Congressional Record early in the present session of Congress.

The "big day" of the entire Peoria session will be on Friday, November 17, when the Seventh Degree—highest in Grange ritualism—will be conferred on a class of candidates, expected to exceed any ever initiated west of Ohio. Two degree sessions will feature that day, afternoon and evening, and neighboring states will supplement the big group of initiates which Illinois is planning to furnish.

This is also biennial election year in the National Grange, naturally arousing added interest in the Peoria convention. The death of ex-Governor Robert P. Robinson of Delaware, treasurer of the National Grange for many years, creates a vacancy in the official force which must be filled, and all National Grange officers—like those in State Granges are elected for two-year terms. Louis J. Taber, present Master of the National Grange, was first elected at Pittsburgh in 1923 and is therefore rounding out a continuous term of 16 years—longer than any previous National Master has ever served.

The present year in Grange activities is reported the most successful in a decade, with many new organizations; good-sized classes initiated in nearly all subordinates; scores of new Juvenile units organized; and growing Grange influence seen in all directions. These facts give the Peoria session outstanding interest and pronouncements of this convention will be awaited with nation-wide interest.

SCHOOL MERGER BILL PASSED

The General Assembly through the provisions of House Bill 737 has clarified and placed on a practical basis the law providing for the merger of small school districts into larger and more efficient units. In general the bill opens the way for county and local school boards to join hands in effecting mergers wherever and to whatever extent they may be desirable.

Commenting on the provisions of the bill, Dr. Clarence E. Ackley, Acting Superintendent of Public Instruction, said that county boards and such local boards as may be affected may prepare and submit, with the advice of county superintendents, plans for the reorganization of school districts and attendance areas in their respective counties. Upon the approval of the State Council of Education, the county board is at liberty to prepare and present a petition for the merging of school districts to the Court of Common Pleas, which in turn may authorize the submission of the question of merging to the electorate of each district.

An important feature is the provision that a majority vote of each district is required before a merger involving a given district may be made. In other words, mergers become effective only for districts in which the electorate favors the movement.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Grange Seals	$5.00
Digest	.60
New Fifth Degree Manuals, per set of 9	3.00
New Fifth Degree Manuals, single copy	.40
New Fourth Degree Manuals, per set of 13	4.00
New Fourth Degree Manuals, single copy	.35
New Juvenile Manuals, per set of 13	3.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Degree Work, First 4 degrees by Dr. Rankin	.50
Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.15
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
Secretary's Record Book	.60
Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
Roll Book	.75
Application Blanks, per hundred	.45
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.30
Treasurer's Receipts	.30
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.15
Grange Radiator Emblems	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

MILES HORST, *Secretary.*

GRANGE INSURANCE IS SPREADING

Present Year Sees Steady Growth in All Sections

The past year has been the most successful ever recorded in mutual insurance undertakings carried out by the Grange organization, these including fire, automobile liability, tornado, hail, casualty, etc,, and the total volume of business carried by all these Grange groups has run high into billions of dollars.

Such Grange mutual companies limit their activities to their own membership and almost invariably return large cash dividends to their policyholders each year; their low average of losses paid being due to the careful scrutiny of applications and the fact that the "moral hazard" is greatly reduced by limiting policyholder privileges to members of the organization.

In connection with the session of the National Grange at Peoria, Illinois, next November, a full day's conference of Grange insurance groups will be held, which will bring together representatives of Grange companies all the way from Maine to California. Plans for extension of Grange insurance projects will be made and the gathering will be noteworthy in the assembling of men of large experience in the insurance field, some of them having devoted almost a lifetime to promoting this branch of Grange usefulness.

MILK CONSUMPTION

If you're an average American, you consume 153 quarts of milk each year, I. E. Parkin, extension dairyman with the Pennsylvania State College, says.

But milk isn't the only dairy product appearing on the tables of average Americans. The average per capita consumption of butter, according to the latest available figures is 17 pounds; cheese, 5¾ pounds; ice cream, 2 gallons; and canned milk, 15 pounds.

American farmers must keep 24,000,000 cows to produce these milk and dairy products, Parkin states, Milk represents one-fifth of the total farm cash income.

He reports that dairy experts have estimated that if per capita consumption of milk and dairy products were increased five per cent, farmers would have more than $90,000,000 more cash in their hands annually. They are also of the opinion that if everyone over five years of age drank an extra glass of milk each day, it would add more than $541,000,000 to the annual farm cash milk income, or an increase of 36 per cent in the farmer's milk check.

OUR PENNSYLVANIA WOOL POOLS

Pennsylvania's 32 wool growers associations this year will handle approximately 750,000 pounds of wool in 44 counties for about 5,000 farmers, W. B. Connell, livestock extension specialist with the Pennsylvania State College, reports.

The people are handling more and better wools this year, he stated. Approximately 75 per cent of the medium wools produced in the state are marketed coöperatively. Sealed bids are received by the board of directors of each association.

Eight associations, representing the wool growers in Blair, Berks, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Huntingdon, Juniata, Northampton, Perry and Somerset Counties have already sold their wools, returning a net average of slightly more than 29 cents per pound to the growers, according to Connell. Together, these eight associations have marketed more than 200,000 pounds of wool. Another one-half million pounds of Pennsylvania wool will be offered for sale within the next few weeks, he said.

JAP BEETLES TO REAPPEAR SOON IN PENNSYLVANIA

The Japanese beetles are expected to appear in Pennsylvania this summer in numbers fully as large as in recent years. Whether the rather low temperatures this spring will delay their appearance beyond mid-June, the usual date, remains to be seen.

Although a normal expansion of the outer rim of the heavily infested area extending through western Chester, Montgomery, and northern Bucks counties may be expected, and although more beetles will probably be found in such outlying areas as Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, and Allentown, it is possible that in the older (Philadelphia) area the signs of diminished beetle population which have been in evidence for the past few years may be extended even farther. There is occurring in the Philadelphia area a repetition of the age-old tendency for natural enemies (parasites) to appear, attack a newly introduced pest, and eventually create a so-called natural balance between the species. Although such a balance exists in the native habitat of the Japanese beetle, where at present it is not found in destructive numbers, so far in this country no native parasite has shown pronounced tendency to attack the beetle, though certain soil organisms are apparently becoming factors in beetle control. To provide such a natural balance, the United States Department of Agriculture has imported parasites from Japan, several species of which have been established in eastern Pennsylvania; in addition, collections from established colonies have been planted in other parts of the state where the population of beetles is sufficient to support the parasites.

The establishment of parasites is only a part of the program of control undertaken by the Federal Government with the active coöperation of all states directly affected by the Japanese beetle. Spray treatment for most plants affected, treatment of the soil to prevent grub damage, and fumigation of products in transit to destroy adult beetles are among other results of the program.

To prevent long distance spread there has been established and vigorously maintained a program of Federal and State quarantine which restricts the movement of most commodities likely to carry beetles in either the adult or grub stage. At the present time all of Pennsylvania except Erie, Crawford, Venango, Forest, most of Mercer and Warren, and six townships in northwestern Clarion County is included in the quarantine.

BANG DISEASE CONTROL

Proper herd management is essential to success in preventing herds from becoming infected with Bang disease. This disease, caused by a germ known as Brucella abortus, cannot occur unless the cause and susceptible animals are, in one or another way, brought into contact with each other. With proper herd management this should not occur.

Herds become infected usually through the improper addition of animals from other herds. They may become infected through contacts of animals in the herd with others whose health status has not been determined by exhibition at fairs, shows, sales stables, by pasturing with other cattle, and by taking to a neighbor's herd to be bred. Other possible sources of infection are contaminated materials, such as feed bags, contaminated vehicles, such as trucks used for hauling livestock, and other animals and visitors.

The repeated application of the blood test, followed by immediate removal of reactor animals, is only part of the program necessary to eliminate Bang disease in infected herds. Sanitation and disinfection are also necessary. Isolation facilities should be available for all animals showing suspicious symptoms. Use should be made of properly cleaned and disinfected maternity stalls, and litter from these stalls should be disinfected. In actively infected herds, breeding of all animals should be delayed for a time, and where facilities are available the herd should be separated into bred and unbred groups. It is unwise to make herd additions while an active outbreak of the disease is going through the herd, since healthy animals will become infected when placed in contact with ill animals. Pregnant animals in the process of addition to any herd, other than animals from Bang disease free certified herds, should be held in isolation until negative blood test results have been obtained after the animal has given birth to a normal calf. No herd should be considered free from Bang disease until all animals have given negative results to repeated blood tests covering a period of at least one year.

CONVENIENCE Is A Great Thing . . .

The conveniences that National Farm loan associations and the land bank afford farmers, make the system advantageous aside from the money farmers save in interest costs.

In the first place, credit is extended to a farmer only after thorough investigation reveals that he will have enough income from his farm to support his family in reasonable comfort, to pay his taxes, keep his farm on the up-grade, and still have enough left to retire the debt in an orderly manner. This plan is safe for both the farmer and the system. Lending money to a man who can't pay, helps neither party.

Loans are made through, and repayments are made to, a farmer's local association. He transacts his business with men who live in the area and who know local conditions. Ample funds are available for any sound agricultural purpose.

Repayments are made in convenient semi-annual installments, (in annual installments if it is more suitable to the individual's type of farming). A farmer may, in addition to his regular installment, pay an additional amount in advance on the principal of his loan, which cuts off forever the interest costs on that portion of the principal.

In addition, a farmer may make conditional payments, which are held in trust by the land bank and bear 3% interest compounded semi-annually. He may have all or part of this reserve applied to his debt on any installment date he directs.

There are other conveniences in a land bank loan, which are never fully realized until an actual pencil-and-paper comparison is made.

The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore

And its affiliated National Farm Loan associations

STATE FORESTS, PARKS HAVEN FOR TOURISTS

Pennsylvania's State Forests and Parks offer a haven of rest for vacationists and tourists according to the Department of Forests and Waters.

Many of Pennsylvania's Forest Parks contain cabins which can be rented by the week. The most outstanding of these areas are: Promised Land Lake Park, Pike County; Whirl's End, Sullivan County; Cowans Gap, Fulton County; Black Moshannon State Forest Park, Centre County; S. B. Elliott, Clearfield County; Cook Forest Park, Clarion County and Lynn Run, Westmoreland County. These cabins can be rented at prices ranging from $7 to $25 per week, depending on the size of the cabin.

It will be necessary when using these cabins to furnish your bedding, cooking utensils and dishes. If you prefer to bring your own tent, areas have been set aside for tenting at a rate of $1.50 per week, with smaller charges for portions of a week.

PENNSYLVANIA TO EXHIBIT AT WORLDS POULTRY CONGRESS

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania State College, the Pennsylvania Poultry Association, Producers Cooperative Organization and Allied Industries have united their forces in developing an out-standing Pennsylvania Poultry Exhibit at the Worlds Poultry Congress which will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, from July 28th to August 7th inclusive.

All members of the Industry are actively engaged in developing attendance interest, a portion of which will be promoted as a result of a planned tour. It is reported that those not planning to join the tour will make the special trip to Cleveland as a portion of their annual vacation.

The Congress is the first to be held in the United States, and it has definitely coordinated all interests of the industry such as has never been the case previously. Officers of the Poultry Associations, as well as members of the poultry division of the Department of Agriculture, may be called upon to furnish more detailed information relative to the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition.

The Lecturer's Corner

MRS. IRA C. GROSS, *State Lecturer*

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE FOR GRANGE LECTURERS

Conducted Under Joint Auspices of The Middle Atlantic Grange Lecturers' Association and the School of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., August 15, 16, 17, 18, 1939

PROGRAM

Conference Theme: "A Look Ahead."

"The Farm—Best Home of the Family, Main Source of National Wealth, Foundation of Civilized Society, the Natural Providence."

Tuesday, August 15th

AFTERNOON

2:00 Registration of Delegates—Lounge, Frances Atherton Hall.

Tour of Campus—Monroe J. Armes, Assistant Professor, Farm Management Extension, The Pennsylvania State College.

EVENING

Presiding—Mrs. Ira. C. Gross, Lecturer, the Pennsylvania State Grange.

7:30 Opening of the Conference—the Armory.

Group Singing—Rev. Fred Norris, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

"Let's Have a Party!"

Wednesday, August 16th

MORNING

Presiding—Dr. H. F. Cotterman, Lecturer, the Maryland State Grange.

8:30 Devotions and Music—Rev. Ross Haverfield, Chaplain, the Pennsylvania State Grange and Rev. Fred Norris.

9:00 Welcome to The Pennsylvania State College—Dr. S. W. Fletcher, Dean, School of Agriculture: The Pennsylvania State College.

Welcome from the Pennsylvania State Grange, Kenzie S. Bagshaw, Master, the Pennsylvania State Grange.

Response for the Middle Atlantic Lecturers—Robert Yearsley, Lecturer, the Delaware State Grange.

9:45 "A Look Ahead for Rural Life"—W. V. Dennis, Professor of Rural Sociology, The Pennsylvania State College.

10:30 Suggestions for Seated Groups—Rev. Fred Norris.

10:45 Group Conferences and Demonstrations:

1. *How to Lead Discussions*—Dr. M. E. John, Assistant Professor of Rural Sociology, the Pennsylvania State College.
2. *Let's Give a Play*—Frank Sanders, Extension Rural Sociologist, University of West Virginia.
3. *Planning the Program*—Harry Caldwell, Master and former State Lecturer, the North Carolina State Grange.
4. *Special Events in the Grange Program*—the State Lecturer.
5. *Recreational Leadership*—Rev. Fred Norris.
6. *The Grange and the Rural Home*—Miss Rosalind M. Jewett, Assistant Professor of Home Economics Extension, the Pennsylvania State College.
7. *Youth Programs*—C. P. Lang, Associate Professor of Agricultural Extension, the Pennsylvania State College.
8. *Handicraft Hints*—W. R. White, Associate Professor of Agricultural Education, the Pennsylvania State College.
9. *The Juvenile Matron's Job*—Mrs. Harry Caldwell and Mrs. Lucy Shumway, Juvenile Superintendent, the Pennsylvania State Grange.

11:50 *Group Picture.*

AFTERNOON

Presiding—Mrs. Stella F. Miller, Lecturer, the New York State Grange.

1:00 Music Period.

1:30 *The Juvenile Grange*—Mrs. Harry Caldwell, National Grange; Juvenile Superintendent.

2:00 *A Look Ahead for the Lecturer's Hour*—James C. Farmer, Lecturer, the National Grange.

2:40 Group Conferences and Demonstrations.

EVENING

Presiding—Howard B. Hancock, Lecturer, the New Jersey State Grange.

8:00 Song fest—Frank Sanders and Fred Norris.

Fourth Annual Grange Music Festival of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

Thursday, August 17th

MORNING

Presiding—Robert Yearsley, Lecturer, the Delaware State Grange.

8:30—Worship and Song Service.

9:00 Forum—*"Making Grange Programs Effective"*—R. W. Kerns, Associate Professor of Rural Sociology, the Pennsylvania State College, assisted by Mrs. Stella Miller, Dr. H. F. Cotterman, Howard B. Hancock, Robert Yearsley, Mrs. Anne Wiggins, Stanley Munro.

10:15 Stunts for Seated Groups—Frank Sanders.

10:30 Group Conferences and Demonstrations.

AFTERNOON

1:00 Outing to Penns Cave, Indian Cave, Alexander Caverns, Whipples Dam, Nature Camp, Roosevelt Park, Black Moshannon Park or Mountain Tour (W. R. White, in charge).

EVENING

Presiding—Mrs. Stella Miller, Lecturer, New York State Grange.

8:00 Special Musical Program—R. W. Kerns, Frank Sanders, Fred Norris.

Stunts by States.

Friday, August 18th

MORNING

Presiding—Howard B. Hancock, Lecturer, New Jersey State Grange.

8:30 Worship and Music.

9:00 *"A Look Ahead for Agriculture"*—John H. Light, Secretary, State Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

9:45 Seated Games—Frank Sanders and Fred Norris.

10:15 Group Conferences and Demonstrations.

AFTERNOON

Presiding—Dr. H. F. Cotterman, Lecturer, Maryland State Grange.

1:00 Music Period—Fred Norris.

1:30 *"A Look Ahead with the Grange"*—L. J. Taber, Master, the National Grange.

2:30 Group Conferences and Demonstrations.

EVENING

Presiding—Mrs. Ira C. Gross, Lecturer, Pennsylvania State Grange.

6:30 Banquet—Frances Atherton Hall.

Toastmaster — Dr. Beatty H. Dimit, Slippery Rock State Teachers College.

Program—

Group Songs, Fun, Short Speeches.

Remarks — Dr. Ralph Hetzel, President, the Pennsylvania State College.

Introduction of distinguished guests.

Address, *"What's Ahead for America?"*—Wheeler McMillen, Editor, *The Farm Journal* and *Farmer's Wife.*

Closing of the Conference.

CONFERENCE NOTES

GENERAL

All sessions will run Eastern Standard Time. Set your watches accordingly.

The registration fee is $1.00 per person. Your fee and application blank should be sent to your State Lecturer as soon as possible. You will receive a registration receipt which must be presented at the Registration Desk upon arrival. On arriving at State College, go to the Registration Headquarters in Frances Atherton Hall, at east end of campus. Guests arriving in their own cars will be instructed where to park them. Escorts will be on duty.

The Annual 4-H Club Week, including 1,300 Pennsylvania farm boys and girls, will be meeting on the campus at the same time. This group will use many of the college facilities but should in no way interfere with the Grange Lecturers' Conference.

The tower in Old Main will be open for your use during the daytime. Tennis courts, swimming pool and playing fields may be used. Bring your own equipment.

Exhibits will be set up in Frances Atherton Hall.

MEALS

All meals will be served in Frances Atherton Hall. Arrangements have been made for a flat rate of $3.75 to cover the cost of nine meals, beginning with dinner on Tuesday evening and including lunch on Friday noon. The banquet of Friday evening is extra, and will cost $0.85 per person. Tickets may be purchased at the time of registration at the college. Books of meal tickets will be used, eliminating much confusion. Meal hours follow: Breakfast 7:15, lunch 12:00, dinner 5:45. The extraordinary fine rate for meals is dependent upon the full cooperation of the delegates; therefore all delegates are urged to take advantage of this and eat with the jolly crowd that will assemble in the dining room each day. No eating place in the town can offer a more reasonable meal rate than the one that has been secured for us in the college. Persons attending the conference for part time may obtain meals at the following rates: Breakfast 25 cents, lunch 40 cents, dinner 60 cents.

LODGING

We are fortunate in securing the new and beautiful Frances Atherton Hall for dormitory. Rates are as follows: double room, two in the room—50 cents per person per night; single room—75 cents per person per night; one person in a double room—$1.00 per person per night. All bedding, blankets and pillows will be included with the above prices. Delegates must furnish own towels and toilet articles.

MAIL

Mail for conference delegates should be addressed to you in care of Middle Atlantic Lecturers' Conference, Room 5, Hort Building, State College, Pa.

SECOND ANNUAL SHORT COURSE FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY PASTORS

Seventy-six pastors from different sections of Pennsylvania took the Second Annual Short Course for Town and Country Pastors conducted at the Pennsylvania State College, June 19 to 23. These pastors were highly pleased with the help they obtained in this five-day session. They predicted that another year the enrollment will run well over one hundred.

The course was conducted from a non-sectarian standpoint and was presented by the Pennsylvania State College in cooperation with the Town and Country Church Department of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches and the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association.

The faculty for the course consisted of Dr. A. L. Carson, Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, New York, N. Y., on leave from rural work in China; Rev. Mark A. Dawber, D.D., Executive Secretary, Home Missions Council, New York, N. Y.; Rev. Deane Edwards, Secretary Committee on Worship, Federal Council of Churches, New York, N. Y.; Rev. Fred Norris, Shippensburg, Pa.; Rev. D. F. Putnam, Gettysburg, Pa.; Rev. H. L. Somers, Tunkhannock, Pa.; and H. W. Sternat, Biglerville, Pa.

Members of the College Faculty who appeared on the program were W. V. Dennis, Professor of Rural Sociology; S. W. Fletcher, Acting Dean, School of Agriculture; M. E. John, Assistant Professor of Rural Sociology; R. W. Kerns, Associate Professor of Rural Sociology Extension; F. F. Linninger, Professor of Agricultural Economics and M. S. McDowell, Director of Agricultural Extension. Professor W. V. Dennis served as General Chairman.

The course was conducted in two sections, the one was adapted for pastors attending the course for the first time, the other for those who attended last year and came back for this second course.

KEEPING WATER COOL

Cover the water jug with a wet burlap sack and hang it in the breeze with occasional wetting. The rapid evaporation keeps the water much cooler than to cover it up in the shade.

SEVENTH ANNUAL RURAL CHORUS CONTEST

One of the features of Farmer's Day conducted at the Pennsylvania State College on June 15 was the annual Rural Chorus Contest. Seven singing groups competed in this contest for State Championship.

In the contest each chorus was required to sing the number "Jeannie with the Light Brown Hair" by Foster and a song selected by the chorus itself.

For the third successive year the Beacon Hill Chorus of Lebanon County came through the winner. In addition to the required number this chorus sang "All in the April Evening" by Roberton. Second place was won by The Women's Choral Club of Lycoming County who sang as their special number "The Lord's Prayer" by Forsyth. The New Tripoli Mixed Chorus, of Lehigh County sang as their special number "Cherubim Song" by Tschaikowsky and was given third award.

Then followed in order Fishing Creek Community Chorus, of Columbia County, Hillcrest Community Chorus of Somerset County, Maxatawny Community Chorus of Berks County and Grassflat-Lanse Community Chorus, Clearfield County.

The more civilized we are, the more uncivilized war becomes.

FUTURE FARMERS HOLD STATE-WIDE FIELD DAY

On June 13, 14, 15, a thousand Future Farmers representing three hundred of our rural high schools of Pennsylvania assembled at the Pennsylvania State College for the annual state-wide Round-Up. To see these boys at work in their many judging contests or to see their earnestness at play was inspiring. It gave one confidence in the future of Pennsylvania's Agriculture.

They were the pick from eleven thousand boys who are studying agriculture and carrying on farm projects in the rural schools of the state. They were the winners in school and county contests. They were at the college for the serious business of picking out the leaders to represent this state in Sectional and National contests later on in the year.

They were one of the best behaved groups of boys to be found anywhere. They were orderly. They were responsible. They were self-reliant. They worked hard in the duties they had to perform and they were good sports in their play. These are the qualities that challenge admiration and confidence in those who look to their future.

The final winning teams were not determined in these contests for the ten highest in each competing division were selected. After further instruction these will again come to the college where the final selections of the winning three will be determined. The winning Poultry Team will go to Cleveland for the Worlds Poultry Congress from July 27th to August 7th. The leading Dairy Team will go to Kansas City for the National Future Farmer Round-Up. So will the winning live stock judging team.

It appears now that the States Future Farmer band of a hundred and forty-five pieces will go to Kansas City for the same national occasion. This band is making a reputation. Under Professor Brunner's leadership these boys, coming from all parts of the state, are being welded into a playing unit.

One of the features of this Future Farmers round-up was the presenting by the Future Farmers Association of gold medals to H. C. Ferrefolf, State Director of Vocational Education, J. S. Champion, Supervisor of Vocational Education, Allegheny County and L. R. Guillaume, Vocational Instructor, for their twenty-five years of service in Vocational Agricultural teaching in the State.

A wad of chewing gum on the screw driver will often hold a screw so it can be started on a place that is hard to reach. Spring attachments are available for screw driver blades for this purpose.

EGG MEAL MENU CONTEST

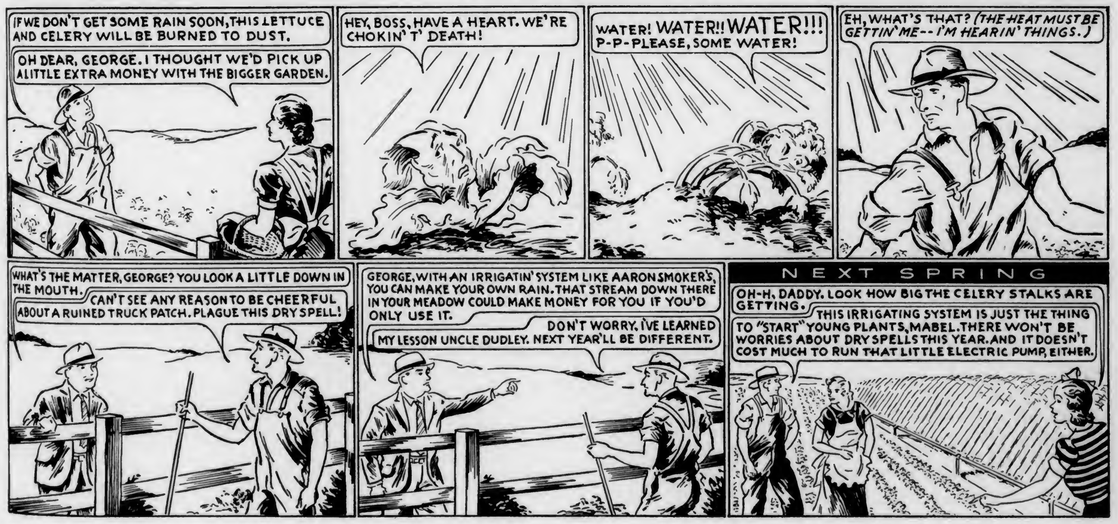
The Pennsylvania World's Poultry Congress Committee in conjunction with the National World's Poultry Congress Committee is sponsoring an Egg Meal Menu Contest over the entire nation. The contest is open to all housewives, teachers, experimentalists, students, and others, with the exception of officers and employees and their families, of the national or state Congress organizations. In order to be accepted in the contest, all egg meal menus must be postmarked before midnight, June 30, 1939.

To stimulate interest of Pennsylvanians in the contest, the Egg Promotional Committee of Pennsylvania will give to the person who submits a menu that classifies among the first twenty at Cleveland a free trip to the Congress to participate in the actual preparation of the menu. In the event that no Pennsylvanian should classify among the first twenty, the Promotional Committee will offer $50.00 as a cash prize for the best Egg Meal Menu submitted by a resident.

Additional information concerning the contest may be procured from the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Rather strange that men and women are expected to keep their word and nations are not.

NEIGHBORLY LINES by P. E. A.



Here's what Mr. Walter Pitzonka says about his irrigation system:

"Irrigation is so important to us that we should discontinue growing plants if we were denied the use of our electric pump. And, by the way, the cost is very reasonable when we consider the good it does in helping us plant in the driest weather."

Mr. Pitzonka operates a 65 acre farm on the Oxford Valley Road, near Bristol, Pa. He specializes in flowers and furnished a large number to the New York World's Fair. A 5 H.P. motor pumps the water for his irrigation system.

NATURALLY, large truck farmers find an irrigating system indispensable to their needs. But you don't have to be a large trucker to reap the benefit that a small irrigating system can give your produce patch.

If you're fortunate enough to have a stream on or near your property, harness its money-making qualities with a small pump, a 1 H. P. motor, and a few lines of movable pipe. See how regular, inexpensive sprinkling can offset the damage a 2 or 3 week "dry spell" used to do. At the end of the month, extra profits from a heavier crop of lettuce, beets, cabbage, celery, or whatever you raise will come in mighty handy.

You can operate a practical irrigation system profitably for an acre or even less—and count on marketable produce all season. Talk it over with your electric man.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

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Gratitude

AS THE Harvest Time approaches, we are again reminded of the Creator's goodness in providing the ever-changing seasons. There is no one who lives nearer nature than he who tills the soil. Thus the farmer becomes the co-partner with the Creator in the production of crops, depending upon the sunshine and showers.

We plant in faith and reap in the full appreciation of God's bounty. No other occupation or profession brings us so near the foundation of life.

This basic principle of Agriculture has been the source of inspiration and guidance which has given men and nations their truest conception of existence.

When the complexities emanating from a highly specialized state of social development threaten the peace and happiness of the world, we must look to the plain God-fearing people to bring order out of chaos, to supplant hate with love and re-establish the Golden Rule.

The teachings of the Grange have bettered the lives of millions of American men and women, many of whom have passed to the Great Beyond, but have definitely left the world better for their having passed this way.

To the living there comes the greatest challenge of the ages. Material improvement exists on every hand. Factories, mills, and sky-scrapers dot our land. Railroads, super-highways, and modern machines are everywhere to be found. For these material things we should be thankful; but perhaps our greatest heritage is being forgotten. At this time when we are thinking of the struggle and sacrifice of that patriotic group of true Americans who secured the world's greatest measure of Liberty for themselves and their posterity, we the living should dedicate our lives to those lofty American principles.

As grangers, our hearts should be filled with gratitude that our Order has always been found in the front ranks in fighting for and protecting the ideals for which the Fourth of July was made famous. K. S. B.

Struggle Between Two Ideas

TODAY witnesses a titanic struggle between two great ideas—authoritarianism on one hand, democracy on the other. While this struggle has momentous implications in every field of human endeavor, nowhere has it greater portent than in education.

The basis of the authoritarian philosophy is that the masses of mankind are incapable of developing or determining their own standards of truth and value. Hence, they cannot effectively govern themselves but must rely upon the wisdom and authority of the few selected by birth or usurpation of power to comprise the ruling class.

This authoritarian principle eventually leads to the dominance of the system, state, or creed over the individual. Human personality is subjugated to the group or class interest.

Democracy in opposition rests its faith in the masses, in their capacity to develop their own standards, to govern themselves, to grow and to improve by education. In the presence of such a faith the common man takes on a dignity, and a worthwhileness. He is free to learn, to express himself in speech or writing, to worship, and to assemble with others.

The teaching, interpreting, and especially the living of democracy is the all-important problem confronting every true American but especially does this duty devolve upon the parents, teachers and preachers, the leaders in democratic education.

The Grange, founded on democratic principles, recognizes the universal brotherhood of mankind under the fathership of God, and calls upon not only her members, but the moulders of thought in all walks of life to lift up, inculcate, and defend the great principles and faith of our democratic heritage.

Since in all cases totalitarian states and dictators represent merely the culmination of centralization of power, the Grange stands more firmly than ever for its policy of local control as against centralization and regimentation. STATE GRANGE '38.

Agricultural Research

THE future advance of agricultural progress rests upon and can be safely built only on a broad and firm foundation of research. Not only should this research be given increased financial support and personnel for projects looking to more efficient and better utilization of farm products (Chemurgic), but especially should this research be extended in the fields of human relations, such as rural sociology, community organization, coöperation, etc. One such problem in need of solution is that of the "rural slums."

As a result of our recent depressions, thousands of families in our cities and towns have been dispossessed of their homes. These families with their meager possessions, like squatters of old, have moved into the rural areas surrounding the city. Here in shacks and hovels of every description they exist. Due to a lack of sanitation, large families, and poverty, they menace the physical and moral health of the rural people; the education and policing of such sections impose a terrific burden on districts totally unprepared and without outside assistance, incapable of remolding these unfortunates into real citizens.

Consistent with the Grange policy of economy in governmental expenditures and avoidance of duplication of effort, the heading up of all research in agriculture should be under the direction of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the Pennsylvania State College. STATE GRANGE '38.

Peace

THE recent world crisis in Europe proved that the weakness of democracy is not in lack of great armies and fleets, but in the disintegration of the moral fibre of the people which enabled the propaganda of the totalitarian state, race prejudice, and atheism to gain entrance and flourish. Great armaments without internal solidarity proved futile.

As a Grange, we oppose the expenditure of billions on navies and air squadrons while at the same time we permit our scrap iron, steel and munition manufacturers to equip warlike aggressors to kill, devastate and annex conquered territory, thereby becoming formidable powers against which we are told we must arm in self-defense. Rather let us emphasize in season and out of season the teachings of the Prince of Peace. Let us divert a portion of these vast sums for war to bringing about world brotherhood and understanding, especially in cementing a closer friendship with our sister nations of the western hemisphere.

Let us vigorously oppose all organizations and movements tending to foment race or class hatred and injustice within our borders. Let us beware of war since a state of war inexorably centralizes power, regiments, and debases those very principles and rights upon which our democracy and freedom are founded. STATE GRANGE '38.

GRANGE SPEAKERS

The following speakers are available for picnics and other Grange activities. Those wishing their services should communicate directly with the one wanted and make settlement with him. The State Grange will follow the same policy it follows at all times during the year of paying one-half the expenses of State Officers who appear before county or local Grange meetings. The Grange inviting such officers pays the other half of the expenses.

Kenzie S. Bagshaw, Master, Hollidaysburg.

John A. McSparran, Past Master, Greene.

Philip H. Dewey, Past Master, Watrous.

E. B. Dorsett, Past Master, Mansfield.

J. A. Boak, Past Moster, New Castle.

Furman Gyger, Member Executive Committee, Kimberton.

George Griffin, Member Executive Committee, Smock.

Albert Madigan, Member Executive Committee, Towanda.

Isaac S. Gross, Overseer, Plumsteadville.

Mrs. Ira C. Gross, Lecturer, Johnstown.

L. E. Biddle, Steward, Bellefonte.

W. S. Fullerton, Assistant Steward, Mahoningtown.

Rev. Ross M. Haverfield, Chaplain, Monongahela.

Philip Price, Treasurer, West Chester.

Miles Horst, Secretary, Harrisburg.

Lloyd F. Wilcox, Gatekeeper, Akeley.

Mrs. Clara E. Dewey, Ceres, Waterford.

Mrs. Walter Barger, Pomona, Charleroi.

Mrs. Harold T. Allebach, Flora, Collegeville.

Mrs. John M. Bruckart, Lady Assistant Steward, New Holland.

JEFFERSON COUNTY POMONA GRANGE MEETING

On a hot sweltering afternoon and evening, June 8, Jefferson County Pomono Grange, No. 20, held its quarterly session in Hemlock Grange Hall near Reynoldsville. Even though the weather was uncomfortably warm the attendance at both sessions was excellent.

Most of the seventeen Granges in the county were represented at the meeting. Eleven new members were obligated in the Fifth Degree.

The Literary Program arranged by Joe Bullers, Pomona Lecturer, was well arranged. All those listed on the program were present and responded. Most of the numbers were supplied by subordinate Granges. Miles Horst, Secretary of the State Grange, spoke at both sessions.

Under business the following were some of the resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, Some classes in our country who profit financially through creating a war spirit and propaganda against imaginary enemies are urging upon our Government a great number of crack-pot ideas, so they may sell their products. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we ask our Government to not build a highway across the Canadian Mountains to Alaska, to not fortify Guam, and dig the Florida Canal.

WHEREAS, An application has been made to the R. E. A. for a loan to build 162 miles of electric line in rural sections of Jefferson County, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Pomona give its full support to this worthy project and urge upon its members their coöperation.

WHEREAS, The National Grange maintains at Keene, New Hampshire, a Liability Insurance Co. and at Syracuse, New York, a Life Insurance Company which are operated successfully and furnish members of our order dependable insurance at a very low rate, on Autos, Property, and Life —Therefore we urge upon our members their full coöperation with these companies.

WHEREAS, Many of our Granges change lecturers frequently and these new lecturers are desirous of receiving instructions in their work—Therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge our lecturers and others to attend the Middle Atlantic States' Conference at State College on August 15 to 18.

WHEREAS, The high schools of Jefferson County are graduating each year large classes of girls and boys and it will be necessary for at least one-half of these to reside on farms —Therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge our high schools to add to their curriculum a course in agriculture.

WHEREAS, Certain manufacturers of woolen goods are using "shoddy" which reclaimed from woolen clothing largely imported from Europe instead of using virgin wool. This is defrauding the consumer and injuring the farmer by lowering the price of genuine virgin wool—Therefore be it

Resolved, That we go on record as favoring the bill now before Congress which would compel all manufacturers of woolen goods to state by label the true contents of such articles offered to the consumer.

WHEREAS, Much pressure has been exerted on the Governor to veto the recent act of the General Assembly modifying the Labor laws of 1937—Therefore be it

Resolved, That we commend Governor James for signing this bill.

CHANGE OF SCENERY

Mother decided to take her little girl shopping with her in her car. They were ambling along to town when the girl said: "Mother, where are all the dirty dogs and swine this morning?"

Mother smiled knowingly.

"They only come out when your father's driving," she said.

"When Mandy went and got married, us girls gave her a shower."

"Dat sho' was nice. Ah'll bet her husband was glad to get her all nice and clean."

Why Do You Always Call Your Own Physician?

BECAUSE he has taken care of your family over a long period, he understands your individual problems and requirements--and those of your family--as no stranger would.

But do you ever stop to think that when you are buying life insurance you need the advice of someone who understands your particular problems just as much as your own physician does? Someone who understands your financial obligations and problems in relation to your family, your income, your work and your Grange ideals?

The FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has a special insight into the problems and needs of Grange members, because it is practically a Grange organization. Most of its agents are Grange members, and many of its officials are officers in the Grange. Its president, Louis J. Taber, is Master of the National Grange, and the fact that this insurance company is one of the strongest in the country is a tribute to the strength of the Grange itself. More than $5,000,000 has been paid back to policyholders during the 24 years it has been organized--for the most part to Grange members, because they represent the largest number of its policyholders.

Because the FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is so distinctly a Grange organization, it can serve your special needs best.

Ask your Farmers and Traders representative as soon as possible to help you plan an insurance saving program--or write us for a booklet outlining our many policies.

"2 for one" protection

We have a new Whole Life Multiple Protection Plan, popularly called "2 for 1", offering double the protection you can obtain with an ordinary life insurance policy. This may be the right plan for you. We will gladly tell you about it and—help you decide.

Write for information.

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Mrs. Georgia M. Piollet Ex-officio Chairman, Towanda
Mrs. Charlotte Ruppin Akron
Mrs. Georgia Kresge Falls
Miss Margaret Brown State College
Mrs. J. A. Boak New Castle
Mrs. Ethel H. Richards Schellsburg

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

A CRISIS OF CHOICE—CONTINENTAL SUNDAY OR BRITISH SABBATH

What is the Continental Sunday, as in Italy, Germany and France? It is the first day of the week, almost completely secularized and commercialized. The divine authority and sacredness of the day have been largely forgotten. It is a day of frivolity, a day of dissipation of body and emptiness of soul, as well as idleness of mind.

In the study of the British Sabbath, there is encouragement. It is true that London is somewhat influenced by the Continental Sunday, but the English people, as a whole, love the Lord's Day, largely attend the places of worship and give careful attention to religious education.

What will be America's choice? It is clear, that a sacred Lord's Day, such as we have inherited from the Christian founders of our Republic is necessary in order to perpetuate our Christian civilization. Lincoln said, "As we keep or break the Sabbath Day, we nobly save, or we meanly lose the best hope by which man rises." May all our leaders and Sabbath loving friends wake up and help our people make the right choice before it is too late.—*(Condensed from an article by Robert M. Blackwood, D.D.)*

ONE ROAD TO BETTER HEALTH

Have you already begun your canning for the year?

Early greens furnished our first opportunity to store away some of the necessary vitamins for use during the winter months when we cannot go to the garden or the fields for them. As the summer passes each week and month has its own special contribution for the winter—if we will only take advantage of that contribution.

Scientific studies have shown that if on the farm we are going to have the best possible diet for the winter we must can and store a variety of vegetables and fruits. Science also tells us that if we use the following canning budget we have done much toward furnishing the members of our family with a diet that will aid greatly in giving them better health, and in making them more happy agreeable companions.

GLEAMS OF PEACE

The thrush's song at eventide
When the sun sinks in the west;
The nightbird's call in the fading light
As the toiler seeks his rest;
The rosy fingers of the dawn,
The opening of a day;
The lark's glad note at early morn
And the scent of new-mown hay.
The silent shadows of the clouds
That float o'er hill and plain;
The soft caress of the cooling breeze
And the patter of the rain;
The fragrance of the wildwood flower
That grows 'neath spreading trees,
That smiles in sunshine and in shower
As it opens to the breeze;
The cricket's chirp 'mongst leaves and grass
And the droning of the bee;
The still, small voice for all who pass
That through these speaks to me;
The pure, sweet smile of a little child,
Or the tones of a vesper bell
That float along on the evening air
To give us thoughts of God and prayer
And the home where the sainted dwell;
A shady nook in a mossy glen
With a fount of water sweet,
Where sunbeams fall through whispering leaves
And on the moss gay patterns weave
As they dance around one's feet.
Things such as these should bring us peace
If we heeded nature's call,
And the tender love of our God above
Who gives good gifts to all.
—*J. Lucian Roush.*

WHAT MAKES A NATION GREAT

Not serried ranks with flags unfurled.
Not armoured ships that gird the world,
Not hoarded wealth nor busy mills,
Not cattle on a thousand hills,
Not sages wise, nor schools nor laws,
Not boasted deed in freedom's cause—
All these may be, and yet the state
In the eye of God be far from great.
That land is great which knows the Lord,
Whose songs are guided by His word;
Where justice rules 'twixt man and man,
Where love controls in art and plan;
Where, breathing in his native air,
Each soul finds joy in praise and prayer—
Thus may our country, good and great,
Be God's delight—man's best estate.
—*Alesander Blackburn.*

KEEPING HONEY

Never put honey in a cellar, it attracts moisture readily and becomes thin and perhaps sour. Honey should be kept dry and warm, even hot. Where salt will keep dry is a good place for honey and few places are better than an ordinary kitchen cupboard.

HOME ECONOMICS PROGRAM

The following excellent Home Economics program was rendered recently at North Coventry Grange, the "Baby Grange" of Chester County, which has been doing outstanding work. It was submitted by Sister Lillie U. Reed, their able chairman.

Opening song by the Grange
.....Home Sweet Home
Reading (The Gardens)
.....Sister Emma Spiese
Solo and chorus .....Sister Ropeter and the Grange
(Down by the Old Mill Stream)
Travel Talk .Brother H. N. Willauer
Duet .....In the Garden
Sisters Mayme Yocum and Mary Jane Kulp
Talk on Etiquette ....Miss Mayme Lovelace of West Chester
Skit (Proper and improper way of serving and eating a full course dinner)—Sisters Mary Jane Walter, Barbara Lloyd and Betty Yocum
Closing Song of Program—Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Grounds

Mrs. Clara C. Phillips from Washington County, submitted the following splendid Home Economics program.

Song .....In the Garden
Play ..... Pa's Seed Flats
Song
Spring Salad Demonstration—Home Demonstration Agent
Talk, illustrated with slides—Gardening—County Agent
Song .....America the Beautiful
Plant exchange and social hour

PICNIC LUNCHES FOR 1939

The picnic season is here again and every member of the family is looking forward eagerly to their first meal out-of-doors. There are really two types of picnics; one where the food is prepared at the picnic site and the other where it is prepared at home and transported to the favorite picnic "spot."

What shall we serve at the first type of picnic? Probably you have your favorite dishes in mind but are eager for new suggestions which will make the occasion "one long to be remembered." Whether you cook your food over a fire built on the ground, or choose a ready-made fireplace in the park or on your own back lawn, the first emphasis should be on a good variety of foods.

Starting with the meat, shall it be ground meat, to make into hamburger cakes and broil over the picnic fire—for the huge roll sandwich which the children clamor for? Or will you have bacon broiled on a forked stick? Or perhaps an "Angel on Horseback" or "Kabobs"?

For "Angels on Horseback" cut cheese into small cubes. Wrap with bacon and secure with toothpicks. Place a sharp pointed stick through it and toast quickly over a hot fire. Have ready a split roll to hold the "angel" when it is ready to unhorse or if it seems likely to fall off.

"Kabobs"

There are variations which may be used for "Kabobs." Cut steak in small pieces, such as would make a good sized bite. Slip on a green stick, follow with a slice of onion—then more meat and more onion. Broil the skewerful over the fire, turning it so it cooks through and browns nicely all around. Slip between a split roll or between two pieces of bread.

Or the Kabob may be made of pieces of tender steak, squares of bacon and pieces of apple. Slip the meat on a stick then a square of bacon, a piece of apple and another square of bacon. Then start all over again, always having the apple sandwiched between two pieces of bacon. The apple cooks as quickly as the other foods with the crisp bacon on either side.

With your frying pan along, you can have scrambled eggs or for that matter ham or bacon and eggs.

There are other hot dishes that go well at a picnic, which can be cooked at home. If you have not already tried it, you will be surprised to find how long a baking dish of scalloped potatoes will stay hot if well wrapped up and the journey to your chosen spot isn't too long; or scalloped macaroni with cheese and tomatoes or perhaps baked beans. Wrap these dishes in several thicknesses of newspaper, set in a tin pail and cover with an old robe.

Greens

Next for the green things—which are just as important on a picnic as they are at home. Garden lettuce, radishes and young onions are in season now or you may prefer a few tomatoes, and a cucumber or a green pepper cut up together for a salad. A thin slice of tomato slipped into each sandwich whether the filling is meat, eggs or cheese, gives a pleasing variation. The green tops of young onions chopped fine and mixed with cottage cheese is delicious.

Hot cocoa made with milk is a good drink for a picnic, since it is one way of providing the milk for the children as well as something hot for all the group members. Of course hot coffee can be carried just as easy and milk can be taken along for the children.

Fruit is always a pleasant ending for a picnic meal as there is usually a wide variety from which to choose in the summer months. Berries, of one kind or another, apples, pineapple, melons, peaches and pears in their season, all furnish a delectable goodness as well as being rich in health promoting substances.

A picnic meal in these days should be just as well balanced as one which is served at home. Green things and milk are too often neglected in planning the outdoor meals.

A picnic is a splendid way to entertain one's summer guests as well as members of your own family group. However, it is well to keep them simple so that it does not mean endless hours of preparation for some particular person. The real satisfaction which is derived from a meal out-of-doors is lost, when preparation becomes a drudgery rather than a pleasure.

The Meaning of the 4th of July

John A. McSparran

It is well for us sometimes to stop and look back over the years and see if we can realize just what our forefathers were driving at when they rebelled against the mother country and finally declared themselves an independent nation.

As the years went by the government of England was disposed to dictate to the colonies and to assess them for taxes not alone for the benefit of the colonies but for the use of the home government in which the colonies had no representation and thus had no say as to what taxes should be laid and how they should be spent. This was very distasteful to people who had carved their homes out of the wilderness and were accustomed to defend themselves and conduct their own business. There was nothing wrong with the tea that was dumped in the Boston harbor but the dictation that was back of it was unendurable and the issue was joined.

When the war was over and the colonists faced the problem of welding the colonies into a nation so definite was the determination of each colony to hold to their individual rights that the capital was placed outside the colonies and today our capital is not in any state in the union.

The supine indifference of this generation to the assumption of dictatorial power on the part of public officials and departments of government is in violent contrast to the feelings of our ancestors when they made their declaration of independence and established the holiday that we celebrate on the fourth of July. We have gone too far. If possible we should retrieve some of the authorities we have lost and assert the rights that have been assumed in spite of law.

STATE HOME ECONOMICS COMMITTEE MEETS

The Home Economics Committee of Pennsylvania State Grange held their semi-annual meeting on June 8 and 9 at State College. All members were present, and the work was planned for the rest of the year. We had the pleasure of having our Worthy State Master, Kenzie Bagshaw, meet with us for a short while, and also our State Lecturer, Sister Gross. We were fortunate in being able to meet in the spacious and cool quarters of Miss Elsie Kresge, daughter of Sister Georgia Kresge, who is one of the librarians at the college.

HOME ECONOMICS MEETING

Scenery Hill Grange was hostess to the Washington County Pomona Grange Home Economics Committees in the school building at Scenery Hill. Sixty-two women representing 19 granges were present.

Mrs. Charles Hackney led the devotionals. An apple pie contest, being sponsored by the National Grange was discussed. It was decided that each Grange have eliminations and that winners compete at the September Pomona Meeting.

A salamagundi party will be held at North Strabane Grange Hall on the evening of June 30. Notices will be sent to each chairman giving full details of the party.

Mrs. H. L. Mollenauer announced the first Neighborhood Night will be held at Cross Creek Village June 29. "Youth" will be the topic. Burgettstown, Paris and Jefferson Granges will participate.

The program given by Scenery Hill Grange was: Song, "Hike Along"; piano solo, Mrs. T. M. Storer; reading, Mrs. C. Campbell; duet, Emma Lu Crumrine and L. Kefover and song, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds." Refreshments were served by the Scenery Hill Home Economics Committee.

FARM WOMEN PLAN TO ATTEND SUMMER CAMPS

The very idea of a farm mother's leaving home for even a few days' vacation at a rural women's camp seems at first out of the question. But why shouldn't she have a rest and a change, a little fun, a little sociability?

Hundreds of Pennsylvania farm women during the last few years have tried the vacation camp plan, under the direction of county home economics extension representatives.

Seven women's camps in different sections of the state are planned for this year, according to Miss Margaret Brown, in charge of home economics extension at the Pennsylvania State College.

Six of these seven camps have been operated successfully during the last few summers. The seventh camp is a new undertaking and will include women from four counties.

The first of the vacation camps opened June 5 in Luzerne county with women from Luzerne and Wyoming counties attending. June 19 will mark the opening of the Cambria-Indiana county rural women's camp. Other camps are scheduled for July and August to which women from at least 12 counties will go. The average camp period is three days.

In a number of these vacation camps, the women bring some of their own food to keep down costs. Most of the camps have swimming facilities and equipment for other activities. Each camp has a handicraft project, such as leather work and basketry. All camps have group singing, nature walks, and campfire programs.

POMONA HOME ECONOMICS CHAIRMEN

Our National Chairman, Sister Cora Tucker, wants every Pomona and Subordinate Home Economics' Chairman to have a National Booklet. Enough booklets will reach you shortly to be given out or sent out to all Subordinate Chairmen in your county. Please see to it that they receive them promptly!

PRAYER FOR A HOUSEWIFE

By Violet Alleyn Storey

Not mountain-moving faith—there are no mountains
Here on my life's low plain! O God, I pray
Simply for faith to see the uplifting beauty
In the long, level hours of every day!

AMERICA FOR ME

Oh! London is a man's town, and there's power in the air;
Paris is a woman's town, with flowers in her hair;
And it's sweet to dream in Venice,
and it's great to study Rome;
But when it comes to living, there's no place like home.

I know that Europe's wonderful, yet some thing seems to lack;
The Past is too much with her, and the people looking back,
But the glory of the Present is to make the Future free—
We love our land for what she is and what she is to be.

Oh, it's home again, and home again, America for me!
I want a ship that's western bound to plow the rolling sea,
To blessed Land of Room Enough beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.
—*Van Dyke.*

KEEP COOL

If you wish to keep cool,
Don't be a fool
And worry about this and that;
Don't think of the heat,
In your talk be discreet,
Relax like a well-behaved cat.

If you wish to keep cool
Don't be a fool
And eat many things to excess;
To be well and strong,
Stop habits all wrong,
Masticate more and eat less.

If you wish to keep cool
Don't be a fool,
Be prudent in all that you do;
Keep your mind calm and sweet;
Ignore haste and heat—
So here's a cool summer to you!
—*Grenville Kleiser.*

AMOUNT OF VEGETABLES TO CAN AND STORE FOR SEVEN MONTHS FOR ONE PERSON

Greens, 7½ quarts; this includes Wild Greens, Asparagus, Spinach, Green String Beans, Swiss Chard, Beet Tops, New Zealand Spinach.

Tomatoes, 15 quarts.

Other Vegetables, 7½ quarts; under this include Young Carrots, Baby Beets, Yellow String Beans, Corn, Peas, Lima Beans.

This budget will give sufficient vegetables to serve *greens twice a week, tomatoes three times a week, and two other vegetables besides potatoes every day.*

Money is like electricity; we use it a lot but very few know what it is.

RECIPES

Hot Milk Sponge Cake

2 cups granulated sugar and 4 eggs beaten together for 10 min.
2½ cups cake flour and 2 tsp. baking powder sifted together
1 cup milk and 1 tablespoon butter heated (not quite boiling)
1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix in order given. Makes two nine-inch layers.—*Mrs. Leonard Bouman.*

Pineapple Pie

1 small can crushed pineapple
1 pint water
1 cup sugar
3 egg yolks
2 tablespoons corn starch

Use white for merangue.—*Mrs. Ida Kennell, Hyndman Grange, Bedford County.*

Quick Cup Cakes or Two Nine-Inch Layers

1 egg
½ cup cocoa
½ cup shortening
1½ cups flour
½ cup sour milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon soda
1 cup sugar
½ cup hot water.

Put in bowl in order given, then beat well.—*Mrs. Edward E. Need.*

"Whether Englishmen know it or not; it is the English Sunday that has made and keeps England great."
—*Voltaire.*

Why not devote more thought to how the next war can be avoided and less to how the United States can keep out of it.

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

The Brides' Book—no bride-to-be can afford to miss for a carefully planned trousseau—costs only 10 cents.

The New Summer Fashion Magazine is 15 cents a copy, but may be obtained for 10 cents when ordered same time as pattern.

2567—Turban and Sunbonnet Pattern. One size only. Bonnet requires ½ yard of 35-inch material; turban takes 2 yards of 35-inch material.

2584—Simple to Make, Easy to Wash, Quick to Iron. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 3⅛ yards of 35-inch material.

2827—Yesterday's Foundation for Today's Styles. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material, 1¾ yards lace, and 2½ yards insertion for slip.

2852—Cool Details on a Smart Woman's Frock. Sizes 16 to 48. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yards of 35-inch material.

2884—All-Purpose Button-Front. Sizes 36 to 50. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material, ½ yard 39-inch contrasting, 2 yards lace edging.

11200—Clever Sunsuit. One size only, suitable for 1 and 2 years. Sunsuit and hat require 1¼ yards of 35-inch material, 2 packages of binding.

Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS
428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

Our Juvenile Granges

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

Mrs. J. Edwin Brown, Juvenile Deputy for Chester, Delaware and Lancaster counties, has organized a Juvenile at Cochranville, Highland Grange No. 980. This is fine news because it is the first Juvenile to be organized in Chester County. What a fine opportunity these boys and girls have to advertise and popularize the Juvenile movement in Chester County. Their Matron is Mrs. Charles E. Scott, Coatesville, Pa.

We hope that many Juvenile Matrons are laying plans to attend the Middle-Atlantic Conference at State College. Watch for the complete program. It has not yet reached me. So I cannot tell you just how much will be of special importance to Juvenile workers. But I do know that you will get some help and inspiration from every session of the conference.

Juvenile Deputy's Reports

Some time during the next two weeks I am sending score sheets to every Juvenile Deputy. I am asking them to visit every Juvenile in their districts some time during the next three months and score the work that is being done. If your deputy has not visited you by the time this reaches you, will you study the following tentative score card very carefully, so that you may know the points on which you will be scored.

Score Sheet

	Points
Report of Juvenile Grange	5
Grange No.	
County	
Time Grange Meets	
Hour of Meeting	
Length of Meeting	
Do Officers open and close without manuals (each)	1
Members on roll	
Average attendance	
Over 50%	5
40% to 50%	4
30% to 40%	3
Less than 30%	2
Members graduating to Subordinate	
Graduation ceremony	5
Degree Team	5
Officers' efficiency	5
Repeating the pledge	3
Secretary's Report	5
Payment of Dues	3
Members in arrears	3
Conduct of business	5
Community Projects	5
Order during business	3
Contests	
State Contest	2
National Essay Contest	2
National Achievement	2
Programs	5
Publicity	2
New Members	3
Spirit of Meeting	5

Things To Do in July and August

These are out-of-doors days. Let's not put on a program, or do a thing inside, if we can possibly manage in any way to do the thing outside. Our next four programs might consist of "A Star-gazing Party"—an evening given up to a study of the stars. We might have an older person in to give a short talk about stars. Several of the Juveniles could give stories of the constellations. Then we could all go outside and try to pick out some of the best known constellations—or the whole program could be put on out of doors.

An evening of outdoor games—a well worked out program planned by a committee with each member of the committee leading part of the games. An outdoor song fest. We will go and sit on the school house steps, or somewhere far enough away from the hall so we won't disturb the Subordinate Grange. This program too should be worked out ahead of time. Be sure we have songs that are well known. We might start with popular songs. Go from that to old favorites like Annie Laurie and Carry Me Back to Old Virginny, and end with hymns. A camp fire program. All come dressed as gypsies, bring musical instruments if you have them. Sing gypsy songs and tell gypsy stories, or come as Indians and have an Indian program. You will probably want to end up with wieners or marshmallows.

Of course programs aren't the only outdoor things we can think of. I think most Subordinate Granges plan for one whole day some time during the summer when we all take the day off and go to some park for a big picnic. We play ball, have some races and a great big dinner topped off with too much ice cream and watermelon and a good time is enjoyed by all. I wouldn't feel too bad if you don't have that kind of a picnic in your Grange. But I do hope that the members of your Juvenile live near enough to each other so that you can enjoy several picnics. Go together to "the old swimmin' hole" on a hot afternoon, spend an hour in the water, come out and have an hour of games, enjoy a simple picnic supper that has been prepared and served by the boys and girls themselves, and walk home in the cool of the evening.

Have some picnics with a purpose. Make one a bird walk, one a flower walk, one a tree walk. Provide yourselves with note books and pencils. Divide into two or three groups, each following a different route to the picnic ground. As you walk make a note of every bird or flower or tree that you see. When your destination is reached the group with the longest list becomes honored guests. The other groups build the camp fire, carry water, prepare lunch, etc.

Take a hike now and then just for the purpose of seeing an especially fine view. Get cars to take you to some historic spot nearby. It is quite possible to have the best kind of a time and still make our outings mean something to us. Let's try some of that kind this summer.

MARSHALLTON GRANGE, CHESTER COUNTY, PRESENTS HOME ECONOMICS PROGRAM

An unusually entertaining program was presented on June 5, when the Home Economics Committee which includes, Elizabeth McIntyre, chairman, Virginia Wickersham and Jean Jeffries conducted the Lecturer's Hour. The opening song by the Grange was an old favorite, "The Quilting Party."

The next feature was a display of heirlooms by the sisters. Elizabeth McIntyre showed a small dish which had been given to her mother at the age of three. Edith Webster exhibited a Wedgewood pitcher of violet hue with white figures in relief which had been brought from England and was used on her great-grandmother Elliot's breakfast table to hold syrup.

Alice Shoemaker had several interesting articles including a teacup from China, a cream pitcher shaped like a cow, a vase over sixty years old and a wooden book which had a drawer.

Ruth Johnson displayed a beautiful fan over one hundred years old which had been given to her by her grandmother. Mildred Connor showed a shaker which would pour salt from one side and pepper from the other.

Three silver spoons which had been in her family for three generations were shown by Alberta Becker. They were bequeathed to her because they were inscribed with the initials of her maiden name, A. J. These spoons were over one hundred years old.

Perhaps the most interesting heirloom of all was shown by the Worthy Chaplain, Mary H. Gibson, who had a miniature canteen which had belonged to her father, Passmore Hoopes, Sr., a member of the Grand Army. The canteen had a picture of Jenny Wade on it. Mrs. Gibson also displayed her report card which showed the good record she had made fifty years ago when she attended school at West Chester.

Mae Glisson showed a glass dish of unique design which had been in the family many years.

The Worthy Lecturer, Bertha Peirce, could not bring her most treasured heirloom to the meeting but she described a cherry wood desk more than one hundred years old which had been in use right in the village of Marshallton by her family. Its design is that of a school desk with glass knobs and a fascinating old key.

The next number on the program was a reading, "Refrigerators, A Must Have," and "Advice about Meringues" by the Worthy Lecturer, Bertha Peirce.

A musical game followed and the highest scorer was Sadie Wallace.

The question, "Should the husband help with the housework?" brought many amusing and interesting answers both from the sisters and the brothers.

The *Grange Gazette* was prepared and read by Edith Webster. This paper has been a much enjoyed feature of Marshallton Grange programs since the founding of the Grange. At first it was just called the *Grange Paper*, then the *Ledger—Marshallton Edition*, but finally the late Harry J. Wickersham, who was the first Master of Marshallton Grange on its founding, November 30, 1908, made popular the name, *Marshallton Gazette* and established the form which it follows today. That is, it contains an editorial, current events, a literary section and a humor department which comments on the doings of the patrons and contains humorous stories and jokes.

A vocal solo, "The Dusty Road," by Richard Hyatt was much enjoyed.

Bertha Peirce gave a report of the recent work done at State College in developing color in rhubarb and a short reading, "Patterns for Home Making."

The program was brought to an enjoyable climax by a play "Beans for Dinner" which was very ably presented by the following cast:

The Father .....Richard Hyatt
The Mother ....Elizabeth McIntyre
The Son .....John McIntyre
The Daughter.....Miriam Wilson
Hanks Martin ....Richard Barnard
Three Hoboes .....William Ludwick, Kenneth Jeffries and Harry Perdue

This play revealed some new talent which undoubtedly will be put to use in the annual Grange Play.

ALEX STRITTMATTER'S PASSING LOSS TO CAMBRIA COUNTY GRANGES

Alex Strittmatter, member of Benner Grange, No. 115, died at his home on June 21. For forty-five years Brother Strittmatter served the Grange in various capacities. In 1894, with the help of Brother Ailman, he organized the first Granges in Cambria County. He was a charter member of his own Grange—Benner Grange. He was the first Pomona Master in Cambria County. In 1895 he organized the Grange Fire Insurance Company of that county. Later on he served for several terms in various State Grange offices. Throughout the history of the Pomona Grange in Cambria County he missed but six Pomona meetings. It was loyalty to the order which not only accounted for such excellent attendance but also for his helpfulness in building the Granges in his own county.

WASHINGTON COUNTY GRANGES WILL HOLD NEIGHBORHOOD NIGHT MEETINGS

A series of Neighborhood Night Meetings have been arranged by the Subordinate Granges of Washington County to be held during the summer and fall months of this year. These meetings are sponsored by groups of local Granges coöperating in staging the programs. The meetings are all open to the public. The programs will be one hour long, followed by a social hour. During June, July, August and September the meetings will begin at 8:15 p. m.; the October and November meetings will begin at 8:00 p. m. The schedule and general theme of these programs have been arranged by a very active committee of which Mrs. Walter Bargers of Fallowfield Grange is chairman, other members of the committee being Mrs. J. E. Martin, Claysville Grange, and Miss Mary L. Pense of Chestnut Ridge Grange.

The meetings will be as follows:

June 29—Cross Creek Grange will serve as host and will be joined by Burgettstown, Paris and Jefferson Granges. The subject of this meeting will be "Youth."

July 25—With a program centering around the Constitution. The meeting will be held at the Hall of Prosperity Grange and Claysville and Buffalo Grange will coöperate with Prosperity Grange in this meeting.

August 17—North Strabane Grange will serve as host and will be assisted by Ginger Hill and West Pike Run Granges in putting on a program centering around "Our Grange Ritualism."

September 8—With Independence Grange as host and assisted by Cross Creek and Gretna Granges, the program on this night will center around "Safety on Farm, in Home and on Highways."

October 3—The subject of this night will be "Agriculture." Deemston, Pawnee and Chestnut Ridge Granges will join Amity Grange, the latter acting as host.

November 9—The meeting will be held at Miller's Run Grange Hall with Fallowfield Grange coöperating. The subject on this night will be "Peace and Citizenship."

November 24—The program entitled "Founders Program" will be staged on this night in the Davis Grange Hall with Washington, Eureka and Scenery Hill Grange coöperating.

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

MERCER COUNTY GRANGE NEWS

West Salem Grange, No. 1607, West Salem Township, Mercer County, has enjoyed fine meetings this year. The social committee has been serving luncheons at the conclusion of the meetings.

West Salem Juvenile Grange, No. 36, has a membership of forty-five. They have received twenty new members this year, and there are thirty honorary members. With the coöperation of the subordinate Grange they have organized a boys' and girls' 4-H Club. The Boys' Potato Club has a membership of twenty-seven and the Girls' Sewing Club has a membership of eighteen.

On Friday evening, May 26, the Coolspring Grange initiated a class of fourteen candidates in the third and fourth degrees. The excellent manner in which the work was presented was much appreciated. So far this year this Grange has received six new members, several members by reinstatement, and several applications pending. To date they have a membership of one hundred and sixty-one. There are nine members eligible for Silver Star Certificates. They are as follows: Mrs. Mae Templeton, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nelson, Mrs. Elizabeth Melvin, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Speir, Mrs. Anna Collins, Mrs. Arthur Zuchlay and Mrs. M. C. Brown.

COLUMBIA AND LOWER LUZERNE POMONA MEETING

Columbia and Lower Luzerne Pomona Grange, No. 5, met with Orange Grange, No. 128, Columbia County, with Pomona Master Paul K. Girten in charge. The morning session was devoted to the business of the day; during which the officers' reports were given, and the joint picnic committees reported that they are planning to hold a joint picnic at Benton Park some time in August. A delicious chicken dinner was then served by the Host Grange.

During the afternoon session C. H. Dildine announced that the Seventh Degree Picnic will be held in Benton Park on the afternoon of June 14.

Brother O. C. Ferris, Master of Pomona Grange, No. 19, Wyoming County, gave a brief talk on Grange work. The literary program was in the nature of a Mother's and Father's Day combined. Rev. Fred Norris was the speaker of the afternoon session. He used as his subject, "The Cat and the Fiddle." In this address he ably explained a lot of our difficulties and said that if we are not careful our actions would seem as ridiculous as the cow jumping over the moon and the dish running away with the spoon. The Host Grange served a bacon and eggs supper with the dessert consisting of strawberries and cream.

At the evening session four candidates were obligated in the Fifth Degree. It was decided to hold the fall meeting in the Light Street Grange Hall. A very impressive Memorial Service followed in which Rev. Fred Norris gave the Memorial Address. The roll call of deceased members included: Mertie Jacoby, Grace Rote, Lester Bishline, W. W. Evans, Evelyn Eiphart, Wm. Fairchilds, Michael R. Harman, Jonathan Philips, Lettie Seward, Bertha Wenner, Anna Gordner, Hannah Rhinard and Mrs. W. C. Brittian.

SOMERSET POMONA GRANGE CONSIDERS ROADS, MILK, AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Somerset County Pomona Grange met with Elk Lick Grange at Salisbury on Saturday, June 17. The forenoon session was devoted to business after greetings had been extended to the visitors by P. C. Compton. The response was given by A. B. Hoffman.

At the afternoon session a memorial service was held under the direction of the Worthy Chaplain, Mrs. Dorsey R. Hoffman, for the following members who passed away during the past year, R. B. Hayes, Harvey Leaphart, and Nelson Romesburg of Kingwood Grange, Mrs. Etta Friedline of Jenner Grange, Mrs. A. J. Glessner and Robert Brant of Stonycreek Grange and George James and Mrs. Scott Moser of Elk Lick Grange.

Hon. J. B. Schrock addressed the Grange on "Recent Legislation Affecting the Farmer." He cited and explained a number of bills passed at the recent session of the Legislature affecting agriculture. This was followed by a special number by the Youth Committee of Hillcrest Grange.

C. A. Jansens of Johnstown, Pa., who was born and raised in Belgium, gave a very interesting discourse on his native land during and since the World War.

The Rev. Ross M. Haverfield, Chaplain of the Pennsylvania State Grange, gave an interesting address on "The Grange Motto." At the evening session music was furnished by the Salisbury High School Band. A class of candidates was initiated in the fifth degree.

The following resolutions were passed at the evening session:

Whereas, For a number of years past, we as a nation have been continuously and increasingly demanding special privilege and concession and subsidies from our government a large number of which were very unwisely granted and have led to a condition bordering on bankruptcy thus endangering the very foundation of our democracy, therefore be it

Resolved, That Somerset County Pomona pledge our support to the strengthening and rebuilding of these weakened foundations by a progressive educational campaign and deplore the fact that our law making bodies have consented to and voted for legislation contrary to their own better judgment, in order that they may secure more political support.

Whereas, The roads running through and along farms are mostly kept up by grading, then eliminating the loose stones and sod by throwing them along the roadside thus making it unsightly and impossible for the farmer to keep his roadside neat and clean, and,

Whereas, There are many places where this rubbish could be thrown and the stones used to advantage. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Pomona Grange go on record appealing to the Department of Highways and the Township Supervisors to coöperate with the farmer in improving the appearance of the roadside.

Whereas, The Pennsylvania Turnpike has undertaken with the use of Federal funds to build and construct an all weather highway from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg, passing through Somerset County across the lands of our farmers and other real estate owners thereby causing great damage through the confiscation of their land for which many will never be paid in full and also suffering great inconvenience by reason of the road being built, and further the land appropriated for this road will be removed from the class of taxable property and because of which the county and those districts through which the road passes will suffer the loss of these taxes, and

Whereas, There are many people on relief and many unemployed in our county who with the farmer and the real estate owner should be given the first opportunity to receive employment, and

Whereas, The labor situation has reached such a stage that certain labor leaders in coöperation with certain contractors have dominated and permitted only members of certain labor organizations who have paid excessive membership fees to be employed, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Somerset County Pomona Grange assembled this 17th day of June, 1939, goes on record asking that employment on the highway be given to those persons on relief, the unemployed and to the farmer, especially those who suffer damage by reason of the construction of this road. And, be it further

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Pomona that all this labor trouble could have been prevented if the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission and the WPA would have adopted proper measures to prevent labor unions from interfering in the employment of the labor on this project. And, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, the Works Progress Administration and to our Governor.

Whereas, Agriculture is the hub upon which industry and justice have been established and maintained in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. And,

Whereas, those who are connected with agriculture are industrious, peace loving, home building, honorable, religious, amicable and prudent people. And,

Whereas, Dairying is one of the subsidiaries long maintained and developed in this Commonwealth. And,

Whereas, the Legislature of this Commonwealth during 1934 felt the need of protecting and promoting the dairy interests to the extent that the dairymen should get his fair share of its profits for his labor, and therefore created and established the Milk Control Board to protect and uphold the dairyman's interests. And,

Whereas, The cost of producing milk according to our State College is $3.82 per hundred and the price paid to the producer at present is $1.50 per hundred or less, thereby showing a loss to the average producer of $100 or more per cow per year. And,

Whereas, Under these circumstances it is self-evident that the Milk Control Board has failed in the purpose for which it was originally created, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we go on record urging producers' parity on the specific principle that only a dairyman knows a dairy producer's needs and respectfully urge, request and demand of his Excellency, Governor Arthur H. James, to appoint only persons on the Milk Control Board who have devoted time and talents to the development of the dairy interests and who will act with their own knowledge and experience in furthering the dairyman's interests. And, be it further

Resolved, That dairymen who are an industrious, peaceful and devoted people do not approve of riots, strikes or insurrections against the present outrageous, ridiculous and unwarranted crisis but feel that it is their first and inalienable right to have a voice in marketing, weights, tests, etc., and respectfully appeal to his Excellency, Governor Arthur H. James, for help in alleviating these unfair and unwarranted circumstances. And respectfully request his Excellency to use State College with all its experts and equipment in making a complete investigation of the milk turmoil instead of senators and others who might be unskilled and incompetent along dairy lines, with the hope of restoring and advancing the security and well being of the dairy farmer.

Realizing the demoralizing effect of liquor and beer in our land and the needless expenditures of hard earned money for the same, we commend the stand taken by the Somerset County Sabbath School Association in its determination to curb this evil and pledge our support in helping to make our county a respectable place in which to live. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we solicit the support of the various fraternal organizations and all good citizens in our county to help close these places of vice and crime particularly in the communities in which our schools are located.

Resolved, That we give a rising vote of thanks to Elk Lick Grange for their excellent hospitality shown us during this meeting.

All Subordinate Granges are urged to send their Lecturer to the Middle Atlantic Lecturers Conference at State College, August 15-18.

ASBURY GRANGE HOST TO CLARION COUNTY POMONA GRANGE

On June 9, Asbury Grange was host to Clarion County Pomona Grange with Pomona Master Paul Fleming of Limestone Grange in the chair.

At the morning session greetings were extended to the visiting Granges by Orlo Burnham of Asbury Grange and was responded to by W. S. Marshall of Leatherwood Grange.

After a short business meeting the Grange was turned over to the Lecturer, Mrs. Reighard, who conducted several contests, one being a quiz on Grange Ritualism. This one was conducted by Joe Bullers, Lecturer of Jefferson County Pomona Grange. Paul Fleming and B. M. Pence were the winners. The juveniles' contests included crowing rooster, cackling hen, mewing cat, and barking dog. For the grown-ups, husbands competed in calling their wives to get up in the morning and wives competed in calling husbands to dinner.

The Lecturer's program continued into the afternoon session which was an open meeting and was opened by a short song service led by Mrs. Paul Grueber of Prosperity Grange.

Miles Horst of Lebanon County and Secretary of Pennsylvania State Grange was introduced and talked on building up Grange membership. He said we have Granges in sixty-five counties and practically every community in the State of Pennsylvania is represented by the Grange. He also spoke on the Milk Control and Milk Inspection as it now exists.

F. C. Fritz of Cross Roads Grange discussed the Centennial Celebration which is to be held in Rimersburg, June 26 to July 4.

Boosting the Keystone Grange Exchange was the subject assigned to George W. Bicher of Butler County.

One Fifth Degree member was received.

Miles Horst spoke at the evening

session on "What the Grange Stands For." Several reels of pictures were shown by the principal of the high school and were very instructive.

The resolutions passed at this session were as follows:

WHEREAS, Operators of coal stripping projects destroy the land and leave it unfit for use, and

WHEREAS, Such procedure creates a health hazard, a safety hazard and lowers real estate values, be it

Resolved, That we go on record as favoring a law compelling any operator on a coal stripping job to level off the land after removing the coal.

WHEREAS, The farmer is not getting his fair share from his milk. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we favor a law setting the price of milk to the producer at one-half the price the consumer pays.

WHEREAS, Our Motor Fund is being used for various projects, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Pomona go on record as being opposed to the use of Highway Motor Funds for useless projects and that funds available beyond what is needed for maintenance of our highways be used to build new permanent highways.

WHEREAS, Much of the WPA funds are spent for unnecessary labor, be it

Resolved, That we favor the use of WPA funds for useful and lasting projects only. Be it further

Resolved, That we oppose the giving of relief to men while on strike.

Our next regular Pomona meeting will be held with Leatherwood Grange, the first Thursday in September.

MIDDLEBURY GRANGE, TIOGA COUNTY, CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Middlebury Grange, No. 705, in Tioga County, celebrated their 50th Anniversary Saturday evening, May 20. This Grange was first organized May 9, 1876, at Keeneyville but did not function very long. However, on May 16, 1889 it was reorganized on Losey Creek in a hall over Jerry Jackson's blacksmith shop, using the same charter. Later the Grange purchased this building and now has a very pleasant and home-like hall with a large dining room, kitchen and entry underneath.

There were about 150 present at this meeting. There are twenty-three Past Masters living who are Grangers now, Nineteen are still members of this Grange and sixteen were present to receive a souvenir gavel with their name, the name of the Grange and the year or years they served printed on it. Twenty-one Silver Star Certificates were awarded, but only six were there to receive theirs. The only living charter member, Bert Owlett, received a Gold Sheaf Certificate. One Past Master, James Keeney, who is now a very active member in New York State could not be present. He sent a very nice letter which was read by his sister, Mrs. Nellie Gee.

Rufus Owlett had served as secretary for twenty-seven years. The present secretary, Mrs. Mildred Warren, is serving her ninth year.

Tioga County is the only county in the state to have the honor of having two Past State Masters, E. B. Dorsett and P. H. Dewey. Both were present and gave very interesting talks.

The Gold Sheaf Member, the Past Masters and Silver Star Members were led to seats on the platform by the Assistant Stewards. After singing America, giving the salute to the flag and the invocation by Mrs. Clara Brown, the audience was seated. A very interesting program followed.

The speakers of the evening were H. N. Palmer, Kilbourne Coolidge, E. B. Dorsett, Bert Owlett, P. H. Dewey and Mrs. Mildred Ames, Lecturer. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ames, and son James, entertained throughout the evening with songs. During the program the Ames family sang "Little Old Lady" in honor of Mrs. Mary Redfield, oldest member present.

A vote of thanks was given the Worthy Lecturer for preparing an interesting program, also one to all those who helped to make the meeting a success. After singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" lunch was served in the dining room.—MILDRED R. AMES, *Lecturer.*

BRADFORD COUNTY GRANGE FOLK HOLD PICNIC AT LAKE ONDAWA

Four Granges and the Local Grange Fire Insurance Company were guests of Ondawa Grange at the annual Grangers picnic Saturday, June 17th, at Lake Ondawa. Represented were Lincoln, Bentley Creek, East Smithfield, Troy, Fassett, Minnequa, Columbia, Canton and Spring Hill Granges.

Professor Fred. W. Card of Sylvania, principal speaker, reviewed relief as administered by Federal Agencies, deploring what he termed the practice of influencing elections with Federal Works Projects.

Other after-dinner speakers were Mrs. Emma Cummings, Master of Bentley Creek Grange; Lynn Congdon, of Fassett Grange; Kenneth Storch, Master of East Smithfield Grange; Joab Mahood of Troy Grange; A. E. Seeley of Minnequa Grange; Ruth Larcon of Ondawa Grange; Paul Simms, Master of Troy Grange; John Spaulding of Troy Grange; Mrs. Joab Mahood, Lecturer of Pomona Grange; Mrs. Lizzie Rightmire, Secretary of Pomona Grange and Gerald Shumway, Master of Pomona Grange.

After the speeches, a cow calling contest for the men was won by Guy Harris of East Smithfield and a husband calling contest was won by Mrs. Bernice Beardslee of East Smithfield Grange. After a picnic supper each Grange staged stunts.

The program of the evening consisted of a harmonica solo by Fount Kellogg; a skit, "The Family Album," Mrs. Helen Raynor, reader; piano solo, "Country Gardens," Marjorie Manhood; readings, Marion Sweet; songs and guitar selections, Christine Whipple and Gertrude Abbey; song, "The Old Maids from Lynn," LaVerne Dunbar, Ruth McKnight and Eudora Dunbar; whistling solo by Mrs. Doris Miller.

A grand march arranged by Mrs. Doris Milles of East Smithfield Grange was followed by square dancing.

TIOGA COUNTY POMONA CONSIDERS MILK AND PEACE

Tioga County Pomona Grange, No. 30, held its quarterly session at Mitchell Mills Grange Hall on June 1 and 2. Two public questions came up for serious consideration at this quarterly session. They were milk and peace.

On the question of milk the Pomona passed a resolution not only criticizing but also condemning the recent Legislature for not enacting Legislation that would permit the dairy farmers of this Commonwealth to produce and sell milk at a reasonable profit.

"When the price paid for milk by the different milk organizations throughout the State, varies from one to two dollars per hundred pounds, there is either something radically wrong with the law or the Board that administers it. Milk is not a luxury, but a human necessity and unless some remedial legislation is enacted at once, milk will be classed as a public utility.

"We approve the policy of having a Milk Commission appointed to study the Milk Question, but fail to see how it can function without funds or the power to summon witnesses. Such a Commission, if granted sufficient funds and power, could make a careful study of the milk situation and submit a Bill to the next session of the Legislature that would meet the approval of the producer, the consumer and the distributor. It is time that we quit playing politics with the milk industry and give the farmer some legislation that will permit him to remain in the business."

PEACE OR WAR

"The Grange has always advocated peace. Not peace at any price, but peace with honor. We deplore the fact that America is rapidly becoming the battleground for the foreign isms of the world. Foreign groups everywhere are openly and publicly opposed to Americanism. The United States continues to be the dumping ground of the world and many are advocating that it become the international asylum for the oppressed of the earth. It is the sense of this Pomona Grange that the time has come when Americans must concentrate their thoughts and direct their energies towards the preservation of their own country.

"The greatest contribution that America can make towards 'World Peace,' is to mind her own business. In 1776 Americans of all creeds united to preserve their liberties and freedom. 'Give me Liberty or give me death,' rang out of their hearts. It is to be hoped that the same spirit exists in the hearts of all true Americans today. We still believe in 'Peace on earth, good will towards men,' and hold up the torch of liberty to a war-mad world.

"After enjoying liberty under the greatest government on earth, in the richest nation under the sun, we do not believe the American people are going to surrender the blessings that have been given them to follow these false Prophets into war and bloodshed. As a nation we have called upon Divine Providence to guide us and we call upon Him in this crisis of humanity to preserve our great heritage. Our appeal is to the millions of men and women of America, who love our form of government and its institutions to unite in one great body to crush the enemies of America."

DUTCH ELM QUARANTINE

The Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has issued a quarantine, effective June 15, for the purpose of preventing the further spread of the Dutch elm disease (Ceratostomella ulmi), which at present is known to exist in parts of Bucks and Northampton Counties, Pennsylvania. The areas covered by the quarantine comprise the townships of Bridgeton, Wrightstown, Tinicum, Upper Makefield, Lower Makefield, Solebury, and the borough of Yardley in Bucks County, and the City of Easton, the township of Upper Mt. Bethel, and the Boroughs of Portland and West Easton in Northampton County.

The regulations of the quarantine prohibit the movement from the regulated areas of any and all parts of elms of all species, whether forest, nursery, or otherwise grown, with the exception of elm lumber or products manufactured from or containing elm wood, which, if entirely free from bark, are exempt from restriction.

Shipments originating outside the regulated areas are exempt from restrictions except that if moving through quarantined areas, they must be transmitted on through bill of lading. Such movement is permitted only during the period November 1 to March 31.

RABIES ON INCREASE

Statistics on file in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg, show that the prevalence of Rabies in the Commonwealth has increased. During the first four months of 1938 a total of 169 dogs' heads were examined for Rabies, 107 of which were positive, 62 negative; for the same four months in 1939, 347 dogs' heads were examined for Rabies diagnosis, 211 of which were positive, 139 negative. This does not include 21 clinical cases reported by practitioners throughout the State.

From the above figures one can see that it behooves dog owners to comply with the provisions of the Pennsylvania Dog Law and police officers to enforce it in abating the Rabies menace.

The chief disseminator of this disease is the stray and ownerless dog and those owners who allow their dogs to run at large. During the summer months dogs have a greater tendancy to roam; thus more contacts between animals are established. The chance of exposure to the disease is increased and the danger to life and property increasingly greater.

This timely message is written in the hope that it will recall to dog owners the necessity of keeping their dogs under control at all times and to duly constituted police officers throughout the Commonwealth and other agencies to comply with the provisions of the Dog Law in eliminating stray dogs from the districts under their control since it is much easier to prevent the disease than to eradicate it after its appearance.

AN INFORMED MEMBERSHIP NECESSARY FOR SUCCESSFUL COOPERATION

Most farmers' cooperatives have experienced difficulty in securing the support of those whom they desire to serve, according to a study being conducted at the Pennsylvania State College under the direction of Dr. M. E. John, assistant professor of rural sociology.

His studies of individual cooperatives show that their members are more likely to be interested in other cooperative enterprises in the community than are non-members.

Farmers join cooperatives because of expected benefits. The greater and the more obvious the benefits a cooperative furnishes, the easier is the task of selling the program. Not all farmers will receive the same amount of service from a cooperative organization.

The facts brought out in the study of a dairy cooperative show that persons receiving the largest benefits from them are most likely to be favorable toward the organization. Of farmers keeping 30 or more cows, 54 per cent were favorable toward the organization, while only 30 per cent with 10 or fewer cows were favorable.

It also was found that the farmer most likely to be favorable toward a cooperative organization is the one who is informed, who is receiving significant and well-recognized benefits, and who is actively participating in the operation of the organization.

SOME GRANGE ACHIEVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Concluded from page 3.)

honored proverb that wilful waste brings woeful want is already being brought sharply home to us in the increasing scarcity and high price of all kinds of lumber, and

"WHEREAS, The evil effects of our present policy of recklessness and indifference with reference to the conservation of our timber supply does not end here, but is certain to be followed by adverse climatic changes, bringing in their train a diminution of rainfall, and a decrease in our water supply, together with the fact that this policy, or rather lack of policy, will cause wild life to suffer and disappear, and the passing of the birds will give insect pests an opportunity to thrive and multiply, carrying destruction to our fields and orchards, and tending to greatly increase the already high cost of living; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we earnestly recommend that remedial measures be adopted and put in force with the least possible delay; and be it further

"Resolved, That we will do all in our power to arouse the people of the whole State to the improvidence and positive perils of the conditions now obtaining, and that every effort be made to correct present abuses, and, so far as may be, to atone for past mistakes and recklessness.

"To this end we recommend that the Worthy Master of the State Grange be empowered to appoint a committee to thoroughly study and investigate this whole subject, fraught with such far-reaching consequences and possibilities to us all, and that this committee be instructed to report its findings, together with an outline of policy, at our next annual meeting. First let us know the facts in the case, and then let us work together wholeheartedly and unitedly in applying a remedy.

"We appreciate the importance of the work that is now being done by the State Bureau of Forestry, by various fire protective associations, and by kindred agencies.

"But it is evident that greater efforts must be made, and that there must be wider unity of purpose and action if our forests are to receive the care and protection they deserve."

MCSPARRAN APPOINTS COMMITTEE

Worthy Master John A. McSparran named as the Chairman of this Committee Gifford Pinchot, who had been Chief Forester of the United States; William T. Creasy, Past Master of the State Grange; and Fred Brenckman, author of the resolution quoted above. George W. Woodruff, who had been an Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and who was recognized as one of the leading conservation lawyers of the country, was engaged as counsel for the committee.

During the summer of 1918, the Committee made a personal survey covering the major portion of our state forests, and armed with a vast amount of material gathered, proceeded to formulate a policy to be recommended to the State Grange for adoption at its next meeting.

At the time when the Pennsylvania State Grange took up the matter of setting the state forestry upon its feet, these forests were wholly without a system of inspection and so far as the woods were concerned, were entirely uninspected. There was no enforcement of regulations against forest fires on private lands, although ample legal authority existed. The system of fire lines was so defective in plan that large sums of money were uselessly expended and no plans for fighting fire in each individual forest were in existence.

The Department itself was without a plan of organization to such an extent that it was not definitely known who was responsible for important portions of its work. There was no system of accounts nor any budget. The forests were over-manned, and the men upon them, state foresters as well as rangers, disgracefully underpaid.

The public was substantially without information as to the condition of the Department or the needs of the forests. Practical advice to private owners of forest lands for the practice of forestry, although theoretically available, was in fact not to be had. The methods of doing business were lax and inefficient, both in the field and at Harrisburg, and there was an almost complete absence of the practice of forestry in timber sales that were made.

In making its report to the State Grange which met at Tyrone in the fall of 1918, the Grange Committee on Conservation pointed out all these defects and recommended remedial action.

The report of the Committee on Conservatism was unanimously adopted by the State Grange and the committee continued, with instructions to work in coöperation with the Legislative Committee in carrying out the recommendations which were made.

A bill embodying the Grange program was drafted and introduced in the Legislature in 1919. However, selfish interests, backed with political influence, that were benefiting by skinning off what was left of our cut-over lands, succeeded in having the Grange bill smothered in the Legislature, although a vigorous and determined fight was made in its behalf.

As the chairman of the Grange Committee on Conservation, Mr. Pinchot toured the State, conducting an active campaign in favor of the adoption of the Grange program. His efforts in this connection were loyally supported by Grange members throughout the State.

PINCHOT APPOINTED STATE FORESTER

William C. Sproul was then Governor of Pennsylvania. Stung by the criticism made by the Grange spokesman, Governor Sproul invited Mr. Pinchot to a conference. During the course of this conference, the Governor urged Mr. Pinchot to take charge of the Department of Forestry, to reorganize it and do everything that might be necessary to place Pennsylvania in the front line among the States of the Union in forestry. While Mr. Pinchot at first refused the proffered appointment, he finally accepted when Governor Sproul insisted that he take the position as a public duty.

In a remarkably short space of time after Mr. Pinchot became head of the Forestry Department, many of the reforms advocated by the Grange were carried into effect. When the State Grange met at Allentown in the fall of 1920, the Committee on Conservation submitted a complete report, showing the recommendations made by the State Grange and the action taken upon them during the preceding year.

This report was published in full in the July, 1934, GRANGE NEWS.

During the two years that Mr. Pinchot was at the head of the Forestry Department, the people of Pennsylvania learned more about their State forests and their value than during all the preceding years since the Forestry Department had been established.

Sentiment favorable to forestry conservation was developed in every quarter of the State, and the Grange program was enthusiastically supported by all the organizations interested in conservation, by sportsmen, and the rank and file of the people.

The State forests today comprise 1,648,000 acres, located in 33 counties of the Commonwealth. These lands have been rapidly made into productive forests through protection and management and have more than doubled in value since they were purchased. Since 1931 a total of 221,000 acres were acquired.

The State system of forest fire observation has been steadily expanded since the Grange began its crusade in the fall of 1917. Practically every acre of forest land within the Commonwealth is under observation during the forest fire seasons. At the present time 126 forest observation towers are maintained by the State. Each of these observation stations is equipped with telephone service. More than 850 miles of telephone lines come directly under the supervision of the forest protection agencies of the State.

The net income from State forests is deposited in the State school fund. To date this fund amounts to over $650,000. In years to come, the State forests will produce an annual net revenue which will contribute in a substantial way to the education of our youth. This fund will be greatly augmented if the State acquires without undue delay the remainder of the unseated land which is suitable for reforestation.

Through its Conservation Committee, the State Grange has for years emphasized the fact that the freight bill alone on lumber brought into the State amounts to $25,000,000 annually, while our total outlay for imported forest products is nearly $100,000,000 a year.

If the cut-over lands of Pennsylvania, which once produced some of the finest white pine and hemlock in America, were properly utilized and given protection against fire, this lumber could be produced at home to the great advantage of the people of the whole State.

Pure Food Laws Promoted by Grange

One of the oustanding accomplishments of the Pennsylvania State Grange centers in the leading part which it has played since its inception in promoting legislation for the protection of the dairy industry against the unfair competition of manufacturers of and dealers in imitation dairy products. Not only has this legislation greatly benefited the dairy industry, but it has protected the consumer as well.

The first legislation of this nature backed by the Grange was styled "An act to prevent deception in the sale of butter and cheese," which was approved by Governor John F. Hartranft in 1878. The State Grange had been organized only five years prior to this time, but it already had approximately 30,000 members, who banded together to fight for fair play and a square deal for agriculture.

OUR FIRST OLEOMARGARINE LAW

The Act of 1878 is particularly interesting, because it was the forerunner of all the Pure Food and Drug legislation of the State. The Act provides:

"That every person who shall manufacture for sale, or who shall offer or expose for sale, any article or substance in semblance of butter or cheese, not the legitimate product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of milk or cream, or into which the oil or fat of animals not produced from milk enters as a component part, or in which melted butter or any oil thereof has been introduced to take the place of cream, shall conspicuously and durably stamp, brand or mark on every tub, firkin, box or package of such article or substance the word *'oleomargarine,'* in type of letters not less than one-half inch; and in case of retail sale of such article or substance in parcels, the seller shall in all cases deliver therewith to the purchaser a written or printed label bearing the plainly written or printed word 'Oleomargarine,' in type or letters as aforesaid."

The penalty for violations of the act was placed at $100. It was provided that one-half of the fine recovered should be paid to the informer responsible for the arrest, while the other half was applied to the support of the poor in the county where the case was tried.

This law proved inadequate in several respects and was amended in 1883 and again in 1885, during Robert E. Pattison's first term as governor. Further than that, it became increasingly plain with the passing of the years that if the law was to be properly enforced, it would be necessary to secure the appointment of a State official who would be charged with the duty of securing the prosecution of violators and putting them out of business.

LEGISLATURE HEEDS GRANGE DEMAND

It was in response to this demand that the Legislature, in 1893, passed an act providing for the appointment of a Dairy and Food Commissioner for the State. The representatives of the State Grange camped on Capitol Hill for weeks during that session of the Legislature, and the creation of the office which has been named must be credited to the persistency and determination of the Grange.

TO BE CONCLUDED.

In Memoriam

CRISSMAN

WHEREAS, Fort Cranville Grange, No. 1902, Mifflin County, has lost a faithful member in the passing of our Brother William J. Crissman who has been our Chaplain for the past seven years, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family and drape our charter for thirty days, that these resolutions be recorded on our minutes and published in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

MRS. S. K. DETWEILER,
MRS. F. G. CALDWELL,
G. E. SHAW,
Committee.

BULL

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from the scenes of earth to the realities of Eternity, Brother Frank P. Bull, a Charter, also a Silver Star Member of Liberty Corners Grange, No. 1618, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, record these resolutions in our minutes, send a copy to the family and to the GRANGE NEWS for publication.

ALICE OWLETT,
RACHEL ROBINSON,
FLORENCE STEVENS,
Committee.

FOR SALE

Registered Jersey Cattle—Cows, Heifers, and Young Bulls. Sybil breeding. Also Chester White Hogs. J. A. Boak & Sons, New Castle, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN and ANCONA pullets. Nelson's Poultry Farm, Grove City, Pa.

FOR SALE—Church Pews, Pulpit Furniture and Reed Organ. All in first class condition. Price right to quick buyer. Emmanuel Reformed Church, Rev. Oliver K. Maurer, D.D., 163 North Main Street, Red Lion, Pennsylvania.

COUNTRY LIFE CONFERENCE AT PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

What's ahead for rural America?

Members of the American Country Life Association—led by their president, Dean Chris L. Christensen, of the University of Wisconsin—are seeking for answers to that question. At the 22nd annual meeting of the organization at the Pennsylvania State College, August 30 to September 2, agricultural leaders from many sections of the United States will turn a searching spotlight upon present-day agencies, programs and trends in an effort to plan more wisely for the future.

Nourse Will Lay Groundwork

At the first general session, E. G. Nourse, director of the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution at Washington, will lay the groundwork for the four-day conference by outlining home of the important issues before the nation today. The farmer's viewpoint on these issues will be expressed by Milo Swanton, secretary of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture. Labor will have as its spokesman Charlton Ogburn, of the American Federation of Labor; industry's case will be presented by Fred H. Clausen, of the United States Chamber of Commerce; and the discussion will be opened by Murray Lincoln of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, a vice-president of the Association.

An Evening with Artists and Writers

The delegates to the conference will have an evening with some of the leading artists and writers interested in American rural life. Contributing to this inspiring program will be Grant Wood of Iowa; John Steuart Curry of Wisconsin; Mrs. Nellie May Schlee Vance of Nebraska; and Caroline B. Sherman, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will speak on the literature of rural life.

The public school for the future will be discussed at a session on September 1, with educational leaders from various sections of the country contributing to this symposium. Among this number will be Miss Lois Clark, of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction; Anne Hoppock of Warren County, New Jersey; Anne Holdford, of the Bethlehem Centralized Schools, New York; and George Gant, of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Several hundred rural young people, members of the Youth Section of the American Country Life Association, will participate and will have some sessions run by youth themselves.

Education and Dramatics on Program

John Barton, of the University of Wisconsin, and John Tigert, of Florida State College, will outline the possible contributions of the Land Grant colleges to the rural life of today and tomorrow.

One of the many highlights of the conference will be the dramatic contributions of The Little Country Theater, by A. G. Arvold of the North Dakota State College, and a group of North Dakota players. The Little Country Theater of Fargo, North Dakota, has just passed its quarter-century mark. The Antis Township Community Association of Blair County, Pennsylvania, will also present a one-act play, "A Marriage Proposal."

To the international features of the program, contributions will be made by Mrs. A. E. Walker of Ontario, Canada, of the Federated Women's Institutes and Jakob E. Lange, Odense, Denmark, a leader of the Danish folk school movement.

The National Rural Forum places an emphasis on free discussion of the problems of farm life in relation to a changing world, and on study and participation in the field of native rural art in America.

CRAWFORD COUNTY POMONA INVITES GRANGERS TO THEIR SUMMER PICNIC, JULY 19

Grangemen and their families from 133 Granges, representing eight counties will converge on Conneaut Lake Park on Wednesday, July 19, for the first annual Crawford County Grange picnic, being sponsored by the Pomona Grange of the county.

The home countians have invited Granges from Mercer, Butler, Beaver, Venango, Erie, Warren, and Lawrence Counties to be their guests at the affair, which will be one of the most pretentious ever to be staged by Crawford County Grange.

Conneaut Lake Park officials, working in conjunction with the Pomona Grange, will give each child in attendance a strip of complimentary tickets and all tickets for rides in the park will be sold at half price. Grangers also may invite friends and neighbors to attend the affair, whether they be members of the Grange or not.

Hayes Barr, of Meadville, General Chairman of the Picnic Committee, is making strenuous efforts to have both state and national officers present for the speaking program. Entertainment will be provided by the park for both adults and the youngsters throughout the day, climaxed by a special display of fireworks on the lake front in the evening.

GRANGE ENCAMPMENT AND CENTRE COUNTY FAIR

The present Grange Encampment and Centre County Fair to be held at Centre Hall from August 24 to September 1, had its origin in a basket picnic for members of the newly organized Granges of Centre County in August, 1873. At this picnic Grange members paraded wearing the regalia of nankeen apron and sash used at that time. Within a few years this one-day picnic became an overnight camp on the top of Nittany Mountain; campers brought their own tents, as well as food supplies.

In 1879 Leonard Rhone placed the camp upon an organized basis by forming a county committee, leasing tents from the National Guard, and promoting the purchase by Centre County Pomona Grange of a tract of land at Centre Hall to be used as a permanent camping and picnic ground. By 1900 the three-day picnic had become a week long, tents were purchased by the Grangers' Picnic Committee, rented and set up for anyone desiring to use them. During this period small wood stoves, each with its pile of split wood beside it, were placed back of the rows of tents for cooking food.

With the coming of state regulations concerning aid to agricultural fairs in the way of premium payments and the addition of such fair features as midway and entertainment, the Grangers' Picnic became The Grange Encampment and Centre County Fair. It is still, however, the property and business of Centre County Pomona, and representing every Subordinate Grange in the county; this committee serves entirely without pay, being proud to be permitted thus to represent its Pomona. The Fair is entirely non-profit, any financial surplus being used for needed improvements to the Fair Grounds or Fair Departments. The camp has grown to a town of 500 tents, for which there is ever a demand exceeding the supply; exhibits cover every field of agricultural and home activity, as well as boys' and girls' 4-H Clubs and school activities.

Granges coöperate by setting up exhibits, by entering floats varying from the portrayal of Grange symbolism to a graphic illustration of a real apple-butter boiling in the Grange Day parade, and by presenting plays every evening of the Fair. Altogether, the Grange Fair is a real part of Centre County's tradition; its development over more than half a century is at least one cross section of the social development of a community.

BALD EAGLE GRANGE —BLAIR COUNTY BOOSTS MEMBERSHIP

During the quarter, Bald Eagle Grange, No. 1390, has been comprised of two teams known as the "Lions" and "Tigers." Mr. D. B. Mingle was captain of the "Lions" and the Lecturer, Mrs. Margaret Reese, was captain of the "Tigers." These teams were formed for the purpose of securing new members; the losing team to give a dinner to the winner.

The "Tigers" lost; so therefore, on Wednesday evening, June 14, the women of the losing team prepared and served a big Victory dinner to the "Lions." It was a very impressive occasion as the large gain of fifty new members was reported for the quarter. This is possibly a State record for the quarter for an individual Grange. Hugh F. Tobin, of the "Tigers" Team served as toastmaster. After an address of welcome, by Mr. Tobin, and a few remarks regarding the membership contest, the following were called on for speeches; Harry Gwinn, State Deputy, Mrs. Harry Gwinn, Pomona officer, Richard H. Gilbert, R. D. Tonkin, David Mingle, who succeeded in bringing in the most new members, Richard Lehner, Master of Bald Eagle Grange and L. A. Woomer, Past Master. thriving state with one hundred and twenty-five members—and still growing.

The Bald Eagle Grange is in a

LEBANON AND LANCASTER COUNTY POMONAS WILL HOLD JOINT PICNIC

The home of Winthrop Trefethern near Brickersville will be the place where the Lebanon and the Lancaster County Pomona Granges will hold a joint picnic on August 12. This picnic will be held near the historic spot where the Elizabeth Furnace was in active operation during Revolutionary Days, turning out war materials for the Colonial Army. It was to this spot that George Washington and some of his officers came on an inspection of new materials to be used by his army. It is a delightful spot in the South Mountains. Not only are all Granges in Lebanon and Lancaster Counties invited to this joint summer picnic, but the invitation is extended to Granges in surrounding counties.

NO SALES TAX WANTED HERE

Grange in Washington Out to Kill It by a Referendum

Granges in Washington are combining in a vigorous protest against the state retail sales tax and are demanding that a referendum on this law be invoked at the next general election. Simultaneously the Washington Granges are agitating a special session of the legislature to propose a joint resolution which shall submit to the voters of the state a constitutional amendment to provide for a net income tax.

It is contended that the present sales tax is a great hardship upon the people; that it inequitably distributes the tax burden of the state; and that it is entirely contradictory to the Grange taxation principle, which is "Taxation based upon benefits received and upon ability to pay."

BRUSH BURNING

Because of the unusual number of forest fires traced to brush burners this spring the Department of Forests and Waters warns all persons who intend to burn brush to do so only when the humidity is high and there is no wind. The best time to burn brush, the Department says, is when a light rain is falling.

The Ohio Supreme Court says candy is food so is exempt from the Ohio sales tax. If the "kids" could vote, these judges would have life jobs.

Graduates might do well to remember that education never makes brains. All it can do is to show how to use what nature did, or did not, bestow.

COMING IMPORTANT GRANGE EVENTS

July 19—Crawford County Pomona Picnic—Conneaut Lake Park.

July 25—Neighborhood Night Meeting at Prosperity Grange Hall, Washington County, Claysville and Buffalo Grange coöperating.

August 12—Lebanon and Lancaster County Pomona Granges will picnic at Winthrop Trefethern's home near Brickerville, Lancaster County.

August 12—Grange Day—World's Fair, New York City.

August 15-16-17—Middle Atlantic Grange Lecturers' Conference, State College, Pa.

August 17—Neighborhood Night Meeting at North Strabane Grange Hall, Washington County, assisted by Ginger Hill and West Pike Run Granges.

August 24-September 1—Grange Encampment and Centre County Fair, Centre Hall, Pa.

August 26—Lehigh and Northampton Pomona Grange picnic.

August 30-September 2—Country Life Conference, Pennsylvania State College.

November 15-23—National Grange Meeting, Peoria, Ill.

Editor's Note: In future issues of Grange News special space will be devoted to dates and places of important Grange events to be held in the several months following the month's issue.

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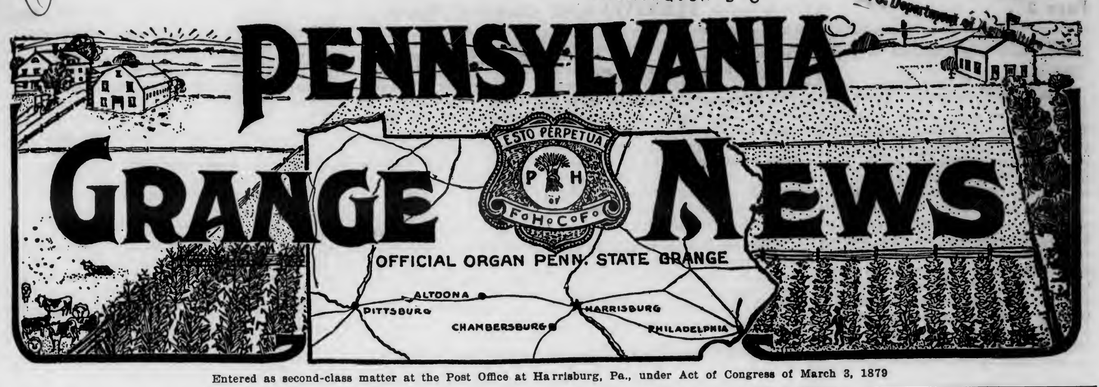

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Crawford County Youth Club Tells of Progress

Crawford County believes itself to be one of three counties to have a Youth Club and are wondering if there are other counties who are interested in this movement. The following is the procedure followed by Crawford County in their first steps toward establishing this club.

The Pomona Master first appointed a Youth Council and asked the Subordinate Grange to do the same. Their purpose was to sponsor youth activities in the Granges. The county group called a meeting of all the young Grangers in the county and they talked over plans for a youth organization. Two months later they met again and formed an organization and elected officers. The officers elected were: President, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and steward. There was no lecturer elected as the program was left for the time being in the hands of the County Youth Council. At the next meeting they adopted a declaration of Purposes and By-Laws, the main points of which were: Officers elected annually—meetings to be held once in two months—the last Thursday of alternate months, beginning with January. Fee to join 10 cents. It was also arranged so that those who were interested and for one reason or another were not yet Grangers could be members of the club and take part in its social activities but could not take part in any Grange instruction which was given. This was not an open invitation to the public but a provision for those who for some reason such as age were not yet Grangers. It was also hoped that this means might interest some and make Grangers of them.

This club is in its infancy and its possibilities are unlimited. We plan to have Grange instruction to carry on worth-while projects, and to have many good times while doing it.

We are having a box social at our next meeting to send a delegate to the Middle Atlantic Conference. Pomona Grange voted to furnish money for another, making us two delegates at this conference.

So far our attendance has been about one hundred. Our next meeting is at Hartstown, the last Thursday of July. We expect a large crowd and a jolly time. We invite any one who is interested to attend.

If any Grangers from other counties are interested in this and wish more detailed information, Crawford County will be glad to furnish it if possible.

The State Grange Will Convene in Chambersburg, Pa., Dec. 12-14

The Hotel Washington Named as Headquarters. Furman S. Gyger in Charge of Room Reservations

THE executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange at a recent meeting has designated the City of Chambersburg, Franklin County, as the meeting place for the 1939 annual session of the State Grange.

The Hotel Washington in the center of the city has been designated as the headquarters during the session. Furman S. Gyger, secretary of the executive committee, whose address is Kimberton, Pa., will have charge of room assignments in the headquarters hotel.

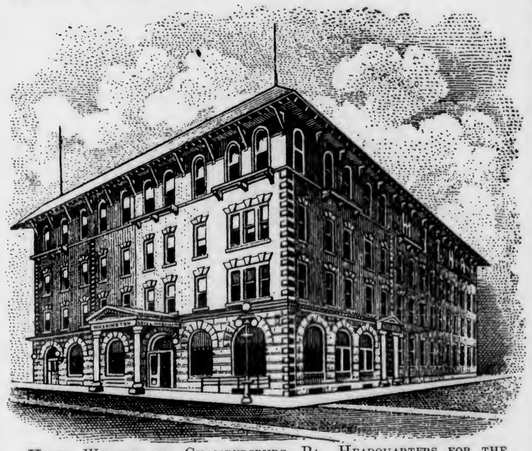
Details as to rates for rooms in the six available hotels in Chambersburg will be published in the next issue of Grange News.

The Rosedale theater located a half block from the central square in Chambersburg will serve as the place for holding all sessions. This theater, located but a square and a half from the headquarters hotel, seats 1,600 people comfortably. It has a large stage well adapted for the conferring of degrees.

The City of Chambersburg is well equipped to house the many delegates and visitors attending State Grange sessions. It has ample facilities for feeding them. Its people are rural-minded and hospitable. They will make fine hosts to the many visitors on this occasion.

Franklin County has five active Granges with a combined membership of a hundred and seventy. For several years the Granges of this county have been inviting the State Grange to hold its annual session in their community. In this they were backed by the town people in their midst. Naturally enthusiasm runs high among these good people now that their aim is to be attained. It is certain that State Grange officials will obtain every consideration and coöperation from these local folk.

Those attending the coming Grange session will be interested in the agriculture of this section. Franklin County is an outstanding fruit growing county in the state. Its large orchards, its large fruit storage and packing houses will be of interest to every one.



Hotel Washington, Chambersburg, Pa., Headquarters for the 1939 Session of the Pennsylvania State Grange

Variation in Costs of Distributing Farm Products

It costs three or four times as much to bring vegetables and fruits from the farm to the dinner table as it does to grow them, according to the findings of a study of the costs of distribution which has just been completed by the Twentieth Century Fund under the direction of its special Committee on Distribution. The research report lists the actual "price spreads" of many typical foodstuffs.

The figures show, for instance, that the farmer got seven-tenths of a cent per pound for cabbages in 1935, but the housewife had to pay four cents a pound at the corner grocery. She paid an average of 5.5 cents for a bunch of carrots for which the farmer received one cent. The oranges she bought at an average of 31.8 cents a dozen brought the grower 8.7 cents. Of the 1.9 cents she paid for a pound of potatoes, the farmer received eight-tenths of one cent. A pound of apples that brought 1.9 cents at the orchard reached the kitchen at 5.8 cents. In contrast to these relatively wide differences, eggs for which the farmer received 24.1 cents per dozen were sold at retail for 36.6 cents per dozen.

Commenting on these figures, the report says: "The housewife may wonder why she has to pay more than five times the production cost of the cabbage, when she buys eggs, for instance, for less than twice what the farmer gets for them. The answer lies in the fact that cabbage and similar vegetables are both bulky and perishable and must often be transported long distances from the section in which they were grown. Eggs, on the other hand, are not only less bulky and perishable, but they are usually produced nearer to the place where they are sold, thus saving transportation and handling expense."

The price spreads quoted include not only the retailer's costs and profits, but also the entire expenses of transportation and of the various middlemen handling the products, as well as losses due to spoilage and waste. The spoilage losses run as high as 24 per cent of the retail selling price in the case of especially perishable produce such as peaches and cabbage, the report shows, and the losses range on down to 2.5 per cent of the retail price for potatoes.

"The average price spreads for a group of common farm products," says the report, "show that for relatively perishable products such as vegetables and fruits . . . it costs three or four times as much to dis-

tribute these vegetables as to grow them."

SMALLER MARGINS FOR MEATS

Meats carry much smaller margins. The report shows it costs less to distribute pork and lamb, for example, than the farmer receives for the live product. Citing reasons for this, the report says, "The relatively small price spread of meats is due to the relative simplicity of the processing and to a highly organized and efficient system for slaughtering, processing and distributing meat products to retail dealers. In addition, the packer covers some of his costs through the sale of inedible parts of the animal as by-products." On the average, the consumer pays about twice as much for dressed meat as the farmer receives for the meat in the live animal.

Canned fruits and vegetables are listed as having price spreads of from five to seven times the cost of the products on the farm. Some of the factors causing this large margin are noted: "Preparation and canning is a highly seasonal industry subject to the risks of variation in the quantity and quality of crops. In addition, the cost of containers and cases is high in relation to raw materials. Transportation and storage costs are also heavy because of the bulkiness and weight of these products and the necessity of holding them for long periods."

Quoting figures from a study of the marketing of Maryland canned tomatoes, the report says that for each dollar spent by the consumer for canned tomatoes:

The farmer received	18.7 cents
The canner	45.9 "
The broker	3.9 "
The wholsealer	11.5 "
The retailer	20.0 "

Using the same kind of computation, there are figures to show that on the basis of 1935 averages, out of each dollar spent by the consumer for bread:

The farmer received	13.3 cents
The wheat middleman	1.2 "
The miller	7.2 "
Transportation and terminal marketing agencies	3.6 "
The wholesale baker	55.4 "
The retail grocer	19.3 "

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Figures on the cost of milk, a basic food necessity, vary so widely from one community to another that the report says "National figures on costs would be rather meaningless averages." Nevertheless, it notes that the price trend of bottle milk "has been generally upward for a long time."

One study of milk distribution in New York City shows that an average price in 1915 of 9 cents per quart had increased in 1931 to an average of 14.3 cents per quart. During this period the price paid to the producer increased two cents per quart. Over the same period the profit per quart, averaging a third of a cent, actually decreased somewhat. Expressed in terms of percentage of retail selling price, the profit dropped from 4 per cent in 1915 to 2.1 per cent in 1931. "Delivery costs, which doubled during the period, accounted for . . . more than half of the total increase in the price of the milk to the consumer."

Discussing the significance of price spreads in general, the report says that retail prices, even in a highly competitive market, sometimes may be exorbitant; but the report also warns that a wide price spread in itself does not necessarily indicate either waste or excessive profits.

"The veriest tyro in the retail field," says the report, "soon learns that he may make no profit at all and may even lose the capital he has invested in the business, although he takes a seemingly huge 'profit' on every sale he makes."

After pointing out that price spreads include costs as well as profits, the report shows how price spreads are affected by so many factors that they do not furnish an accurate measure of the cost of distribution:

> There are infinite variations in the percentage mark-up or price spread for similar articles in the same line of trade, for identical articles sold through different types of outlets, for different qualities of the same kind of product, for branded and advertised commodities as distinct from unbranded items, and for exactly the same article sold in different markets or at different times to meet varying competitive conditions.

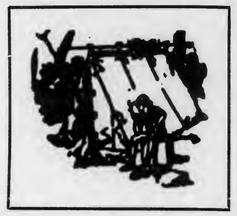
The full Twentieth Century Fund findings on distribution, together with recommendations for the reduction of distribution costs, will be published next month by the Fund under the title "Does Distribution Cost Too Much?"

In making this study, the trustees of the Fund followed their usual procedure of appointing a committee of responsible citizens representing many varying economic and political viewpoints. A special research staff presented the factual findings to the committee and, on the basis of the facts, the committee came to agreement on a concrete program to bring about improvements in the distribution system.

Mamma: "Do you know what happens to little girls who tell lies?"

Susie: "Yes! They grow up and tell their little girls that they'll get curly hair if they eat their spinach."

600 Families Spending the Week in Tents!



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Pennsylvania Grangers Visit England

Attend Sessions of Associated Country Women of the World

BY MISS ESTHER SCHAFFER,
Fleetwood Grange, Berks County

It is quite a thrill to anyone to visit any large city but to visit the historic city of London was a thrill never to be forgotten by us. After the breath-taking ceremonies of the first day, everyone was eager to see all that we could of London and its environs.

Therefore, the second day we engaged a sight-seeing bus which took us through the oldest part of London. On this tour we visited the famous Tower of London, which was quite a notable place during the historical period known as the Dark Ages. It seemed quite strange to us that England is so old while our own country seems so young. To imagine that the English had buildings dating back many centuries and were still in a fine state of preservation. In this famous tower we had the thrill of seeing the famous Crown Jewels. It is hardly possible to imagine such a large collection of jewels in one small room. We could readily see by this time that England holds the highest respect for its sovereigns because every building that we visited had some significance dating to one of its kings and queens.

After visiting this building we saw the famous Thames River with its historic bridges, such as the famous London Bridge, and learned that the reason the famous nursery rhyme was written was that at one time houses had been built along the edge of the bridge and because of the constant tide of the Thames these houses fell into the river, but never a part of the bridge which is still in a fine state of preservation.

We also spent a short time at St. Paul's Cathedral which was most inspiring. Any Cathedral that I visit always makes me sort of spellbound because of their tremendous size. St. Paul's was no exception.

After seeing more of the city as it lies along the Thames, we returned to Central Hall where we attended one of its sessions.

Laying aside a bit of the sightseeing, I shall briefly explain the purpose of the Associated Country Women of the World. This organization is composed of rural women who are actively engaged in rural home work from all parts of the world. Its aims are:

1. To promote and maintain friendly and helpful relations between the country women and homemaker's associations all over the world and to give any possible help in their development.

2. To further the common interests of these organizations, in the economic, social and cultural spheres, while avoiding political and sectarian questions of a controversial nature.

3. To encourage the formations of organizations working for such common interests in countries where this need has not already been met.

At present it is the central organization for 87 country women's societies in 57 countries, States and Provinces, the link between the famous Women's Institute and similar bodies of the world.

Possibly the most outstanding aim at this present conference was to promote universal peace throughout an unsettled world and by the expressions on the faces of all the women and by their messages we can feel sure that in the hearts and minds of the women of the world their is no desire for war. And each representative made a secret pledge to become a messenger of peace when we return to our native country and our native organization. It was unanimously decided that the nucleus of the peace movement was the home and that it was up to us to develop this movement through the home.

After the second day the conference was divided into groups and the delegates had the choice of attending any group they wished to attend. One day I attended the Household Crafts Group where I learned that the best materials for crafts could be found in our own farm homes. Another day I attended a Farm Health Group and discovered that in every home of the world the vital problem is to have better health standards in the home. Everyone can be a health teacher and everyone can be a health pupil. Time does not permit me to go into detail about all of these meetings but every single moment was worthwhile.

Naturally the social part of the conference was not lacking in activities and the hospitality committee made untiring efforts to make everyone feel at home. I had the pleasure of attending the Lord Mayor's reception to the delegates in the Guildhall. It was a very effective and very colorful affair as all of the English receptions proved to be. All of the organizations had one representative to be presented to the mayor and each one was dressed in her native dress. It reminded me of a parade of the nations to which no geography book can do justice and it again proved the theory that to see an object is better than to read about it.

I decided to make the tour of the Shakespearean country of which I had heard so much about and to me it was one of the highlights of the entire trip. On this tour we were able to see newer London also to see what developments the English people were making for the future. Every little home had its small flower garden which was in full bloom and later on we saw more of the thatched houses

(Concluded on page 4.)

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The EDITOR of this paper recommends INGERSOLL PAINTS

BY MRS. FRANCES ZERBE,
Bernville Grange, Berks County

Our trip to London included a visit to the New York World's Fair, on Rural Day, which was observed on May 23d. Miss Grace E. Frysinger of the extension service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who is vice-president of the Associated Country Women of the World, presided.

Mr. Grover Whalen, President of the Fair, greeted the rural homemakers after being presented by Mrs. Frysinger. The speaker of the day was Mrs. Roosevelt. In her presentation of Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Frysinger said, "She is a woman whose vital interest in rural affairs is known to everyone."

Greetings were also given by Mrs. Vincent Astor. Music on the program was furnished by two choruses of rural women; one from Iowa and the other from Virginia.

We women spent the night in the Governor Clinton Hotel, and the following morning were given a sight-seeing tour of New York City.

After our tour we arrived at the dock from which we were to board the Queen Mary. We were amazed at the size of the steamer. We soon settled in our cabins and set sail promptly at the time appointed. The sea voyage proved uneventful, the ocean being calm, although we passed through a heavy fog lasting a day. We were instructed in the use of the life belts and also had two meetings a day with Miss Frysinger, who outlined the program and procedure of the conference. There were 247 delegates going across to attend the conference. We arrived at South Hampton on May 29th at 6:30 p.m. Checking our baggage and passports took several hours after which we boarded a train for London, arriving at the Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, around midnight.

Our first morning in London was May 20th, Memorial Day. Some 500 Americans including residents in London and the delegates to the A. C. W. W. were in the parade. After a brief ceremony at the Lincoln Statute in Parliment Square, at which a wreath was placed, the annual Memorial Day service was held in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster Abbey. The service was conducted by the Dean who acknowledged the debt England owed to America for the part she played in the World War. At the end of the service Mr. Kennedy, our ambassador to the Court of St. James, placed a wreath of lilies on the grave of the unknown soldier.

Following the Memorial Day exercises the rural women assembled in Central Hall for the official opening of the conference. All delegates wore native costumes. America had by far the largest delegation of any of the thirty-three countries represented. The meeting was formally opened by

the president, Mrs. Watts of Canada, who welcomed the delegates in three languages, English, French and German. She then read a message from the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government. He said, "Country life and the pursuits and love of the country are common to all nations, and I can imagine nothing more likely to make for International friendship and understanding than a gathering of the Countrywomen, not only of the British Empire, but of all the principal countries of the world."

On May 31st, the conference continued with Mrs. Godfrey Drake of Wales, vice-president, presiding. Mrs. Watts, the president, gave her report at this meeting. I quote a few extracts, viz.: "Since I last addressed you three years ago at Washington, great progress has been made. I

spoke then of the possible great increase in world friendship through our association. Today I speak of its certainty. No one in this vast assembly need ever be without a friend in another land. She has but to extend her hand. There has been a difference in the viewpoint of farm women. A much wider horizon, greater desire for peace, a greater respect for other people and increased confidence in ourselves. But we still have much to do. The problem of the housewife in a community without electricity or water supply is still ours. My dream is to put a washing machine into every village home." Films depicting the work of women in their respective countries were used during the afternoon session to overcome the language difficulty.

Every afternoon and evening there were teas and receptions given by some one. Many sightseeing tours were included. We visited St. Paul's Cathedral, a beautiful large church, the wood carving in it having all been done by one man. It took him twenty-five years to complete it. We all saw the changing of the guard at White Hall and were to the tower of London to see the Crown Jewels. On Friday morning Miss Frysinger had the entire American delegation gather in the ballroom of the hotel where we were greeted by Mr. Kennedy, the American Ambassador. He also gave a reception to the delegation but those of us who had made arrangements to return home on the Steamer *Aquitania* had to leave London before this was held.

PENNSYLVANIA GRANGERS VISIT ENGLAND

By Miss Esther Schaffer

(Concluded from page 3.)

which to me were very effective, possibly Anne Hathaway's cottage being the most beautiful.

A visit was made to Oxford University, making a stop at one of the institutions which by chance happened to be the setting for the motion picture, "A Yank at Oxford," which I happened to see the evening before in one of the London theatres. On this trip our lunch was eaten at the Woolpack Hotel in Warwick after which we went through Warwick Castle, a spot outstanding in its beauty. Then finally we came to Avon, the Shakespearean country, seeing the many settings for most of his plays and finally visiting his home. After leaving Avon we stopped at Anne Hathaway's Cottage and finally we stopped for tea and banberry buns which made your mouth water by their delicious flavor. This tour covered an entire day and a most enjoyable one.

After spending another day at the conference we got ready for our weekend visit to a country home. Two busses left London for the Essex Country. We journeyed through the poorer districts of London, finally coming to Epping forest, later arriving at the town of Ugley, where we were entertained at tea by the Women's Institute, also stopping at an old home which was originally a post house, belonging to King James. After this stop we passed through agricultural sections where we saw many fields of wheat, oats, and beans. (All these crops are called corn.) Finally we arrived at Thaxted where we visited the old church. Of course, our stops were limited. It was very hard to leave these quaint villages. However, we soon came to Flinchingfield where we had lunch. Our hostess was a sixteen-year-old girl who later took us to see the interior of an old home which happened to be her own home. Later we visited a new home which seemed queer in comparison to our American new homes.

We later arrived at our destination where we were to meet our weekend hostesses at a lovely country home called Langley's where many had gathered for a folk festival. Here we saw the dances of Merrie England danced by groups from different parts of Essex County. The group that impressed me most was a group of eight men accompanied by the wife of one of the men who furnished the music on a small accordion. This group danced most of the very old dances dating back to the earliest May festivals. This group journeys from place to place in their spare time very much like our orchestras and bands do in America to furnish music and entertainment for different affairs.

My hostess was a Mrs. Foster from a village called Baddow. After a day of sight-seeing I returned with her to her home which was a quaint little home which at one time served as the barracks for English officers at the time of the great war.

Naturally I asked her many questions about England and she likewise asked many questions about America. On Sunday I accompanied her to church which again was an old, old structure. Later in the day I accompanied her to the seashore along the channel coast where her sons had just launched a yacht. After spending a pleasant afternoon at the shore we visited Beeleigh Abbey where I had the privilege of seeing Handel's organ upon which he did most of his practicing as well as seeing many other old antiques.

On Monday morning I returned to London feeling very happy to have visited a country home. Through this experience I learned to know more of the real England and its people. After two more days of shopping and attending conference sessions we packed for home.

I left London in company with fifteen other American delegates for Southampton, sorry to leave all these experiences behind. We sailed at noon on the liner, *Aquitania*. Our experiences on the way home were very rich becoming more intimately acquainted with my fifteen traveling mates. These fifteen came from twelve different states, making quite a diversified party. With the assistance of an American missionary we gathered on the deck each afternoon for folk dancing, she furnishing the music on an accordion. In the evening we had a song festival which everyone enjoyed. We arrived at New York on the morning of June 13th, very happy to be home, but sorry we couldn't stay longer in England.

APPLE GROWERS PLAN ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

Pennsylvania apple growers as a state-wide group are making plans to advertise apples to the consuming public.

At a meeting held recently at Hershey, apple growers from all fruit districts of the state made plans to meet the expenses involved in an advertising program through voluntary contributions of one cent a bushel. It was brought out at the meeting that apples are the only major fruit crop which will not show an advancing production in the near future. It was also shown that apples are excellent advertising material, since they are one of the most health promoting of all foods to the extent that doctors, dietitians, and health experts the world over state that they are worthy of a much greater place in the diet than is customary.

GRANGE INTEREST IN THE CORN BELT RUNS HIGH

Approaching National Convention Is Arousing Enthusiasm

From all sections of the Corn Belt area remarkable Grange activity is reported, due to anticipation of the coming session of the National Grange at Peoria, Illinois, whose meeting dates are November 15-23 of this year. More new Granges have been organized in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri the past 12 months than for any similar period in a long time, while Grange activity has also extended into Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas and Nebraska. Bringing the annual convention of this big farm organization into the Corn Belt territory gives it unusual agricultural significance, and in consequence maximum attention will be attracted to the policies decided upon at the November convention.

To that gathering will come many prominent farm leaders of the nation, among whom will be Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, Secretary Henry A. Wallace of the National Department of Agriculture, and Wheeler McMillen, widely-known farm editor and lecturer, whose activities as head of the National Farm Chemurgic Council have established for him a place of distinct agricultural leadership in the United States. Similar activities in the latter direction by National Master Louis J. Taber have definitely identified the National Grange with the chemurgic movement, which offers great promise in the practical solution of the farm surplus problem.

Among the public questions which will be extensively discussed at the Peoria session will be the future policy of the Soil Conservation Act and benefit payments to farmers, while the Grange organization without doubt will again forcibly reiterate its policy of former years, insisting upon the divorcement of the Extension Service from all agricultural and political groups, guaranteeing equal attention to the needs of all farmers, whether the latter are affiliated with any organization or not. Farm taxation will also be a burning question at Peoria and the session will doubtless sternly demand balancing of the Federal budget and a halt in the present debt runaway of the nation.

GRAVE DOUBTS HOW THE "LENDING PROGRAM" WORKS

Newest Spending Project Has a Rather Dubious Sound

Many people in Congressional circles are skeptical about the advisability of the Administration's new plan for promoting prosperity by lending Federal funds for "self-liquidating projects." There are those who regard it as a sort of subterfuge to keep down the mounting figures of the national debt, while increasing the indebtedness of the states and the minor subdivisions. It is also pointed out that any state, county or municipality with good credit can easily borrow money from private sources.

The prospects are that under the proposed plan, Uncle Sam would be found lending money to a lot of poor risks and in the end would be left holding the bag.

One of the most serious objections to continued large-scale spending by the government is that such a policy destroys opportunities for individual initiative and is gradually undermining our traditional American system of private enterprise.

FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION

The principal causes of farm fires, in the order of their frequency and seriousness, are defective chimneys and heating apparatus, combustible roofs, lightning, matches and smoking, spontaneous ignition of hay and other products, gasoline and coal oil, misuse of electricity, and miscellaneous. Due to the above causes, some of which can be prevented or reduced by personal care, the others minimized by proper protective methods, the annual fire loss on American farms is around a hundred million dollars, while at least 3,500 persons are burned to death in rural fires each year.

Among the ways to prevent fire are: See that chimneys are properly built and all stoves and furnaces correctly installed; use fire-retardant roofing materials; provide buildings with a good lightning rod system; be careful in handling matches, and prohibit smoking in barns; do not store uncured hay in barns; be most careful in handling and storing gasoline and kerosene; see that all electric wiring and electrical devices are properly installed.

As for protection, here are advisable things to do: Equip the home, barn and other buildings with first-aid fire extinguishers; join a rural fire department; put a telephone in the house so you can send for help when needed; see that your water supply is sufficient to handle fire, if it starts.

It is well for every farm home to have a careful fire hazard inspection at least once a year. The younger people, especially 4-H Club members, will be glad to do this. Home inspection blanks may be obtained from the Agricultural Committee of the National Fire Waste Council, 1615 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

FACTS ABOUT LIGHTNING

To provide an easy method of explaining lightning, suppose there is a cloud floating about in the sky carrying a positive charge of electricity, and that, following this cloud about, but nearer the earth, there is another cloud carrying a negative charge. There is an attraction between these positive and negative charges, and when this attraction becomes great enough they come together and a stroke of lightning is the result.

A discharge appears to be a single flash, but experiments have positively shown that what seems to be a single discharge is really a series of discharges rapidly following one another. These successive discharges will not necessarily follow one another in the same path, but may shift slightly. Accordingly, it is possible that the last of the series may be some yards distant from the first, giving the impression that a single discharge has struck simultaneously in two or more places.

A discharge of this kind has tremendous power, destroying or damaging any object which resists or obstructs it. A lightning protection system dissipates these discharges with the least disturbance possible. To accomplish this it is necessary that the system be arranged to intercept direct hits, prevent the accumulation of charges on insulated metallic objects, and permit the discharge to pass safely to the ground. If the system is properly constructed and installed, protection against lightning is practically assured, thus preventing the loss of property and, more important, doing away with the hazards of life which lightning always threatens when such protection is absent.

Grange History

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON THE FOUNDING OF THE ORDER

E. B. Dorsett, *Past State Master*

In our last article we stopped at the place where Father Kelley had received a letter from Anson Bartlett of Ohio. Here is his reply:

I am quoting at length from this letter because it gives so much information that every Patron should know.

Note that he was a Massachusetts boy, educated in the schools and then moved to Minnesota and began life as a farmer. The farm which he then owned is now owned by the National Grange and will be held as a shine to his memory.

Note carefully the plan of the Grange as he outlined it to Mr. Bartlett. How often have I asked Patrons questions relative to the Grange plan and how often have I been disappointed with the answers. May I urge all Patrons to study and not merely read this letter. Every Grange Lecturer should become familiar with the life work and history of this great man who builded better than he knew.

"I did not sleep before the following reply was penned:

Washington, D. C.
Sept. 4, 1867

"A. Bartlett, Esq.,
North Madison, O.,—

"My Dear Sir:

"Your favor of the 2nd has been received. I am much pleased to learn from you, as well as from friend Saunders, that my idea of organizing an Order of farmers engaged in agriculture meets with so much favor. I commenced as a farmer in Minnesota in 1849, when the Indian predominated in that now prosperous state. Being a Boston boy, I naturally put theory and practice together in my work, and have tried to inculcate the same among my neighbors. Perhaps I have done some good. I have traveled some in our glorious country—for it still exists as God made it, notwithstanding the political troubles. I have noticed particularly those engaged in cultivating the soil, who comprises the bulk of the population, and among those are noble minds,—rough diamonds, that only need the polishing wheel of education to show their real value. Agricultural papers and works of art are doing much good among those who will read and think. Agricultural fairs have accomplished much, but these come but once a year, and while being advertised, create an interest; but as soon as they are over, the interest is gone.

"Now what I design is this: An Order that will create an interest and keep it up. Country and town societies and clubs are interesting for a while, but soon lose their interest, and I see nothing that will be lasting, unless it combine with it the advantages which an Order similar to our Masonic fraternity will provide. Among the objects in view may be mentioned a cordial and social fraternity of farmers all over the country. Encourage them to read and think; to plant fruits and flowers, beautify their homes; elevate them; make them progressive. In our lectures in the various degrees, just see what a fund of beautiful material we have to make them sublime. Every tool the farmer works with, and all his surroundings, the beauties of nature, can convey a moral illustrated lesson, and in the labors of the farm also,—the preparation of the soil (the mind) for the seed (ideas)—planting—the harvest, etc. A feature suggested by Mr. Saunders was to discourage the use of distilled liquors, and if any beverage is needed, let it be pure native wines. Make it incumbent upon every member to plant at least one fruit tree and one vine annually.

"I am glad you feel an interest in the matter, and desire to have you express yourself so freely. Your counsel, and that of your confidential friends, is most earnestly solicited.

"I have associated with me here two brother Masons,—Brothers Ireland and Trimble,—whose advice I need to lay out the work on a scale of sufficient magnitude for a large Order.

"My plan is this: As soon as we can get the work in the different degrees perfected, then make one person at least in each State familiar with the work, and give him an appointment, with full power to organize a Lodge, and from this spread it into each county in the State. From each Subordinate Lodge send one delegate to the State Lodge, which shall be composed of these delegates. Each State Lodge to send annually one delegate to the United States Lodge, they to constitute that Lodge.

"I suggest, for the commencement, that we have four degrees, representing the four seasons. Others can be added, as it is deemed necessary to add new interest; then when we shall come together, interested in the work, with the vast amount of talent that can thus be united, we shall be able to get up some degree that will surpass in magnificence of language and tableaux, anything now in existence.

"Let the Department of Agriculture send out the most capable and talented men in the country, to lecture before the Lodges upon horticulture, etc., giving illustrated lectures. Let each Lodge have a fair every Fall, and require every member to exhibit at least one bushel of some kind of produce, this to be the property of the Lodge, to be given to the poor under its charge.

"While in Masonry there is much that is speculative, there will be in this Order little else but operative features. It will not call the members' minds from their work, but every tool they touch upon the farm in their daily labors, will call up some good thing they have learned in the Lodge.

"I fear I shall tire you with so long a letter, but I feel interested in the subject. I long to see the great army of producers in our country, turn their eyes up from their work; stir up those brains, now mere machines; get them in motion in the right direction; make them discard their old almanacs and signs of the moon; and just imagine what a volcanic eruption we can produce in this age. Everything is progressing. Why not the farmers? The inventive genius of the country is continually at work improving tools, and farmers remain passive. I was amused while traveling among the planters in the South, a year ago, to see their eyes open when I told them of the machinery in use upon our Western farms.

"You are at liberty to exhibit this to such persons as you desire to interest in the work, although it has been hastily written as a preface to further correspondence. As soon as Mr. Saunders returns, we hope to be ready to comemnce the work here, and get Lodge number one in working order.

"Yours fraternally,
"O. H. Kelley."

Sailor: "Do you believe in free speech?"

Marine: "That depends on whether I'm bigger than the other fellow."

SECURITY Means a Lot

The farmer's turnover of capital is slow, and his margin of profit is usually small. He needs a credit system in keeping with these conditions. The land bank system, that makes long-term loans at 4 percent interest, was designed to fill this need.

In the first place a farmer may borrow for a term ranging from 5 to 34½ years; and no renewals, with incidental renewal costs, are required. He's all set, so long as he keeps the terms of his agreement.

At no time before the expiration of the term can his mortgage be called. That's a big load off his mind.

The interest rate may be reduced, but under no circumstances can it go higher than the rate he contracted to pay. That might not be true with renewal of a short-term mortgage, especially if 1930-33 conditions return.

Land bank loans are AMORTIZED, which means that each installment pays the interest due and a portion of the principal, so that at the end of the repayment period the farmer has paid his debt in full. Of course, the farmer may make ADVANCE payments, and CONDITIONAL payments, and get out of debt much quicker and at a considerable saving in interest costs.

The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore

And its affiliated National Farm Loan associations

BROKENSTRAW GRANGE, WARREN COUNTY, HAS COMPLETE RECORD FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS OF GRANGE WORK

Brother E. B. Dorsett's article on Grange History in the May issue of Pennsylvania Grange News told about Aurora Grange, No. 874, having their first minute book. Brokenstraw Grange, No. 407, Warren County, was organized October 17, 1874. This Grange has not only the first minute book but every minute book from that time up to the present date.

At our Grange meeting on May 23d I read a part of Brother Dorsett's article and told the members we had all the minute books of our Grange since its organization. In 1916, the last time I was Master of Brokenstraw Grange, we still had one of the charter members of the Grange, Mrs. Eliza Ransome, with us. I asked her to write the history of the organization of our Grange and after she had read it I asked her if I might have it. She gave it to me. I still have it and prize that copy highly.

Our Warren County Pomona Grange, No. 10, was organized December 1, 1875, in the Brokenstraw Grange Hall and the charter received by the Pomona has always hung in our hall.

When the Warren County Pomona Grange celebrated its 60th anniversary of its organization, I wrote a history of the Pomona. From the charter I got the names of the charter members. I also reported the names of those who had served as Master, as I had been personally acquainted with every one of them except Brother B. D. Woodruff, the second Master who died in office in 1880.

My wife and I have always been active workers in the Grange since we joined February 5, 1882. We joined the Pomona on March 2, 1882, received the sixth degree in Altoona in December 1896, and the seventh degree at Harrisburg, November, 1897. When we took the seventh degree there were 313 in the class.

On June 13, 1939, Brokenstraw Grange gave the first and second degree to a class of eight. At this same meeting we held Memorial Service for six members who died within the past year. At this time I also read the history of our flag.

Last year Farmington Grange, No. 839 and Valley Grange, No. 846, celebrated their fiftieth anniversary jointly. On June 16, 1939, Ackley Grange, No. 870, and Columbia Grange, No. 875, celebrated their fiftieth anniversary jointly at the Akley Grange Hall. Mrs. Hartley and I were present when Valley Grange, No. 846, was organized. The first Master, Brother F. L. Thayer, and his wife were very dear friends of ours.

Fraternally yours,
R. S. Hartley, 84 years old
Mrs. R. S. Hartley, 83 years old

P. S.: Mrs. Hartley and I were married on December 27, 1875.

GRANGE EXHIBITS ARE FEATURE

Juveniles to Be in Evidence at Coming Massachusetts Fair

A decided boost to the Juenile Grange movement in New England will be given by present plans in connection with the coming Eastern States Exposition at West Springfield, Mass., whose dates are September 17th-23d, inasmuch as the exhibition hall in the New England Grange Building, erected last season, will be largely given over to making such displays. In consequence the work of the Grange youngsters of New England will be attractively shown, with a great deal of originality certain to be in evidence.

For many years Juvenile exhibits have been one of the especially attractive features of the New York State Fair at Syracuse, using therefore a considerable portion of the big Grange building. Along somewhat similar lines the exhibit at the Eastern States Exposition this fall will be made, and the plans are in the hands of a committee of three New England State Masters—Edgar L. Tucker of Connecticut, Everett W. Stone of Massachusetts and William J. Neal of New Hampshire.

When it comes to "conservation," we usually change the position of the "s" and the "v."

The Lecturer's Corner

MRS. IRA C. GROSS, *State Lecturer*

YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE GRANGE

The Lecturer of the National Grange, James C. Farmer, recently sent a letter to all State Lecturers, containing, among other interesting items, this paragraph: "Let's give more time, thought and attention to promoting and developing more youth activities in every Grange. Young people are on the march. They are going somewhere in every community and let's see if we can't get more of them to go to Grange meetings and participate in Grange events. Plan to make youth activities a larger part of Grange programs in your state."

Your State Lecturer was particularly interested in this communication and forcibly struck by the thought that young people are going *somewhere* in every community and that we ought to get more of them to go to Grange meetings.

Why don't we? It might be well for every Grange that laments its lack of young members to ponder this question. Why don't more young people join the Grange, or, having joined, why do they lose interest in the organization and drop out?

We need not take either time or space, here, to discuss the desirability of enrolling more young people in the Grange. Many of us have been saying this over and over again. Suffice it to mention that the Grange and young people need each other. From the standpoint of the Grange it is obvious that if a continuing and virile Grange leadership is to be developed, more and more young people must be encouraged to participate in the varied program of the Grange in order to develop their powers and be ready for the job of leadership. From the angle of the need of young people for the Grange, it is interesting to know that there are approximately twenty-one million young people in America, ten million of whom live on farms or in country villages. Here is a great group of young people who may be potential members for some farm organization. Surely here is a challenge to the Grange to secure a goodly number of them for our Order, to use their youth and their zeal and their ideals for community service. If the social and recreational and personality needs of these young people urge them to go somewhere, why not get them to the Grange?

What the Grange Offers

We can well ask, what has the Grange to offer this great group of young people? What resources have we, all ready to use?

The Grange can give friendship, loyalty, companionship and a chance to be a part of other peoples' lives, and at same time have them be a part of ours. This is one of the greatest aids in personality development.

The Grange can recognize the need and desire of young people to be given responsibility, and when adults work with young people to help them find the way to take on this responsibility, the way is paved for the finest kind of coöperation.

No organization offers a better opportunity to learn the techniques of conducting meetings and meeting difficult situations. It offers, too, the chance to participate in discussion of farm and home problems, looking toward improvement in all good practices; discussion of conservation of natural resources, and matters of mutual interest at home and abroad.

The Grange offers opportunity to use and develop human talents through music, dramatics, and recreation. It enables individuals to satisfy desires for handicraft and the creative arts. Next to the need for wholesome recreation and interest is the need for some place in which to satisfy this need, and yet Granges are wondering what can be done to get more members.

Not the least of the many things the Grange has to offer to youth is a chance to participate in community service and thus gain an appreciation of civic responsibility. Space does not permit a lengthy enumeration of the whole field of service along this line, but we would mention the opportunity to keep alive and vital the rural church; the need for community and home beautification clubs; the need for surveys on various lines of common interest; tax studies; safety and health projects, and dozens of others.

But perhaps greatest and best of all the things that the Grange has to offer to youth is the chance to develop personality. Speaking recently in Washington, the Master of the National Grange said that the most priceless of all human possessions is developing personality, and he said, continuing, that the millions of youth in this country can become the new pioneers in the development of an outlook on life that will make the rural homes of America centers of happiness and contentment and the real fortress and final citadel of constitutional government. In other words, young people have the challenging opportunity to mold a philosophy of rural life that shall preserve a rural America.

So, then, with all these things to offer, why don't we get more youth in our Order? I think we all know the answer. It is, that with all the resources we have and with our splendid organization machinery, we fail to develop our programs on common problems, make them appeal to youth interests, and meet the needs of all ages.

I know full well that to do this demands the best effort and untiring zeal on the part of recognized leaders in every Grange. But the goal is worth the effort. If I might suggest a slogan for these coming months of intensive Grange activity, it would be this:

"Let's get our share, for the Grange, of these ten million farm youth who are ready and eager to go somewhere. Why not to the Grange?"

LAST CALL FOR A LOOK AHEAD

Do you want "A Look Ahead" on Rural Life, on the Grange, on Agriculture, and finally learn "What's Ahead for America?" All these things will be discussed at the Middle Atlantic Grange Lecturers' Conference at the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture, August 15-18. Programs have gone out long since, and the advance registration gives promise of a larger attendance than ever before. All persons attending the Conference are expected to register and pay the fee of $1.00. Registration desk will be in the lobby of Frances Atherton Hall, the new Women's Dormitory on the Campus.

BOOSTER NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1939

On pages 22 and 23 of the National Lecturer's Handbook may be found information on this National Grange activity, *Booster Night*. Early in September all Lecturers should receive Booster Night literature from the National office, and this should contain score card for reporting your program if you wish to enter your program in the Booster Night Program contest.

The official Booster Night date is Saturday, September 30th. But if a Grange finds it impossible to hold its Booster Night program on this date, any night of the week of Sept. 25-30 will be accepted. Let us all coöperate in making this year's Booster Night celebration the biggest and best one ever conducted. As a special feature this year, each Grange in the nation is invited to secure seven new members during the month of September to commemorate the seven Founders of our Order—Brothers Kelley, Saunders, Ireland, Thompson, Grosh, McDowell and Trimble. Can you visualize what it would mean to Pennsylvania alone if each of our Subordinate Granges could bring in one member for each of the Seven Founders? It would mean a clear gain in membership of fifty-five hundred members!

GRANGE LECTURERS ATTEND CONFERENCE IN LONDON

Among the two hundred forty-seven American women who attended the conference of the Associated Country Women of the World, held this summer in London, England, were two of our own Subordinate Grange Lecturers, Miss Esther Schaeffer, Lecturer of Fleetwood Grange in Berks County and Mrs. Samuel Mohler, Lecturer of Ephrata Grange in Lancaster County. Mrs. Francis Zerbe, also of Berks County, Bernville Grange, was another member of this interesting conference. The delegates had the pleasure of sailing to England on the liner "Queen Mary" and returning on the "Aquitania." While in London they spent a week-end at the home of one of the English members of the Womens' Institute, and were, at another time, entertained by the Lord Mayor of London and by His Majesty's Government.

CHESTER COUNTY CONCLUDES INTERESTING QUIZ CONTEST

Twenty-two of the twenty-five Granges of the Chester-Delaware Pomona were represented in the finals of the Quiz Contest sponsored by the Coatesville Chamber of Commerce. This contest was the conclusion of a series of other contests held throughout the winter and spring. It was conducive to much enthusiasm among the various Granges. Clarence Fawcett of Concord Grange carried off first honors, with Mrs. Kenneth Webster of Marshallton Grange a close second and Mrs. Hayes Taylor of Doe Run, third.

Hal: "It must be awful to be a debt collector. You must be unwelcome wherever you go."

Joe: "Not at all. Practically everybody asks me to call again."

NEW EDUCATION SYSTEM ON TRIAL

Regional supervision of special education in Pennsylvania will be given a tryout in three diversified rural areas of the State this month to determine the practicability and value of special education supervision over large regions of the Commonwealth. If successful, it is likely that the plan will be extended to any or all of the sixty-six counties which may desire it.

The regions chosen for the trial period are: Luzerne County, with some 1,700 teachers, which represents a more or less typical metropolitan area where population is relatively concentrated; Blair, Huntingdon, and Mifflin Counties which represent a section with population distributed rather thinly over a wide area; and Erie, Crawford and Warren Counties which typify an intermediate type of assistant county superintend populated and sparsely settled areas.

These three regions are geographically distributed in the western, central and eastern parts of the State. It is intended that the supervision of special education in these three regions during the next year will present practically every type of problem that would be met in any part of Pennsylvania.

The work will be carried on by county supervisors of special education who will serve at the level of assistant county superintendents, and will be selected and appointed by the local county superintendents and county boards concerned. The basic salaries and traveling expenses, however, will be paid by the State.

Dr. T. Ernest Newland, Chief, Division of Special Education, stated that exceptional children now included in the State special education program are mentally superior, mentally retarded, partially sighted, blind, hard-of-hearing, deaf, speech defective, physically delicate and crippled.

1940 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM COVERS 165 MILES

Engineers of the Pennsylvania Department of Highways are busy preparing plans for road improvements to be undertaken under the 1940 Federal-aid program, I. Lamont Hughes, Secretary, announced today. The department's program to be undertaken this year involves the expenditure of more than $11,800,000. The program provides for improving 165 miles of road and the elimination of 10 grade crossings.

The main Federal-aid program calls for the improvement of about 90 miles of road estimated to cost $8,442,176 of which amount the Department will contribute half and the Federal government the balance. There are about 40 projects in this program.

In addition the Department has a program for the improvement of nearly 50 miles of secondary routes. The cost of the secondary program is estimated at $1,266,362 with the Department and Federal government sharing equally.

Federal funds to the amount of $1,128,616 will be used in the grade crossing program. There will be ten grade crossings eliminated on six projects. In addition there will be 7.75 miles of highway improved.

The department also has a supplemental program of road improvements to be financed largely through savings from last year's work. There are twelve projects to be paid for out of these savings which have been estimated at $974,000 and will provide for the improvement of 20 miles of highway.

SOME GRANGE ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

(Concluded from last issue.)

The Legislative Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange at that time was composed of men of exceptional ability. They were as follows: Leonard Rhone, Gerald C. Brown, R. H. Thomas, B. H. Warren, F. N. Moore and Jas. G. McSparran.

All those who are familiar with the history of the Grange movement in Pennsylvania are aware that Leonard Rhone was for 18 years the Master of the State Grange. Gerald C. Brown was the State Lecturer, as well as a State Senator from York County. R. H. Thomas, the first Secretary of the State Grange, served for 20 years in that capacity. His home was in Cumberland County. Dr. B. H. Warren, of Chester County, later became Dairy and Food Commissioner and was also State Ornithologist for a time. James G. McSparran, father of John A. McSparran, Past Master of the State Grange, was one of the ablest and most forceful Grange leaders in the history of the State. F. N. Moore, of Bradford County, the only survivor of the group, is still hale and hearty. He has served as Overseer of the State Grange. He was a member of the Legislature for several terms and has been the sworn foe of food dopers and adulterators for many years.

Under the present law, it is illegal to sell yellow oleomargarine or similar substances in Pennsylvania. In the administration of the law, a color test is applied by use of an instrument or device known as the Lovibond Tintometer. For the purpose of the act, oleomargarine shall be deemed to look like or be in semblance of butter when it has a tint or shade containing more than 1.6 degrees of yellow, as determined by the tintometer test. This law has worked so well that when Congress was framing the Brigham-Townsend Bill for the regulation and the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine nationally, the tintometer test contained in the Pennsylvania law was incorporated in the bill.

Pennsylvania's Pure Food Laws

Pennsylvania's splendid oleomargarine law has been followed by a long list of pure food laws, all of which have had the endorsement and backing of the State Grange. The list includes: Eggs Unfit for Use Act; Lard Act; the General Food Act; Sausage Act; Milk and Cream Act; Coffee and Chicory Act; Cold Storage Act; Fresh Egg Act; Butter Act; Sanitary Bottling Act; Ice Cream Act; Filled Milk Act; Fruit Syrup Act; Oyster Act; Milk Container Act; Carbonated Beverages Act; Milk Testing Act, and the act to regulate bakeries and bakery products.

The State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, formerly known as the Dairy and Food Division of the Department of Agriculture, is charged with the enforcement of all these laws. The license fees collected by this bureau from oleomargarine manufacturers and dealers, cold storage warehouses, fines, etc., total several hundred thousands of dollars each year, which makes the bureau more than self-sustaining.

Any historical reference to the regulatory work of the State Department of Agriculture would be incomplete without mention of James Foust, who served as Dairy and Food Commissioner from 1907 to 1925, when he was retired with a well-earned pension under the State Retirement Act.

Foust Boosts Grange

Speaking at the time of his retirement regarding the work he had done in helping to break up the oleomargarine frauds, Mr. Foust said:

"It was a long, hard fight to drive the oleomargarine moonshiners out of Pennsylvania. This was only accomplished after proving first and second offenses, followed by injunction proceedings, which were sustained by the courts. In Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, jail sentences were imposed. Many oleo moonshiners, where injunction proceedings were instituted, were compelled to give bonds in sums fixed by the court to discontinue the sale of colored oleomargarine. In this war against colored oleomargarine, the State Grange of Pennsylvania rendered valuable assistance."

In summing up the work done by the Bureau of Foods during his incumbency, Mr. Foust paid particular attention to the successful campaign which was waged against the use of rotten eggs in the bake shops and noodle factories in Philadelphia. The clean-up of the cold storage warehouses, following the enactment of the Cold Storage Law in 1913, also marked a high spot in the enforcement of the Pure Food Laws of the State.

Other Food Fakes Eliminated

In enumerating some of the food fakes that had been eliminated, Mr. Foust included the following: Catsup made from waste tomatoes of the big canneries, thickened with starch and colored with a coal tar dye, besides being preserved with a chemical; to drive filled milk containing cocoanut oil from the markets of the State; and to stop the sale of sausage containing 60 per cent ground meat and five per cent of potato flour, the latter holding moisture like a sponge and enabling the butcher or dealer to sell 35 per cent of water at the price of meat.

"What an outrage on the patient public," said Mr. Foust jocularly, "to stop the sale of fish painted with coal tar dye to look like salmon!"

Another outrage of the food dopers mentioned by Mr. Foust was the practice of unscrupulous dealers who put formaldehyde, plain embalming fluid, in the milk, to preserve it.

Today manufacturers of food products from Maine to California and from the Lakes to the Gulf have a wholesome respect for the food laws of Pennsylvania, and they are careful about the kind of food products they ship into the State.

Commenting in general terms upon the work of the Grange in connection with the Pure Food crusade, Mr. Foust had this to say:

"I want to give due credit to the Pennsylvania State Grange, and the prominent part it has played for many years in creating public sentiment that resulted in having drafted, passed and enforced laws that protect the consuming public against the sale of unwholesome and fraudulent food products in this Commonwealth."

Doctor James W. Kellogg has been Chief of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry during the past nine years. He is a worthy successor to Mr. Foust, who is now in his 74th year and resides at Altoona.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING

"I've asked Mr. and Mrs. Smith to dinner at seven, Mary, but I think I will give them a quarter of an hour's grace."

"Well, Ma'am," replied the maid, "I'm religious myself, but I think that's rather overdoin' it."

A business call about broilers, butter, or eggs. A friendly call and neighborly chat about the church supper tomorrow night. Sometimes an urgent call when the unexpected suddenly calls for action.

Thus the telephone and its welcome, familiar ring figure in the regular, day-by-day activities of the home. It helps make the farm profitable; life pleasant and eventful.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

POISON IVY, ITS SYMPTOMS AND CURE

Vacationists or lovers of out-door sports who are not acquainted with poison ivy may expect to become so to their sorrow at any time. It appears in several forms, varying with different species which are more common in certain regions. Even if a person is familiar with the plant in general, he may fail to recognize it in time to prevent being poisoned, warns Dr. J. P. Kelly, botanist of the Pennsylvania State College.

Poison ivy is a vine found in dry locations climbing over fence-rows or up the sides of old buildings or trees as well as on the ground where the stem may be covered with earth. The leaves are trifoliate, dark green in summer and often brightly colored by frost in the fall.

Almost no one is entirely immune to the poisonous principle, a yellowish, slightly volatile oil, which this plant exudes. According to most recent information, a person must touch the plant or some object which has come in contact with it, such as clothes or tools, in order to become poisoned, although particles of smoke from the burning vine may carry the irritant.

Symptoms of poisoning appear 12 to 24 hours after contact with the plant. Intense irritation accompanies inflammation and swelling of the parts affected, followed later by blistering and scab formation in severe cases.

The simplest household remedy for ivy poisoning is ordinary laundry soap containing an excess of alkali. Make a heavy lather and rinse repeatedly if contact with the plant has been experienced. Do not use soap containing oils, however, as they tend to spread the poison.

Another good remedy is a solution of 5 per cent ferric chloride in a mixture of half water and half alcohol. If this solution is applied shortly before or soon after going into a region where poison ivy is known to grow, no harmful results may be expected. After poisoning has begun, applications of baking soda or Epsom salts, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls to a cup of water, help. Soaking in hot water also gives relief. Ointments or other remedies of an oily nature should not be used. The use of sugar of lead is discouraged as it may cause lead poisoning. For treatment of severe cases of ivy poisoning, a physician may be necessary.

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Master's Letter to Granges

The Closing Quarter

AS WE enter the closing quarter of the State Grange Fiscal year, I hope each active Granger in Pennsylvania will fully realize the necessity for continued and renewed personal interest and work in making the Grange a most vital factor in Community Service. The continued growth of our Order will depend in large measure upon the service rendered.

Grange opportunity for service in Rural America is unlimited. The rapid and spectacular development of America from a small group of Colonies to the most powerful of nations is proof of the possibilities of unfettered liberty exercised by a vigorous people.

Personal success and achievement in the various vocations and professions were looked upon with honor and admiration. Courage and ambition were predominant factors of life.

The Grange, the greatest builder of civic character in Rural America today can and should lead the way. Let every Master, officer and member work for the good of the Order. Make this a most successful year in Grange membership and service. KENZIE S. BAGSHAW.

Pomona Granges Hold Important Position

THE strength of the Pennsylvania State Grange lies in the Subordinate Granges. The policy which it formulates is largely a reflection of the views and demands of the rank and file of its membership. But these opinions come to the State Meeting only through Pomona Granges. Thus, Pomona becomes the connecting link through which the thoughts and wishes of the members are condensed and clarified and finally woven together to build the policy of State Grange. Hence, we feel that we cannot stress too strongly the importance of Pomona officers. Neither should we fail to impress on the minds of these officers the responsibility with which they are charged.

We believe that Pomona Grange also stands as a leader and teacher of the Subordinates, and in that capacity should always conduct its work with the highest regard for ritualistic perfection.

Forest Conservation

THE Pennsylvania State Grange has always played an active part in creating public sentiment and promoting legislation to further the conservation of our State forests. Several years ago a committee was appointed to study the question and draft legislation providing for reforestation of denuded forest lands and protecting from fire and waste our timber land which remained. Under Governor Sproul, the Forestry Department was reorganized and since that time Pennsylvania has been out in the front line among the states of the Union in forestry.

The income from the Forestry Department is placed in the School Fund of the State, and while it now amounts to a considerable sum, it could be greatly increased and would constitute a larger factor in the education of our youth, if the balance of our unseated land could be acquired by the State.

Forestry products to the amount of nearly one hundred million dollars are annually imported into this State and an enormous saving in freight charges as well as cost of the products could be made by utilizing our cut over lands for the growing of forest products suitable for our domestic needs.

Coöperation

FROM the Grange, both in the State and the Nation, arose the desire and the demand for the recognition of the right of farmers to organize to bargain collectively in the sale of farm products and in the purchase of farm supplies. The coöperative movement among farmers has grown to huge proportions. It is now generally recognized that farmers must have this right as a partial remedy to ease a bad economic situation. Yet there are those, who through selfish motives, still oppose the right of farmers to bargain collectively. We have and will continue to fight all attempts to destroy farmers' coöperative associations, whether those attempts are aimed toward restricting the right to so organize or to limiting the right of farmers to run their own business through paternalistic State control or otherwise.

Inspection of Dairies

PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE for years has advocated transferring from the Department of Health those duties of the Bureau of Milk Sanitation which relate to farm inspections. The Grange position of long standing, now generally approved, is that such powers of licensing and inspecting be transferred to the Department of Agriculture with all types of inspection, such as, for tuberculosis, Bangs disease, physical examination of cattle and inspection of plants, stables and equipment and that such inspection be made by one veterinarian at one inspection and at one nominal fee.

This should be more economical for the State and surely would be more economical and less irritating to the farmer.

The broad powers of making rules and regulations now given should be curtailed and rules should be made effective only after hearings upon adequate notice and all parties in interest should have the right to appeal to court against any ruling.

Decorum

SOMEONE has defined decorum as "The nice way of doing things." Too often people forget the meaning of this. Many Granges have ceased to exist because things were done in a slipshod manner.

Our Ritual is our book of decorum in the Grange and should be adhered to in a dignified manner. What manners are in the home, ritualism is in the Grange. The Grange that thinks it has a better way of doing things than that laid down in our manual soon begins to deteriorate. Cutting across corners never helped a Grange. If you have a better way than that found in the manual, the National Grange wants to know it and you may rest assured that it will soon appear in the manual.

KEYSTONE GRANGE EXCHANGE COMPLETES FIRST HALF OF ITS YEAR

On July 13th, the Keystone Grange Exchange issued its patronage returns on orders of commercial fertilizers, seeds and tires made since the beginning of the year. The total sum amounted to approximately two thousand dollars. The largest check for a single Grange called for two hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirteen cents and the smallest was for one dollar and seventy-eight cents.

The returns made on grass seed varied according to the market at the time the orders were received. We have no average on this item but on commercial fertilizers returns were approximately nine per cent. If you add to this the ten per cent that prices were below the regular fertilizer manufacturer's schedule, it makes to our members a nice return. On auto tires the Exchange returned to the purchasing agents twelve and one-half per cent.

CARBON COUNTY POMONA GRANGE NOTES

Carbon County Pomona Grange met in the Big Creek Grange Hall, June 10th with Fred J. Eckhart of Little Gap Grange, Pomona Master, presiding.

In the afternoon several very good features were presented, one of the most important being an address by Attorney Albert Prutzman of Palmerton, a prominent member of the Carbon County Bar.

The speaker spoke of our Common American Heritage in which he narrated such important events as the Granting of the Magna Charta, The Declaration of Independence, The Constitution and what all of these mean to us. He told of the danger confronting our country today and that Americanism alone should be guarded and cherished and other "isms" should be banned.

Mr. Prutzman said that our rural youth were not receiving the proper attention in an educational way. The poverty of some of the rural areas, taken into consideration justifies a just State Income Tax. All Grangers were urged to demand action on the part of the State Legislature along these lines.

The Independence of the American Farmer depends on what he gets for his goods and services. From his own experience as a lawyer in New York City, he longed to come home to practice his profession, to the home where when a boy, he worked on the farm. All wealth is derived from the soil and thereby rural folk can see why they are and should be in the spotlight on the stage of the nation.

Grange business was conducted in the evening session. Several musical and dramatic numbers were presented.

Due to the fact that there is a large class of initiates to be presented at the next stated meeting in September a committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements.

PLANNING FOR RETIREMENT

E. H. NELSON, *Bloomsburg, Pa.*

He was the average "small farmer." He started out with 150 acres of land, partly wooded, and well covered with a mortgage. He and his ambitious wife worked hard through the years. Gradually the mortgage dwindled to a memory and hard earned dollars began to find their way to a savings account. The only child of the union, a daughter, was married and went with her husband to a farm in a near-by county to establish a home there.

Gradually the idea grew in the minds of this aging couple that the way to find contentment and happiness in the approaching sunset of their lives was to sell their farm and go and live in the near-by town that had provided the market for a large part of their produce in days gone by.

Eventually the idea grew to a consummated reality. The farm was sold, a comfortable home was established in the town, and this worthy couple started to enjoy the results of their well-earned labor. The only drawback to this carefully planned arrangement was that enjoyment and contentment didn't come! A terrific "lostness" entered their lives. Their country interests had been severed and new interests did not develop in this strange and different type of community life. Church going was stilted and formal as compared to the rural gatherings with which they were familiar. People with whom they had acquaintance did not contribute in any way to the enjoyment of their new found leisure. They were living in a strange new world, as helpless as a boat with no rudder in a swift stream. The early rising to which they had long been accustomed, brought with it no needed duties, but only the forlornness of a small town in early morning. Wandering about the streets during the day, with no trade objectives, lost its zest and became deadly monotonous. Greeting old neighborhood friends doing their weekly marketing brought crumbs of comfort, but seeing them drive away home only increased the sense of loneliness. The results were inevitable. Within 14 months the man was dead. Whatever specific ailment the death certificate recorded, it was incorrect. The true cause was loneliness and unhappiness. The widow is now living with her daughter, broken and unhappy.

Contrast with this the course pursued by another farmer living under almost identical circumstances, but with a somewhat larger family. When he approached the age where he could not carry on in the vigorous fashion to which he was accustomed, he and his wife sought a solution also, but in a far more satisfactory manner. They refused first of all to go and live with any of their married children, and they refused also to be drawn into any town plan. Instead they secured for themselves a small 20-acre farm in the immediate neighborhood. Not an old connection,—Grange, church, local politics, etc., was broken. A couple of cows, a horse, some chickens and a bit of general farming kept this man and his wife busy and happy. More leisure time was now theirs to while away in interests that were pleasing to them and to those about them. For ten years now they have carried on in this satisfactory manner and the just reward of their hard toil in the earlier years is being enjoyed to the full. The background of years makes living worth while because it is a background on which the present is being enjoyed, and not a memory, overcast by strange living.

Why Did It Have To Happen To Me?

HOW many times have you asked yourself this question? Haven't you ever felt as if blow after blow were piling onto your head all at once? If you haven't you may sometime—perhaps very soon—tomorrow!

Modern Grangers are taking these why's and if's out of the future. Hundreds of them are taking advantage of the systematic life insurance saving programs issued by their own Grange insurance company, the FARMERS and TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Don't let yourself be the "unlucky one" who has to face a crisis without funds. Life is a series of chances. You are taking chances every day as countless accidents pass you by and fall to some one else. True, you may go through life without mishaps, and again, you may have your share. Don't take the financial risk alone. Let the FARMERS and TRADERS do your worrying for you.

Save and plan against want in your old age, with your own Grange insurance company. Owned and operated by Grangers, the FARMERS and TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is one of the strongest life insurance companies in the United States. It has paid back more than $5,000,000 to its policyholders during the 24 years it has been organized, and countless satisfied FARMERS and TRADERS policyholders can be found in more than ten states.

Don't be happy-go-lucky about your plans or your family's future. Invest in peace of mind and guaranteed protection with a Farmers and Traders planned insurance program.

So that you won't be the "unlucky one", see your Farmers and Traders representative right away, or write to us for a booklet describing our many policies.

"2 for one" protection

This new Whole Life Multiple Protection Plan—popularly called "2 for 1"—is an amazing value. It offers you double the protection you can obtain with an ordinary life insurance policy. We will gladly tell you about it and help you decide.

Write for information.

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Miss Margaret Brown
State College
Mrs. J. A. Boak
New Castle
Mrs. Ethel H. Richards
Schellsburg

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

SEPTEMBER DAYS ARE SCHOOL DAYS

MABEL MCDOWELL

July and August may be the vacation months, but many mothers are looking ahead to the first of September when their small sons and daughters will be marching off to school. What will they wear on this memorable occasion?

We usually think of the summer time play clothes as being especially comfortable and cool, but these features are not put aside with the vacation. A child's clothes should always be designed to allow comfort and freedom for all his activities. The Bureau of Home Economics has for several years been contributing modern designs for children's clothing. Do you ever notice when looking for patterns for your little girl's dress or your boys' suit that some are marked "Designed by the Bureau of Home Economics"? If you do, note that in these designs the childs' freedom and comfort has been considered. These designs were planned after watching children busy with all sorts of activities, then they were made up and tried out in actual use. What are some of these features? Sufficient fullness, moderately low, flat neck finishes, large armholes—no tight cuffs. Long plackets, fewer and larger buttons, enable the child to help himself in dressing quickly and in going to the toilet.

To be comfortable, garments should be well cut and carefully fitted. Many a child's comfort has been sacrificed because his mother made his suit plenty large so "he could grow into it." Gathers, small tucks or pleats set into the shoulders, seats of panties or trousers cut with plenty of length and spread retain the correct fit but allow action.

Cotton fabrics are the answer to the need for frequent trips to the wash tub. Ginghams, printed percale, broadcloth, pique, are the most popular cottons for school dresses. Soft smooth finishes are best. Heavy stiff fabrics are clumsy and warm. However, there are apt to be some warm days in September. Why not one dark dimity dress?

The spun rayon fabrics are growing in popularity because they are soft and comfortable, they are washable and they are made in all sorts of fascinating colors and prints. Some have the appearance of wool, and when the warmth of wool is not a factor, these will make very attractive, washable, dresses for late fall or winter.

For boys' suits, broadcloth or cotton suiting is a good choice. Even small boys and girls nowadays like sweaters, and the cotton knit suits are popular and easily washed.

Good workmanship is a "must" for children's clothes—it adds to both the quality and the durability. Remember all the washings and ironings they must withstand! For that same reason look for fabrics that are colorfast and as fully pre-shrunk as it is possible to get them. Buy the best quality of fabric you can afford so the garments will not need frequent replacing.

Even small boys and girls have their color preferences. Encourage a wholesome pride in appearance by considering this. One reason for the general unpopularity of made-overs, is that the color or material of an adult's garment is so often unsuitable for a child.

Gay colors are cheery and they are also more easily seen by the passing motorist. If your children walk to school or play beside the road, consider this.

If you buy your children's school clothes, you will find it necessary to carry a list of measurements with your shopping list. There is no standardization of children's measurements. By next fall this may possibly be remedied for the Bureau of Home Economics has just completed a study of children's body measurements, which it is hoped, will serve as the basis for standardized sizes in making children's garments in the future.

BABY'S GOING TO SCHOOL THIS FALL

JEAN HOOD

"Can you believe it Lucy, my baby will be old enough for school this fall? I begin to feel like a mother hen losing her last chick. It's a blessing Jackie won't have far to walk but it still means just another lunch box to pack.

"Have you noticed Lucy, how hard it is to get the little ones to eat a good lunch?" "I certainly have, Edith. Now you take my Henry, it was almost Christmas time before he ate well. He was used to having a hot meal at noon and when he started to school it meant a cold lunch for him. I used to pack the same amount for him as I did for Nora but he brought half of it home. I decided I was sending too much so sent less and found it helped a lot.

"One day I turned on the radio and heard every child should have something hot at noon either served at school or taken in a thermos bottle. It sounded mighty sensible to me. Kids need something to warm their insides so they'll grow up fine and strong. I talked it over with Dad and we decided to give Henry a new lunch box with a thermos for his birthday. They really have such pretty ones and we had a hard time choosing. We finally decided on a small green one with a half pint thermos bottle and one not too heavy for Henry to carry. Since we all know how good milk is for children, I used to mostly send hot cocoa in the thermos bottle. It was very easy, I would just make an extra amount at breakfast. Sometimes I would send a cream soup made with milk and found hot tomato juice was good and tasty to send as something hot."

"Seems to me I did hear about those thermos bottles but didn't know you could get such small ones. Mrs. Whitford was telling me a few years ago that her children carried pint jars of food to be heated up at school but I haven't heard about that in these parts." "Well Edith, I guess our school never got that far, although I heard Pleasant Valley is serving a hot dish to the children at noon."

"What else did you use to give Henry?" "Sandwiches of course, but small ones. I found if I cut the sandwiches in quarters he could handle them better. Sometimes I would use crackers, either soda or graham. These I spread with butter, peanut butter, cheese or jelly. If I sent soup I would put in a few plain crackers besides a sandwich. Someone told me to use fancy cookie cutters for children's sandwiches so I hunted up my Christmas cookie cutters and you don't know how much fun I had making Henry's sandwiches." "Well, I'm glad to hear about sandwiches, they are my bugbear—I simply run out of ideas. Do you remember what kind of sandwiches Henry liked especially?" "Well, let me see, he used to like chopped bacon and lettuce, also bacon and tomato sandwiches. I remember mixing cottage cheese with shredded pineapple, sometimes I used dates, figs or prunes and added a few drops of lemon juice. Of course there are always egg sandwiches and most boys like these. Ground cooked liver, celery and salad dressing makes a good sandwich and I hear liver is especially good for children. Raw vegetable sandwiches aren't hard to make—all you have to do is grind or cut up the vegetables, mix with butter and spread between slices of bread."

"Really Lucy you have my mouth watering. Didn't you send any sweets or fruit?" "Oh yes—apples are always easy to send and easy to eat. Peaches and grapes aren't so satisfactory for young children although I have sent peeled peaches in a small covered jar. Most children like bananas. Occasionally I used to send canned pears, peaches or dried cooked prunes or apricots. Simple desserts as scalloped apples, apricot tapioca, bread or rice pudding desserts are good for young children.

"I found simple cookies cut in various shapes and ever so often a piece of candy or some other surprise, always delighted Henry."

"You've certainly given me a lot of good ideas and I'm really anxious for school to begin so I can try out some of your suggestions."

HEAT WAVE

BY KATHLEEN SUTTON

Dawn lifts a brazen head above the hill,
It's scorching tongue licking the listless trees
And darting like thin flame into the still
Slumbering valley. Now the sheer night breeze
Falters and vanishes; a blue jay screams
Protest above the brook's deserted bed
Where spiders crawl; and from uneasy dreams
Men rouse, unwilling and dispirited.

Before their eyes the grass runs like a brown
Unlovely rug, pavements move crazily
In a white shimmer of heat, while up and down
The wilted garden roves the fretful bee.
Even though skies shall yield the cooling rain,
Summer is old; it will not sing again. again.

EDUCATION FOR PEACE

"Education for world peace begins in the home, where the child has his earliest lessons in tolerance and unselfishness, and where his life takes on the spirit of goodwill or illwill."
—*From the "1937 Handbook" National Education Association.*

Any effective campaign against military toys must be carried on in several directions simultaneously. Few stores are philanthropists. They will sell, and manufacturers will make and advertise, what customers want to buy. Parents must not merely forbid children to have toy soldiers and guns. They must constructively direct the child's attention and desires, and actually provide other playthings with equal color, noise, and glamour so that his craving for military articles is completely satisfied. Other things besides guns can be found that will "go bang." There are various bright costumes that are not soldier's uniforms. Games of skill and group play will provide as much excitement as war and battle scenes. Collecting stamps, minerals, flowers, coins, etc., will prove just as entertaining and far more instructive than collecting toy soldiers and cannon.

ALCOHOL'S WAY WITH MAN

BY HAROLD C. MILLER, M.D.

Men drink it for its effects. The first of these is a feeling of stimulation. This sense of exhilaration is so real that those who have experienced it will assert that alcohol is surely a stimulant. And for this purpose it has been recommended for almost every imaginable ailment from fainting to snake-bite. This idea of its stimulating properties is so firmly fixed in the minds of most people, that when they are told it is not a stimulant but a narcotic, that it does not build up but tears down, and that it does not revive but deadens, they demand an explanation.

Let us see how this apparent contradiction may be explained. Alcohol produces most of its effects in and through the nervous system. This system is made of millions of tiny nerve cells and fibers. Chemically these contain relatively large amounts of fat-like substances known as lipoids. The function of these lipoids seems to be very much the same as the insulation in an electrical system. Alcohol, like some other narcotics such as ether and choloroform, is a fat solvent. When taken into the body, the fat disolving narcotics act very similarly in that they make this insulating material more permeable and thus produce a sort of short-circuiting of the nervous system.

DO YOU KNOW:

that the average person is thirty years behind the times in his attitude towards cancer?

that tens of thousands of men and women who have had cancer are now well, free from the disease, and living happy, useful lives?

that perhaps half of the 150,000 men and women who died last year of cancer might have been saved? of the great new effort that women today are making to combat cancer?

—*American Society for the Control of Cancer.*

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

The following message comes from our National Chairman, Sister Cora D. Tucker.

"Let us start the Third Quarter of the year with high courage and enthusiasm. Urge your committees to include the entire Sister Membership of the Grange in the programs of Work, for we need Helpers in such a variety of ways. Urge them to discover the talents of their Sister members, and assign the "Helper Tasks" accordingly, remembering that we usually do the tasks best that we enjoy doing most.

The true secret of SUCCESS in our undertakings is finding the right Sister for the Right Task.

May these lines of Edgar A. Guest be our slogan in the work of the days ahead:

"God grant that I may live upon this earth
And face the tasks which every morning brings
And never lose the glory and the worth
Of humble service and the simple things."

YOU SHOULD WORRY

When people advise you not to worry,
I wouldn't take their dope in a hurry!

Columbus worried for all he was worth
About the general shape of the earth
And finally, worried about his notion
He worried his fleet across the ocean!
In Christopher's case, his worry meant
That he discovered a continent.
(Worry, my son, in Christopher's style,
Over things you find worth while.)

Washington, worried, and Lincoln, too,
Regarding the jobs they had to do:
Worried over the nation's fate—
The kind of worry that makes men great!
Edison worried about the lights
By which he labored so late o' nights;
Worried and worked with vim incessant,
And thus invented the incandescent!
(Worry, my son, and worry some more
Over the things you are striving for.)

Show me the man who doesn't worry—
I'll show you a fool whose brain is furry.
The fellows whose deeds are worth recall,
Were worriers, worriers, worriers, all!
(Worry, my son, in deed and speech,
Over the stars that you hope to reach.)

—*Berton Braley, in "St. Nichols Magazine" for March.*

It is claimed, that not one death has been caused by a commercially canned food produced in the U. S. A. in the past ten years.

FALL FASHION BOOK
1939-40

THE FALL FASHION BOOK is a "must" for a smart wardrobe. The full color illustrations of over a hundred styles will help you select your clothes for all occasions. Send for your copy today! The price is 15 cents, but only 10 cents when ordered with a pattern.

VALUED HER GRANGE COOK BOOK

The following is an extract from a letter received by Sister Martha J. Fulton, from Washington, Pa., which speaks for itself and for the value of our Grange Cook Book.

"I just got back last evening from a trip down home. It wasn't exactly a vacation as we lost our home and everything in it by lightning about five weeks ago so things are rather upset and no one was in the mood for fun and frolic. The folks expect to start building again next month, but can you imagine two elderly people like my dad and mother starting from scratch? Oh, well, I guess we should be thankful no one was killed.

The one thing Mother seems to miss that she lost in the fire was her Grange Cook Book. I believe I got the last one I got for her from you. I'm wondering if you can still get me one, how much they are, and if you would be willing to send me one. If you can't get one, do you know where I might be able to get one? I'd appreciate it a lot because mother asked me to try and get one for her and it's such a small thing I can do for her now.

HOME ECONOMICS PARTY IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

Forty-one tables were in play at the Salmagundi party held at Linden Friday evening. The affair was sponsored by the Home Economics Committee of the County and was a decided success.

Various games were played including 500 and euchre. Prizes awarded in the Salmagundi were: First, Kenneth Amos, Davis Grange and second, Miss Betty Neely, Paris Grange. At 500 (eight tables) first, Earl Kuhn, Buffalo Grange; second, Mrs. Glenn Pease, Eureka Grange. At Euchre, first, Mrs. M. Cool and Miss Mary Gardner, both Paris Grange. The door prize, a basket of fruit was won by a guest of Eureka Grange, Mrs. S. M. Hartley, Washington, R. D. 4.

Mrs. H. L. Mollenauer announced a meeting of all committee chairmen or any one interested in the operetta to be at her home Wednesday afternoon, July 5th, at 2 o'clock.

It being Mrs. Johnston Russell's birthday, a birthday cake was presented to her.

The proceeds of this party will go into the general home economics fund and the Granges not participating must send in their donation or it will not count for completing all their projects for the prize at the end of the year. Fourteen of the 23 Granges were at Linden.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS

Sister Borneman from Montgomery County, gave me some valuable hints while visiting me recently. She always adds a little baking powder, when she mashes new potatoes, which makes them light and fluffy, like old ones.

She goes to a turkey farm every year, where they sell their hens very cheaply after they are done laying. Buys one or two hens and cans them, the same as you would chicken. Unexpected guests can expect a treat in that home.

EXCELLENT PICKLES

50 medium sized cucumbers.
Put in 3 gallon crock. Cover with brine to carry an egg for one week.
On 8th day, drain and cover with boiling water.
Let stand one day.
9th day. Cut in chunks, add ten cents' worth of horse radish and a lump of alumn, size of a walnut.
Cover with boiling water and let it stand one day.
10th day. Drain and cover with fresh boiling water.
11th day.
Boil 5 qts. of sugar
5 cts. worth of cloves
5 cts. worth of cinnamon
5 cts. worth of celery seed } tied in a bag
2 qts. of vinegar
Bring to boiling point and pour over pickles.
12th-13th-14th days: Heat syrup over again and on 14th day pack in jars, cover with boiling syrup and seal. —*Ethel Richards.*

SANDWICH SPREAD

3 red peppers
3 yellow peppers
6 green tomatoes } Ground together
Pour over one-half cupful of vinegar and one cupful of water. Let stand thirty minutes—drain.
Boil together:
2 cupfuls of vinegar
½ cupful of water
2 cupfuls of sugar
2 teaspoonfuls of salt
6 tablespoonfuls of flour mixed with cold water
3 tablespoonfuls of prepared mustard
Boil about fifteen minutes, mix with former ingredients and add a pint of mayonaise. Put in jars and seal.

Peggy, four, pointing excitedly to a very small puppy said: "Mother, look at that little piece of a dog."

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

2907—Charming Easy-to-Make. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material, 2 yards ribbon.

2582—Practical Coverall Dress. Sizes 16 to 46. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material, 1 yard 39-inch contrasting.

2527—Trim Two-Piecer. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 1¾ yards of 39-inch material, ¼ yard 39-inch contrasting for blouse; 1¾ yards 54-inch for skirt.

2608—Flattery for Mature Figures. Sizes 16 to 48. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material, 2¾ yards lace edging.

2617—Girl's Jumper Dress. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8 requires 1¾ yards of 35-inch material for jumper; 1¾ yards of 35-inch material, 1¾ yards braid for blouse.

2794—Dainty Nightgown. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material, 2½ yards lace edging. Monogram pattern E-11012 must be ordered separately.

2509—Fresh Child's Frock. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material, 2 yards braid for dress and panties. Applique included.

Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS
428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

Our Juvenile Granges

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

Twinkle, twinkle, little star
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.

You are all familiar with this rhyme which so well expresses the wonder of the child, and grown-up too, when they chance to look up at the clear night sky gleaming with its beautiful jewels. This universal feeling of awe and wonder makes a study of the stars a fine place to begin teaching the love of nature. And August is a good time to begin a study of the stars while the nights are warm and we can go out and pick out some of the constellations. An almost endless number of good, interesting programs could be built around this subject. Almost any library can supply you with all the material necessary.

The following program is just a suggestion:

Song by the Grange—This Is My Father's World;
Short talk by a member of the Subordinate Grange—Some Simple Astronomy;
Talk by a juvenile member—How the Stars Came to be Named;
Song by a group of older juvenile members—Stars of the Summer Night;
Story by a boy—The Great Bear;
Recitation—Bryant's Hymn to the North Star;
Story by a girl—The Little Bear;
Game—Finding the Stars;
Handwork—Older children start a sky map, younger children learn how to cut a star from a square of paper with one snip of the scissors.

HOW THE STARS CAME TO BE NAMED

The first astronomers were shepherds who watched their flocks by night and gazed up into the skies wondering what all the bright stars meant. You have laid on your back in a meadow and watched the clouds drifting lazily across the summer sky and in your fancy they became quaint and curious figures or the domes and minarets of fabled cities. So it is not remarkable that the shepherds of old peering up should have traced star pictures in the curtain of the night.

In a certain group of stars they saw the form of a great bear, in another a little bear. They saw a dragon, a horse, a dog, a hare, a bull, twin boys, and many other figures. And gradually they wove for themselves, stories about these different stars or groups of stars.

It is hard for us to see these forms in the sky—perhaps some of the stars have changed their position since the ancients studied them—but we can in time learn to pick out many of these groups, and knowing the old stories about them will make them seem more friendly and help us to remember them.

THE GREAT BEAR

Ursa Major—commonly called the Big Dipper

"He who would scan the figured skies
Its brightest gems to tell,
Must first direct the mind's eye North
And learn the Bear's stars well."

This is one of the oldest and best known of the constellations and one of the easiest to recognize, and therefore a good one to begin our study.

According to a very old story, the Bear in the sky is the figure of Callesto, a nymph, the beautiful daughter of Lycaon, King of Arcadia. In these olden days there were powerful persons called gods who ruled the earth and had the power of turning people into animals if they took a fancy to do so. It seems that Jupiter, who was all powerful among the gods, was very fond of Callesto. Because of this fact his wife, Juno, became very jealous of Callesto and would have harmed her in some way if Jupiter had not protected her by changing her into a Bear. Then, for fear the hunters might harm her, he placed her in the sky.

THE LITTLE BEAR

Ursa Minor, commonly called the Little Dipper

The little Bear is easy to find because the North star is in the tip of his tail. As the seasons change the Little Bear swings around the North or Pole Star, so that to us he is sometimes standing on his feet, and sometimes lying on his back.

Lowell called this, "The Bear that prowled all night about the fold of the North Star."

As the old story goes, Callesto had a son named Arcas. After Jupiter had turned Callisto into a bear, but before he had placed her in the sky, Arcas was out hunting one day and, not knowing his mother in the guise of a bear, would have shot her but Jupiter seized him by the tail and threw him up into the sky. Then seeing the danger in which he had placed Callesto he threw her into the sky also. This explains the long tails on these two bears; when Jupiter seized them by the tails and hurled them into the sky, their short tails stretched out into very long ones.

FINDING THE STARS—A GAME

Scatter on the floor in a cleared space in the center of the room about ten or twelve cards—about the size of post cards—each one bearing the name of some star or planet and numbered one, two, three, etc., in order of their importance or size. Each player in turn is brought into the center of the room, blindfolded, and given a sharp pointed stick about three feet long. He tries to see how many stars he can spear in one minute. His score is the sum of the numbers on the cards he has pricked.

POEMS FOR YOUR PROGRAM

Many beautiful bits of poetry have been inspired by the heavenly bodies. Some of these might be used on our program.

MY STAR

Robert Browning, who loved to write symbolic verse, tells us in this poem that unless we have imagination we miss some of the beauty in life.

All that I know of a certain star
Is it can throw (like the angled spar)
Now a dart of red,
Now a dart of blue;
Till my friends have said
They would fain see too,
My star that dartles the red and the blue;
Then it stops like a bird, like a flower hangs furled.
They must solace themselves with the Saturn above it.
What matter to me if their star is a world?
Mine has opened its soul to me, therefore I love it.

THE STARS

By Barry Cornwall

They glide upon their endless way,
Forever calm, forever bright,
No blind hurry, no delay,
Mark the daughters of the night;
They follow in the track of day,
In divine delight.
And oh, how still beneath the stars
The once wild noisy Earth doth lie;
As though she now forsook her jars
And caught the quiet of the sky.
Pride sleeps, and Love (with all his scars)
In smiling dreams doth lie.
Shine on, sweet orbed souls for aye,
Forever calm, forever bright:
We ask not whither lies your way,
Nor whence you came, nor what your light.
Be still a dream throughout the day
A blessing through the night.

A QUOTATION FROM "THE CLOUD"

BY SHELLEY

That orbed maiden with white fire laden,
Whom mortals call the moon,
Glides glimmering o'er my fleecelike floor,
By the midnight breezes strewn;
And wherever the beat of her unseen feet,
Which only the angels hear,
May have broken the woof of my tent's thin roof
The stars peep behind her and peer.
And I laugh to see them whirl and flee
Like a swarm of golden bees,
When I widen the rent in my windbuilt tent,
Till the calm rivers, lakes and seas,
Like strips of the sky fallen through me on high,
Are each paved with the moon and these.

NEWS

At least two of the counties in Pennsylvania have a Juvenile Pomona meeting once a year. We are very happy to have from our deputy Mrs. Clara Dewey a fine account of these two Pomona meetings held this summer.

Erie County Juvenile Granges held their six annual Pomona meeting at Waterford, June 7th, with an attendance of 92 Juveniles and 12 Matrons and assistants.

All enjoyed a picnic dinner at noon. When the Grange called to order in the afternoon we gave a pageant, How We Got Our Flag, as follows:

Flag of Spain and Columbus—Waterford Juveniles;
Mayflower flags—Edinboro Juveniles;
Flags of the Colonies—Phillipsburg Juveniles;
Grand Union flag and Washington visiting Betsy Ross—Lake Shore Juveniles;
Liberty flags—Union City Juvenile boys;
How Betsy made the flag—Union City Girls;
Tableau—Writing of the Star Spangled Banner—Union City;
Recitation—Hurrah for the Flag;
Epilogue—Goddess of Liberty—Edinboro Juveniles;
Recitation—The Flag Goes By—Conneaut Juvenile;
Episode—The First Schoolhouse Flag—West Greene Juvenile;
Music—Elk Creek Juvenile.

This pageant was costumed and very well carried out. This was followed by the travelling Bible being presented to Edinboro Juveniles by the State Deputy in an altar ceremony. This Bible will travel around the Juvenile Granges in a series of neighborhood night meetings.

(Later in the summer we are going to hear more about this travelling Bible, probably on our September page.)

We then adjourned to the Juvenile room and were called to order by Dorothy Mangold of Lake Shore Juvenile. Our Pomona meetings are always very interesting. The chairs are filled by officers of the various Juvenile Granges.

On June 8th, the Crawford County Juveniles held their third Pomona meeting at Guy's Mills, enjoying a picnic dinner at noon. There were 33 Juveniles present, two matrons, one assistant and one patron, also the state deputy, Mrs. Dewey.

The Juveniles gave a fine varied program consisting of music, a flag drill, recitations, and a very fine drill by the degree team of Meadville Juvenile.

We had many favorable comments on our program from the older Grangers. This is Crawford County's third Juvenile Pomona meeting and we noted much improvement and increase of interest.

We feel that these yearly county-wide Juvenile meetings are creating more interest both among the Juveniles themselves and the Subordinate members.

TWO JUVENILE GRANGES DEDICATE THEIR OWN HALLS

One in New York, One in Maine, Both Very Prosperous

A remarkable instance in the Grange events of the present season is the dedication within a few weeks time of two Juvenile Grange halls, erected and equipped wholly for promoting the work of the children's branch of this rural fraternity. Juvenile Grange work has been rapidly advancing for several years back, and many recent units in a score of states have been organized since January 1st of this year. Now New York and Maine lead the way by building actual Juvenile Grange halls, devoted exclusively to the youngsters and fully equipped for that purpose. Only a few such halls exist in the country, although their number is likely to increase rapidly, as the importance of the Juvenile branch of the Grange setup is fast coming into prominence.

One of these Juvenile halls is at Webster, New York, where at a cost of more than $3,000 the Juvenile hall has been built adjoining the Webster hall and has just been appropriately dedicated. The new building is 24 x 36 feet in size, with auditorium, stage, dressing-rooms, rest rooms, etc., and it is attached to the beautiful home of the parent Grange. The Juvenile dedication event was also the 59th anniversary of Webster Grange and the two occasions were happily joined in the celebration. Webster is the largest subordinate Grange unit in the United States, with a present membership in excess of 1,000 dues-paid Patrons.

The new hall in Maine devoted wholly to Juvenile purposes was dedicated June 30th at Hampden, and was built at a cost of $1,200 and much volunteer labor by Eastern Star Grange, No. 1. An abandoned stable, once very useful to a Grange but no longer needed, was extensively remodeled, fitted up in modern style with a compact auditorium, ante rooms and other conveniences, and will be given over entirely to Juvenile purposes.

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

THREE GRANGES MEET AT MILLERSVILLE, LANCASTER COUNTY

Three Granges met at Manor Township High School on the evening of July 10th. Ephrata Grange, No. 1815, took the Traveling Gavel to Manor Grange. There was a good representation of Patrons. Members of Salisbury Grange filled the officer's chairs and conducted the business meeting. In presenting the Gavel, Master Trefethern, from Ephrata, gave a very interesting short history of the Grange. Master Higlin accepted it with a few words of appreciation.

The program was presented by Ephrata Grange. In the absence of the regular lecturer, it was in charge of Sister Charlotte Ruppin. The subject was "Recreation." "My Idea of Recreation" was discussed by Brothers Hostetter and Mohler. Forms of the various phases of recreation mentioned by the brothers were then illustrated in a studio program.

The first feature was "Group Singing" by members of Ephrata Grange, who sang two selections in excellent form. After that we had some delightful music on the accordion by the charming daughter of two of our members who plays the difficult instrument like an artist. A very interesting lecture followed on "Tomato Raising" by Joe Bucher, who knows his tomatoes. A piano solo by one of the sisters was next, after which we had a humorous radio skit entitled "That Hired Man." After several more accordion selections we staged a prize fight between two sisters, which ended in a draw. A Derby race closed the program. Delightful refreshments were then served by the host Grange.

LYNDELL GRANGE, No. 1179, CHESTER COUNTY

Sincere active interest in our Grange has continued to animate its members during the past few months. Many new members have been added and we still maintain our position as the second highest in membership of Pomona No. 3, of Chester and Delaware Counties.

Among the new members have been many business and professional men and their wives, who although they are not tillers of the soil, have thereby indicated their belief in higher ideals for manhood, womanhood and citizenship which are the cardinal principles of true husbandry.

Warren Marshall and Earnest Phillips lead in the full form initiatory degree work and the tableaus, in charge of Mrs. Anna Moore, are beautifully and impressively presented.

Improvements have been made in the Grange Hall and all meetings are noted for a high percentage of attendance.

The Worthy Lecturer, Mrs. Reba Burroughs, put on appropriate programs honoring father and mother on their respective days; interspersed with our excellent literary programs. Many programs of particular interest to farmers have been presented which have included moving picture illustrations.

Mrs. Emma Hadfield represented Lyndell Grange in the Quiz contest conducted by the Coatesville Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Hadfield also won first prize in the spelling contest conducted among the Granges of Pomona, No. 3.

CROSS CREEK VILLAGE GRANGE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, HOLDS NEIGHBOR NIGHT MEETING

Cross Creek Village Grange was host at the first Neighbor Night meeting at the Cross Creek Church, Thursday evening, June 29th, with Jefferson, Burgettstown and Paris Grange taking part. "Youth" the theme of the program was very well presented. Ten Granges of the county were represented and Pomona officers were present as follows: Pomona Master, Johnston C. Russell; Lecturer, Mrs. H. L. Mollenauer; Chaplain, the Rev. Ralph Kaufman; Steward, Walter Barger; Assistant Steward; Russell Devore; Executive Committee, W. D. Phillips and Kenneth Aten. Granges represented were Burgettstown, 17; Jefferson, 32; Paris, 20; Cross Creek Village, 25; Cross Creek, 19; Fallowfield, 7; North Strabane, 2; Gretna, 5; nonmembers, 7; Independence, 1; Dairs, 5.

Mrs. Eleanor Lee, Lecturer of Cross Creek Village Grange, was in charge of the program. A delicious lunch was served by the committees. The next Neighbor Night meeting will be held at Prosperity, July 25th, with Buffalo and Claysville Grange taking part.

CRANBERRY GRANGE NEWS —BUTLER COUNTY

On Thursday evening, June 22d, the members of Cranberry Grange, No. 908, of Butler County, and their friends held their annual picnic at Deer Browse Grove, North Park. Heavy rains late in the afternoon threatened to spoil the good time which was anticipated by all; but as luck would have it, they stopped long enough for everybody to enjoy themselves.

Preceding the picnic supper a game of mushball was played—bicycle riding offered further amusement for those who did not play ball. Two past Masters, Roy Cookson and Carl Davison were seen enjoying a ride.

A picnic supper was served to 110 people after which the crowd gathered on the ballfield for the sports which were very much enjoyed.

On Friday evening, June 30th, a group of Grangers motored to West Pittsburgh, where the Pennsylvania Power Company was holding a public inspection of their new 50,000 horsepower plant of the most modern design in the country. Mr. Thomas, who recently became a member of Cranberry Grange and who is employed by the Power Company, accompanied the group as a guide.

LOVELTON GRANGE, WYOMING COUNTY, HOLDS SILVER STAR PROGRAM

Lovelton Grange, No. 1250, Wyoming County, held a very interesting meeting on June 9th, when Miss Gertrude Collins, Lecturer, assisted by the following team: Master Margaret Coyle; Pomona, Mary Collins; Ceres, Dorothy Sick; Flora, Catherine Kinsley; Chaplain, Sarah Schraeder; pianist, Miss Anna Hope; conducted a very impressive ceremony in which thirteen Lovelton Grange Members received silver pins or buttons.

The hall was tastefully decorated in Grange colors and an abundance of flowers added greatly to the scene. The following program was presented:

Song—"Auld Lang Syne"—Grange.
Monologue—"Going to Grange 25 Years Ago"—by Millie Catlin.
Song—"Silver Threads Among the Gold"—Virgie and Gerald Burke.
Short Talk—"Looking Back Twenty-five Years"—H. C. Sharpe.
Presentation of Pins and Buttons—Team Master Margaret Coyle.
Song—"Follow the Gleam"—Team Members.
Song—"Silver Haired Daddy"—Vergie and Gerald Burke.
Remarks by Silver Star Members and Visitors.
Song—"In the Sweet Bye and Bye"—Grange.

The following members were presented with pins or buttons, Alice, Byrne, Millie Catlin, Linda Girven, Walter Burgess, D. O. Collins (Charter Member), Clarence Coyle, Henry Deisz (Charter Member), Bart Hope, C. C. Hope, Francis Hope (Charter Member), Samuel Hope, Heister Sharpe, John Stevens.

Lovelton Grange feels very proud of this meeting. Even though small in number, the Grange is very active.

CHESTER COUNTY COMMUNITY MEETING HELD AT LIONVILLE

Through the courtesy of the Odd Fellows a Community Meeting of Uwchlan Grange No. 1298, The Women's Community Club, The Odd Fellows Club, the 4-H Club and the Church was held at the Odd Fellows well-equipped hall on June 22d, under the direction of the Worthy Lecturer Rosalba C. Pyle. The meeting was well attended and the program presented was very much enjoyed. This community would like to make this an annual event.

The address of welcome at this meeting was given by Rev. George Clarke. During the program the children of the Sunday school sang two songs, a play was presented by the 4-H Club and one by the Women's Community Club, a reading of Edgar Guest's "It Can't Be Done" was given by the Worthy Master, R. Louis Lloyd, and a solo by Mrs. Mowhay. The group singing was enjoyed by all.

Homemade cake and fruit punch was served by the young people.

This Grange hopes to have a home coming of former members later in the summer.

VENANGO COUNTY GRANGE HOLDS SILVER SHEAF CELEBRATION

The Silver Sheaf Celebration was held by Cherrytree Grange, No. 284, on May 11th, at Cherrytree Grange Hall. Silver Sheaf Certificates were presented to thirty-five members who have belonged to this Grange for twenty-five years or more. Brothers C. H. Hancox and J. P. Gorsuch have been members of this Grange ever since it was organized in 1893; bringing them within four years of the Golden Sheaf Certificate. Brother David E. Olson joined the Grange later in the year of 1893.

A very interesting program was presented under the direction of the Worthy Lecturer, Gladys Miles. The Address of Welcome was given by Worthy Master Sister Minium of Cherrytree Grange, a talk on the "Early Organization of Cherrytree Grange," by David Olson, an address by Rev. Edwards of Titusville, poems by Rev. Phipps of Wesley, music by the Honolou Club, a duet by Dr. and June Bennohoff of Titusville, and a few remarks were given by the State Deputy, Norman Rowe of Utica.

Presentation of the Silver Sheaf Certificates was made by Worthy Pomona Master Shannon of Venango County to the following: C. H. Hancox, Paul Gorsuch, David Olson, Edith Olson Miles, Domer Miles, Lee J. Qurk, Viola Qurk, Fannie Qurk, H. T. Miles, Belle Miles, Charley Warner, Muriel Warner, Wesley Warner, Katherine Warner, Lee J. Hancox, George Happ, Leo Olson, Walter Crawford, R. W. Crawford, Mary Crawford, L. A. Bunce, Mrs. L. A. Bunce, C. S. Miles, Ray V. Proper, Muriel Proper, Earl Hancox, Mrs. Francis Whiting, Mabel Fulmer, W. E. Stewart, L. L. Gelson, Mrs. L. L. Gelson, Walter A. Miles, Fannie Crawford, Elizabeth Hancox and Mrs. Hazel Olson.

While the Honolou Club rendered a selection the assistant and the lady assistant came forward and escorted the Silver Sheaf Members to the table where a bountiful feast was served.

BEAVER COUNTY POMONA GRANGE MEETS

The regular quarterly meeting of the Beaver County Pomona Grange was held in the Frankford Springs Presbyterian Church on June 10th, with the Frankfort Springs Grange as host.

Plans were made to coöperate with the Extension Association in the Annual Corn Husking Contest to be held in the fall. The committee is as follows: Dan Brenner, George Swick, J. A. Gilliland, Alvin Hartenbach and Fred Shane.

Reports were heard from the Youth Planning Council Committee members and chairman. A picnic for all Grangers will be held on Saturday, July 22d, at the Center Grange Hall. Among the special features for the occasion is a Mushball game in the afternoon and a picnic supper and dance in the evening.

During the afternoon and evening the Big Knob Band and the Big Knob Ladies Quartet furnished excellent musical numbers.

The annual Memorial service was in charge of the Worthy Chaplain, Mrs. A. J. Todd. This service was in memory of Brother M. E. Rhodes and Brother Geo. Wagoner. A program of music, scripture and prayer was presented. The Memorial Address was given by Rev. W. W. Wells, pastor of the Chippewa M. E. Church. During the program flowers were placed on the altar and short addresses were given by Brothers J. C. Creighton and Ralph McClain.

Members serving continuously for twenty-five years were honored during the afternoon. Those present were: Brother John G. Engle, Racoon; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Banks, Chippewa; Brother B. A. Caven, North Sewickley. Roses were presented to each with remarks from the Worthy Lecturer, Sister Musgrave and an address by the Worthy Master, O. W. Shannon.

An address on the subject of "Wit and Humor in Our Lives" was given by Rev. J. M. Barrett of the First Presbyterian Church of Monaca, Pa., at the evening session. It was most interesting and entertaining.

REALLY FRESH

Customer: "Are those chickens freshly killed?"

Butcher: "Fresh killed? Why, lady, artificial respiration would almost bring them to life again."

FAYETTE COUNTY, POMONA MEETING

Our June meeting was held in the Degegaria Hall in Republic with a large delegation from each Grange present. We have eighteen Subordinate Granges in the county, and always receive a written report from each. Each Grange has an active Home Economic Committee. Reports are sent to the County Home Economic Committee Chairman and are read at Pomona. Several Subordinate Granges held Memorial Services in June. Our report showed 2,557 members and 46 applications on hand. Our deputies are working and our Lecturer visits each Subordinate Grange during the year.

We have an attendance banner which is awarded at eleven o'clock to the Subordinate having the highest number of members present. The Banner was awarded to Franklin Grange at the June meeting.

Our aim is to have a hundred members in every Grange. Curfew now has three hundred; Menallen two hundred and fifty-one; Gernian two hundred and eight. Only two have less than one hundred members.

In the afternoon the Lecturer had a Memorial Service for the departed members of the Pomona: Dr. F. L. Arzenberg, James Swartz, and James Murtland.

For the literary program E. Isherwood of Greensburg was the guest speaker. Musical numbers were rendered by the Pomona choir.

The October meeting will be held in Gallatin Grange Hall near Gans, Pa. The Fifth Degree to be conferred in the evening.

Morning Star Grange celebrated their thirty-fifth anniversary. One hundred guests were seated at the bountiful supper. The guest speaker was State Lecturer Rev. Haverfield.

We have Neighbor-Nite visits, each Subordinate entertains, also visits one Grange. A committee made a schedule of visits. We give the visits credit for the interest and increase in membership. This is our fourth year of these visits.

A GREAT OCCASION

August 12th has been definitely set as Grange Day at the New York World's Fair. This is the end of a week given over to agricultural and farm organizations and should bring a large outpouring of rural people and Grange members from every section of the East. A quarter of a million Grange members live within 250 miles of New York City. The fair is a great educational exposition. Reasonable rates are being charged and it is hoped that all Grange members who can will time their visit at the World's Fair and the Nation's Metropolis to coincide as near as possible with Grange Day.

There will be a special program in the afternoon. In addition to the limitless features that the World's Fair affords, Grover Whalen, president of the Fair and Mr. Reilly, in charge of special features, give assurance of coöperation in making Grange Day a success.

PERRY COUNTY POMONA HOLDS MONTHLY MEETING

On Tuesday evening, July 25th, Perry County Pomona Grange held one of its monthly meetings in the Ickesburg Grange Hall. The meeting was an open meeting to which were invited by letter some forty families living in this beautiful fertile valley of northern Perry County.

After consideration of routine business the Worthy Lecturer took charge presenting numbers by Mrs. Rhoda Gable of Oliver Grange, Mr. Albert Hamilton of Shermanata Grange and Mrs. Pearl Shade of Community Grange. Community Grange staged an interesting skit on the Farmer's Kitchen. "Why Join the Grange?" was the subject of an address by the secretary of the State Grange, Miles Horst.

This monthly meeting was one of a series of monthly meetings which have been held this year by this Pomona. All of these special meetings have been evening meetings, the regular quarterly sessions of the Pomona run through afternoon and evening sessions.

On August 20th all of the Perry County Granges coöperating with the Pomona officials will stage a county-wide "Go to Church Service," at which the State Chaplain, Rev. Ross M. Haverfield, will be in the pulpit.

BULL ASSOCIATIONS POPULAR IN PENNA.

Fifty-seven of the 228 coöperative dairy bull associations in the United States are in Pennsylvania according to recently released figures of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Only associations properly organized on a sound basis for conducting a constructive long-time dairy cattle breeding program were listed.

R. R. Welch, dairy extension specialist with the Pennsylvania State College, explains, "When an association is organized and operated on a sound basis, it usually is capable of rendering efficient economical service to its membership year after year. The general objective is to obtain continuous superior sire service for herds of the members at reasonable cost."

During the last few weeks, new coöperative dairy bull associations have been organized in Berks, Cambria, Cumberland, Lawrence, Northampton, Perry, Susquehanna, Venango and York Counties.

15,790,533 TREE SEEDLINGS SHIPPED

A total of 15,790,533 forest tree seedlings and transplants were shipped from the four forest tree nurseries operated by the Department of Forests and Waters to tree planters this Spring.

This is the largest shipment of planting stock made from the Department nurseries in its history. The shipments from the forest tree nurseries were: Clearfield, 5,109,589, Greenwood 3,123,282, Mont Alto 7,244,375 and Penn 313,287.

Of the species shipped from the nurseries, Red Pine was first with a total of 3,212,180 seedlings and transplants. Pitch Pine was second with a total of 2,285,000. Banks Pine was third with a total of 2,122,900 and the fourth was Norway Spruce with 1,491,975. Black Locust was high for the hardwood species with 822,900 trees.

UNITED STATES FARM POPULATION NEARS ALL TIME HIGH

The farm population of the United States on January 1, 1939 was close to the largest on record, as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture. The total was 32,059,000 persons. This compares with 31,819,000 on January 1, 1938, and with the all time high of 32,077,000 on January 1, 1910. From 1910 to 1927 there was a decline of almost two million persons in the farm population; since 1937 there has been an increase of about two million.

GROSS FARM INCOME RELATED TO NET FARM INCOME

A study made by the Pennsylvania State College of the farm incomes of several hundred farm records covering the period from 1930 to 1937 shows a definite relationship between the farmers labor income and the gross income on the farm. Every year during the period of study, some of the farms have gross receipts exceeding $5,000, and throughout the seven years this group enjoyed a labor income averaging $1,406, or eight times the general average labor income. On the farms where the total receipts were less than $1,500 per year the average labor income was practically zero. Throughout the period the study showed that farmers having gross receipts of $3,000 or better received labor incomes during an average of the seven years. Some years this group had none, other years the labor income of this group showed receipts to produce some return for labor involved.

LARGE HOG CROP IN PROSPECT

The 1939 pig crop is expected to be the third largest since 1923. The increase in hog production in prospect for 1939 over 1938 is larger than that of any other year on record. Twenty percent larger spring pig crop this year than last is estimated; and the number of sows to farrow in the fall season of 1939 is indicated as 16% larger than the number farrowing in the fall season of 1938. The total number of sows to farrow in 1939—spring and fall—is indicated as about 22% larger than in 1938.

GRAIN HELPS COLT TO BECOME STRONG HORSE

Experience has shown that to develop strong horses, colts should be fed some grain regularly from the time that they are old enough to start eating it, until they are at least a year old. Oats and bran are a good feed at this season. If the colt is thin some corn will be helpful. A horse is naturally an outdoor animal. For colts to be healthy it is necessary for them to be in pasture in summer and to have the run of the paddock in winter.

HEAVY SOIL LOSSES NEED FOR EROSION CONTROL

The down pours of rain in recent weeks which left gullies in the corn and the potato fields and deposited much of the good top soil over roadways and down the streams emphasizes again the need for more attention to methods of soil saving, such as, using narrower fields, strip cropping on the contours, using sod water ways on courses where the water drains away and using cover crops for fall and winter.

NEW LAW LIMITS USE OF 4-H CLUB EMBLEM

The United States Congress has passed a law prohibiting unauthorized use of the 4-H Club emblem. This action emphasizes the importance that today is placed upon 4-H Club work by the people of this country. At present there are 74,000 4-H Clubs with more than a million and a quarter members in the United States. Pennsylvania has about 20,000 members enrolled.

Small oranges, when used for juice, usually give the best returns for the money. Larger oranges give more juice but not in proportion to cost.

SIMPLE SHELTERS GIVE HOGS SUMMER COMFORT

Hogs have no sweat glands, so frequently suffer considerable discomfort during hot weather. A shelter to protect them from the sun's rays should be provided. This can be built easily and cheaply by setting poles twelve to sixteen feet apart, in the form of a square, and four to five feet above the ground. By placing other poles over the top a frame roof is provided. The next step is to place straw, corn fodder or other loose material over the top. A few additional poles or woven wire over this material will keep it from blowing away. By sprinkling crank case oil over the ground under the shelter a firm almost dustless floor is provided. The oil thus applied also helps control parasites.

FERTILIZED PASTURES PROVIDE MORE FEED

County Agent McDougal of Butler County has been checking on the yield of grass on five different pastures in his county where lime fertilizer and manure have been used this year. His check shows an average yield of 17,110 pounds of blue grass and white wild clover per acre up to July 1st. This compares well with ten to twelve tons of corn silage harvested from a good field of corn. Checking against the yield of these treated pastures Mr. McDougal found that untreated pastures in the same area covered mostly with white top and weeds yielded 1,900 pounds per acres.

OATS IS GOOD FEED FOR GROWING TURKEYS

Feeding oats to poults is becoming an established practice. Poultry specialists report that some farmers place heavy oats in a hopper for the turkeys only three weeks old. Such young turkeys do not eat much at first but in about two weeks consume noticeable amounts. If the oats weigh thirty-six pounds or more to the bushel and are clipped, twelve to fourteen week old poults will eat as much oats as mash by weight. During hot weather the turkeys will eat more oats than wheat or corn. It should be remembered that a hard insoluble grit available to the birds is essential to oat feeding.

To salt and flour pieces of chicken quickly and evenly for frying, put salted flour into a heavy paper sack. Shake the chicken pieces inside the sack and they will be evenly coated, say home economists at the Pennsylvania State College. The paper sack idea can be used when sugaring doughnuts, chocolate brownies, or date bars.

When rugs are turned, as they should be from time to time to get more even wear, there are likely to be dented places left by legs of heavy pieces of furniture. To remove the dent, cover it with a damp cloth, press with a medium hot iron, and brush up the nap with a stiff brush.

To remove grease and oil from men's shirts and overalls, soak the clothes in warm water to which a cup of kerosene has been added. Then wash as usual and they'll come out looking like new.

When a screw hole gets so large that the screw will not hold properly, partly fill the hole with steel wool, and the screw will hold tight again.

RABIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Cases of rabies in dogs, other animals, and humans have occurred in Pennsylvania during the last forty or more years. The disease is usually confined to certain sections, cases occurring each year in only approximately one-third of the counties although it has shifted during the different years from one section of the state to another.

The disease is spread through the bite of infected dogs and occasionally through cats and other biting animals. An animal must have the disease in order to spread it to other animals or to humans. Presence of the disease can be determined quite accurately by confining the dog. Dogs infected with rabies usually die within five or six days after the appearance of symptoms. In the case of death within a ten-day period the brain should be examined at the Bureau of Animal Industry Laboratory, of Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The common belief that rabies occurs only during hot weather, especially during the so-called "dog days," is not borne out by facts concerning the disease. Rabies occurs during every month of the year, during both the winter and summer seasons. There appears to be no condition of weather or climate unsuitable for its occurrence. Monthly records of cases diagnosed in the different seasons usually show more cases during the winter than during the summer season.

Records indicate that the number of cases of rabies diagnosed from year to year has fluctuated considerably. A study of the figures for the past twenty years shows that the greatest number of cases was diagnosed in the years 1936 and 1938: 506 are recorded for 1938 and 404 for 1936. The low for the twenty-year period occurred in 1918, when only 43 cases were recorded.

The disease is confined to a relatively small portion of the state. A large proportion of the cases during the years 1936 and 1938 occurred in Philadelphia and adjoining counties. That is, during the year 1936, approximately 49% of the cases in dogs and cats occurred in Philadelphia County or 0.3% of the area of the state. In 1938 there were 228 cases in dogs and cats in Philadelphia County; 82% of all the cases on record for the year occurred in twelve contiguous counties.

Since properly enforced quarantine measures are usually followed by a rapid reduction in the number of cases of the disease, in districts where rabies exists, coöperation in the enforcement of rules and regulations of quarantine is the duty of every person. By their coöperation persons may save themselves from exposure to this most dread disease. Full coöperation from the public undoubtedly lightens the task of the sanitary police official. In addition the problem of rabies control could be attacked more efficiently if the dog lover would realize that the enforcement of laws in the prevention and control of the disease will protect his dog, his own health, and the health of his children. Coöperation in the enforcement of a quarantine because of rabies or any other disease is the duty of every one, since diseases which endanger human health concern all of us.

HOW TO CUT FLOWERS

When cutting flowers for bouquets, always use a sharp knife and cut the stems diagnoally instead of straight across. Stems cut at right angles when forced against the bottom of a vase, stop water absorption and the flowers soon wither.

SEASONAL PEAK PASSED IN MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production for the United States has passed the seasonal peak for the year but continues at relatively high levels. *Pennsylvania* production of milk, as indicated by the average milk produced per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents, was the same on July 1st as the 10-year (1928-37) average for that date and below the July 1st level of the past two years. The seasonal decline in milk production for the State is well under way and shows declines similar to the June to July decreases prevailing in recent years. Pasture conditions for the State suffered further reduction during June and July due largely to the insufficient moisture in the eastern sections.

Although milk production continues at an unusually high level and supplies for all purposes are large, markets for *fluid milk* recently have shown evidence of stability. This may be attributed largely to the considerably higher consumption level of the past few months, the moderately larger receipts of milk and cream than a year earlier at some of the leading markets, and the record high apparent consumption of important manufactured dairy products.

Following the reinstatement of the Federal-State order regulating the handling of fluid milk in the New York Metropolitan area on July 1st, the Class 1 price to be paid producers for milk in the 201-210 mile zone during July was set at $2.00 per cwt. and the retail price at 13 cents per quart. The latter price represents an increase of 1½ cents per quart over the quoted price for June, but as no quotations were posted on Class 1 prices to producers during the last several months the order was in suspension.

Receipts of milk at the principal eastern fluid milk markets in May were 6 percent larger than a year earlier and about 2 percent above the preceding peak for the month in 1930. Receipts of fresh condensed milk in bulk were up sharply. On a milk equivalent basis, receipts were 6 percent larger than a year earlier, but the increase from April to May was considerably less than average.

Prices of manufactured dairy products strengthened from April to mid-June, but since then there has been some decline. Even though butter prices have improved somewhat, prices continue lower than a year ago. Except for the worst years of the depression, prices are the lowest for this season in about 30 years. Prices of butterfat, however, are about as high in relation to feed-grains as in the period 1920-34.

Estimated production of evaporated milk (case goods) from January through May, inclusive, this year, has totaled 913,475,000 pounds. Because of the smaller output in April and May than a year earlier, a decrease which nearly offset the gains indicated for the earlier months, the output for the 5 months is only 3 million pounds above that of the corresponding period last year.

In contrast with the 4-percent decline in production of the principal manufactured dairy products in May compared with a year earlier, apparent consumption in May was 8 percent larger than the preceding peak of the month in 1938, and 25 percent above the 1925-29 average. Even on a per capita basis, consumption of these products in May was a new high and 13 percent above the 1924-29 average. For the past 12 months per capita consumption of manufactured dairy products has averaged the highest on record.

FARM REAL ESTATE VALUES

The Nation's farms yielded 11 percent less cash income in 1938 compared with 1937, nevertheless the value of farm real estate as a national average declined little more than 1 percent. The decrease was 1 point in an index standing on March 1, 1939 t 84 percent of the 1912-14 period. It was the first decline in 6 years, values having increased 4 percent each year from 1933-37.

The decline in cash farm income in 1938—due principally to lower price levels for farm products—was perhaps the most important single item contributing toward the decline in farm real estate values during the past year. Other factors include the upward trend in farm real estate taxes in recent years, and the extensive real estate holdings by public and private credit agencies. Holdings by 5 principal creditor agencies have been lower in the last 2 years, but still total close to 28 million acres, representing an investment of approximately 1 billion dollars.

Several current and long-time factors operated to support farm real estate values during the past year. The agricultural credit situation in general continued to be favorable, interest rates on new mortgage loans being at unusually low levels and substantial reductions having been made in annual interest costs in recent years. The frequency of foreclosure and tax sales are at levels lower than in the years before 1930, and although the frequency of voluntary sales has been declining somewhat in recent years, the level still compares favorably with the pre-depression average.

Perhaps the most important single factor supporting farm real estate values is the conservative way in which values responded to the income increases beginning in 1933. Values had declined less than the decline in farm income during the depression; values rose only 16 percent from 1932 to 1937, in contrast with an increase of 98 percent in cash farm income. It was to be expected that, despite the decline in 1938 cash farm income, there should be only a mild reaction in farm real estate values.

FOR SALE

Registered Jersey Cattle—Cows, Heifers, and Young Bulls. Sybil breeding. Also Chester White Hogs. J. A. Boak & Sons, New Castle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Church Pews, Pulpit Furniture and Reed Organ. All in first class condition. Price right to quick buyer. Emmanuel Reformed Church, Rev. Oliver K. Maurer, D.D., 163 North Main Street, Red Lion, Pennsylvania.

WHITE LEGHORN and ANCONA pullets. Nelson's Poultry Farm, Grove City, Pa.

In Memoriam

RIPLEY

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father has called to the home above our Sister, Hattie Q. Ripley, who has been a faithful member of Belle Valley Grange No. 1294, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family our sincerest sympathy and send to them a copy of this resolution; also, to send a copy to the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS and to spread this resolution upon the minutes of this Grange.

BLAINE H. GIFFORD,
CHAS. MOREHOUSE,
MRS. F. O. ANDERSON,
Committee.

STULTZ

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our midst, Brother George E. Stultz, a member of Clover Creek Grange No. 791, P. of H.

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days. That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, that copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family and also be published in the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

W. S. SUTER,
R. A. SHOWALTER,
G. L. GREASER,
Committee.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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Grange Seals	$5.00
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In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

MILES HORST, *Secretary.*

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD, Monongahela, Pa.

Our Greatest Need

In these days of economic depression, of industrial unrest, and of common uncertainty, we can readily think of many things we feel we need. What a list it would be if we were to enumerate them! But one of our weaknesses today is our inability to distinguish between what we WANT and what we NEED. We are like children in a toy shop, wanting everything and often not satisfied with anything.

But our theme for this Mediation is "Our Greatest Need," and that need is not "an abundance of things," not material wealth, nor a socialistic panacea, but our greatest need today is "The Christian Philosophy of Life." This philosophy does not ignore temporal things essential to life and health and happiness, but it does revolve about the standards of our Divine Master, and does put emphasis upon the spiritual rather than upon the secular.

The Christian philosophy of life, if conscientiously and consistently practiced, would do three things for each of us:

I. *It would give us a virile faith TO LIVE BY*

No permanent structure can be built without an adequate foundation, no scientist can work successfully without following certain formulæ and principles, and no life can be complete except it accepts a divine plan *to live by.*

The Christian religion is a living faith, vitally concerned with our daily situations and problems. Our Lord still appeals to the restless multitudes saying, "I am come that ye might have life and have it more abundantly." "Follow me."

"Where cross the crowded ways of life,
Where sound the cries of race and clan,
Above the noise of selfish strife,

We hear thy voice, O Son of Man."

The Son of Man came to teach us a new philosophy, and to give us a dynamic faith *to live by.*

II. *The second thing the Christian philosophy would do for us would be to give us a new self TO LIVE WITH*

Some unknown writer has said:

"I have to live with myself, and so I want to be fit for myself to know."

Much of the discontent and unhappiness and dissatisfaction of this present generation is certainly due to the kind of a self many people live with, in their own souls. They harbor jealousies, bitterness and selfishness, and covet another's possessions or position, and as a result, the spirit becomes distorted and narrow and pagan.

One of the great contributions made by the Christian religion through the centuries has been to encourage men to live on a higher level, to look up and not down, and to become the individuals the Creator intended us to be. And we need that type of philosophy desperately today. We need the better stuff in our spiritual make-up, refined and recast, so that we shall have a Christlike self *to live with.*

III. *The third thing that the Christian philosophy would do for us would be to give us an ideal TO LIVE UP TO.*

A great many people have discovered that all that glitters is not gold; that many day-dreams only turn out to be nightmares; and that air-castles often fall into shapeless ruin. We need the high idealism of the Man of Galilee to live up to, in our political and economic and domestic life. We should turn again to the principles of the Sermon on the Mount, and to make it the objective of our lives; to adopt the Christian way of life, and to set our minds on those things which are above where Christ is.

The Christian idealism includes universal peace and world-wide brotherhood; it implies that God's will be done on earth even as it is in heaven. It sets up before us an unchanging goal for life, challenging heart and head and hand.

Therefore, let us acknowledge our great common need, namely, the Christian philosophy, so that we may have a virile faith to live by, a Christlike self to live with, and a Christ-centered idealism to live up to.

SECULARISM

Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, pastor of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, New York, recently spoke to a large group of churchmen in Cleveland, Ohio, on "Secularism." He said in part:

"For all too long secularism, whether political or economic, has been to the fore," he said. "Man had supposed that a new heaven and a new earth would come through the increase of electrical equipment, chromium plated fixtures, streamlined trains, super-highways and trial marriages. He put the machine before man, profits before personalities. He was concerned with exploitation rather than service.

"But that philosophy did not turn out very well. Secularism has not made life easier. Mankind has suddenly become aware of the fact that a civilization whose art ends in surrealism, whose music ends in swing, whose literature ends in red-backed magazine stories, and whose science ends in high-explosive bombs, can never satisfy the soul of the world. We have paid dearly for a way of living which gave no place to spiritual sensitiveness. Politically we fear the passing of the decalogue, socially we fear the passing of the home, and spiritually we fear the decay of piety."

In such an hour as this, the Church, according to Dr. Sizoo, must do three things:

1. "The Christian Church," he continued, "can stand before this generation unashamed and unafraid saying to mankind, 'This is the way—walk ye in it.'

2. "The Church must proclaim a new certainty. When skies grow dark and reversals come; when the winds shift and the rain beats in the face, when dilemmas make a seeming mockery of hope, man needs something more than a question mark or an exclamation point on which to hang his soul.

3. "The Christian Church must make the oneness of the Church its supreme task. A divided world can never be saved by a divided Church. We must be convinced that all roads meet at the mountain top, and that the nearer we are to the top of the mountain, the nearer together shall be the roads."

FARM PEOPLE TO DISCUSS WITH LABOR AND INDUSTRY "WHAT'S AHEAD FOR RURAL AMERICA?"

The program of the 22d annual meeting of the American Country Life Association to be held at the Pennsylvania State College, August 30-September 2, 1939, on the general topic "What's Ahead for Rural America?" has been announced by Chris L. Christensen, president of the Association and dean of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

On August 31st, one of the main sessions of the Conference, which will be attended by approximately 1,000 people from all sections of the country, will be devoted to "What's Ahead in the Relation of the Farm Group to Labor and Industry?" Dr. E. G. Nourse of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., will speak on "The Important Issues Before the Nation"; followed by Milo Swanton, secretary of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture, speaking from the farmer's point of view; Fred H. Clausen, president of the Van Brunt Manufacturing Company, Horicon, Wis., speaking for industry; and Charlton Ogburn, attorney, representing the American Federation of Labor, speaking on "A Labor Viewpoint." Discussion of this subject will be opened by Murray D. Lincoln, secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, a vice-president of the American Country Life Association, who has specialized in study of consumer problems.

"Education as a Continuing Process" will be the subject of a general forum on September 2d, opened with an address by M. L. Wilson, Under Secretary of Agriculture. A symposium on the topic "How Can We Develop a Resident Farm and Village Leadership for Continuing Education?" will feature this session, with the following speakers: Anthony Lehner, of Harrisburg, for the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation; Mrs. Gladys T. Edwards of the Farmers' Union Coöperative Education Service, Jamestown, South Dakota, and Kenzie S. Bagshaw of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Hollidaysburg.

Section meetings on September 1st will consider the problems of the rural school of the future, the land grant college, the country church of the future, and "art and the rural home." Several hundred young people, members of the Youth Section of the American Country Life Association, will participate, and will also conduct special sessions of their own.

The development of a native rural culture will be presented in an evening with artists and writers, according to Dean Christensen, in which Grant Wood of Iowa and John Steuart Curry of Wisconsin will take part, and Caroline B. Sherman of the United States Department of Agriculture will speak on "The Literature of Rural Life." Slides of many well-known paintings of American farm life will be shown. An original painting by John Steuart Curry will be exhibited for the first time at this Conference. Paintings and lithographs by Grant Wood and other American artists will be on exhibition. Mrs. Nellie May Vance of the University of Nebraska will describe a project of art extension being carried on in that state. The Pennsylvania State College Library and local bookstores are planning exhibits of books on rural life.

To the international features of the program, contributions will be made by Mrs. A. E. Walker of the Federated Women's Institutes, Ontario, Canada, and Jakob E. Lange, Odense, Denmark, a leader of the Danish folk school movement.

Folk games will be directed every afternoon at four o'clock by Harold Knudsen of Grand View College, Des Moines, Iowa, and Ella Gardner of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The closing session on Saturday evening, September 2d, will be "A Little Country Theater." A. G. Arvold of the North Dakota State College will direct "A Head of Wheat," a one-act play by North Dakota farm people, and an agricultural festival, "Two Kings and a Queen," with music under the direction of A. D. Zanzig of the National Recreation Association. The Antis Township Community Association of Blair County, Pa., will present a one-act play, "A Marriage Proposal."

COMING IMPORTANT GRANGE EVENTS

August 12—Lebanon and Lancaster County Pomona Granges will picnic at Winthrop Trefethern's home near Brickerville, Lancaster County.
August 12—Grange Day—World's Fair, New York City.
August 15-16-17—Middle Atlantic Grange Lecturer's Conference, State College, Pa.
August 17—Neighborhood Night Meeting at North Strabane Grange Hall, Washington County, assisted by Ginger Hill and West Pike Run Granges.
August 24-September 1—Grange Encampment and Centre County Fair, Centre Hall, Pa.
August 26—Lehigh and Northampton Pomona Grange picnic.
August 30-September 2—County Life Conference, Pennsylvania State College.
September 5—Washington County Pomona Grange meets at Burgettstown, Washington County.
September 6—Crawford County Pomona Grange holds quarterly session at Westford, Crawford County.
November 15-23—National Grange Meeting, Peoria, Ill.

Note: In this space dates and places of important events are carried each month. Granges are urged to report same to Pennsylvania Grange News, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa., not later than the 20th of the month preceding the event.

FARM PRICES UP ONE POINT

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal agricultural products on June 15th had increased one point compared with a month previous.

The United States index of prices received for farm products averaged 89 per cent of the pre-war level at local markets on June 15th, or one point lower than a month earlier. A 5-point drop in the group-average price of meat animals was primarily responsible for the downturn in the general index. Prices of chickens and eggs also were lower, but prices of most of the other groups showed slight increases. All classes of meat animals shared in the decline, but hog and lamb prices dropped the most.

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VOL. XXXVI HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER, 1939 No. 6

Lecturer's Conference at State College Great Success

All Middle Atlantic States Well Represented

Mrs. Ira C. Gross, *State Lecturer*

THE group pictured on this page is but a part of the great gathering of Grange Lecturers and other patrons from six states who attended the Middle Atlantic Lecturers' Conference at the Pennsylvania State College, August 15-18.

This marked the third time that Pennsylvania has been host to the Conference. With the possible exception of the first meeting in Pennsylvania at the time of the dedication of Grange Dormitory in 1929, this Conference just closed can claim the distinction of having the largest attendance of all. New York State brought seventy registered delegates; New Jersey had seventy registrations; Maryland had twenty-seven, and the small neighbor, Delaware, brought fourteen. In the case of both New York and Maryland, the above figures represent the largest number from their states ever to attend a Conference outside its state. Pennsylvania's paid registration figure of 341 does not begin to note the number of Grange Patrons from this state who attended the meetings without being registered.

From the moment that the conference convened, with official registration of delegates in the lounge of beautiful Atherton Hall, where one saw alert Lecturers eager for new contacts and new friendships, until the last session, when "Taps" was sung, one felt the thrill of the theme of the conference "A Look Ahead."

Knowing that not the least of the values to be derived from such a gathering is the widened circle of interest, the first evening's session was devoted to simply "getting acquainted," by means of a well-planned and carried-out party, with refreshments served by the Centre County Home Economics Committee at the close. By this time the conference resembled a happy family, rather than a mixed group brought from widely-differing states.

The conference opened formally, on Wednesday morning, with gracious and sincere welcome from the State College by Dean Emeritus Watts and response by the Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange and Robert Yearsley, Lecturer of the Delaware State Grange for the Lecturers Association. This day also noted the beginning of serious attention to the program. The theme "A Look Ahead" was developed, in the course of the three-day session, through five general addresses as follows: "A Look Ahead for Rural Life," by Prof. W. V. Dennis of the Pennsylvania State College; "A Look Ahead for the Lecturer's Hour," by James C. Farmer, Lecturer of the National Grange; "A Look Ahead for Agriculture," by John H. Light, State Secretary of Agriculture; "A Look Ahead for the Grange," by L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange; and finally, "What's Ahead for America," by Wheeler McMillen, Editor of the *Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife* and President of the National Farm Chemurgic Council.

Neither time nor space permits a detailed analysis of the line of thought developed by these general speakers. Each of them challenged serious thinking of those who had come to the conference with a sincere desire to know how to do a better job as Grange Lecturers. All of them, experts in their particular field, gave straight, hard-hitting facts and information. All of them virtually said "Here's the picture of rural life and the Grange and the country as we see it from our thought and study. And here's what we all can do to improve it. To you, sincere and honest Lecturers, is the ultimate opportunity."

It would be useless, indeed, to give a group of people thoughts on *what* to do, and neglect to bring to their attention any knowledge of the skills and techniques—the tools—with which to do the work. Therefore, the conference program included time for group sessions devoted to a consideration of the many things that might help to bring about the eventual betterment of the Grange and rural community life.

Probably no finer example of what a Grange may do along this line could have been shown than the Music Festival which represented the finals in the State Grange Music Project. Eleven Granges sent a total of two hundred four people to represent them in this music contest, where they thrilled an audience of approximately eleven hundred people. This was the fourth annual festival of its kind sponsored by the Grange, and how far we have come in four years was plainly demonstrated by the number participating, by the excellence of the performance and by the uniformly high calibre of the music selected. This was certainly one of the high lights of the entire conference.

Probably no other Grange event of the year has given us so much encouragement and inspiration for the future as this Middle Atlantic Lecturers Conference. It was not alone that a fine, spiritual tone was noted from the very beginning, due greatly to the splendidly prepared devotional periods of the Worthy State Chaplain. It was not entirely due to the grand music under the leadership of the director, Rev. Fred Norris, and the pianist, Mrs. Gladys Culp. It was not merely that the physical set-up (lodging, meals and meeting places) was as nearly ideal for the purpose as could have been secured. It was not altogether the result of the carefully-planned and balanced program. Rather, the spirit of the conference, that indefinable something that grips the mind and the heart and inspires to greater things, was a composite of the hope and confidence and friendship and will-to-win of the great delegate body. It seemed to be summed up when the conference ended with Jean Sibelius' song, "Dear Land of Home."

DAUPHIN COUNTY GRANGER ENJOYS TOUR TO WEST COAST

MRS. D. A. SPEECE, SUCCESS GRANGE, 1597

It must be wonderful to have the chance to take a trip abroad, but I do not think any trip could be enjoyed more than the one I took to the Pacific Coast a few weeks ago.

I left my home city, Harrisburg, July 28, and traveled west to Pittsburgh, then to Cincinnati, Ohio, and south to Nashville, Tennessee. There we had a sightseeing tour of the city and traveled about ten miles out into the country to visit "The Hermitage," home of former President Andrew Jackson. The home is furnished as it was when he lived there. Log cabins of the slave quarters still remain, and in the carriage house is the stage coach in which he traveled from his home to Washington while he was President. Both he and his wife are buried in a corner of the garden.

From Nashville we traveled to New Orleans which is the South's largest city and covers 200 square miles. It is the only city where the sun rises in the West and sets in the East; that is, according to appearances. This strange condition is brought about by the city following the Mississippi's many and peculiar turnings for miles. The older parts of the city interested me most. The homes are low and are surrounded by iron fences.

From New Orleans I traveled to Huston, Texas. There the buildings are taller and it seems more like one of our eastern cities. It was beautiful along the Gulf between Huston and Galveston. The operation of the oil wells was especially interesting to me.

The Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona, which once seen can never be forgotten, is very different from anything I had ever seen before. The Colorado River winds through it for 105 miles and looks like a small creek although it is probably 250 to 300 feet wide.

On the seventh day of the trip we had luncheon in the garden of Mission Inn at Riverside, California. This garden was very beautiful as was the whole mission. After lunch we had a motor coach trip through miles of orange groves to Los Angeles. The main crop was just about over. In this same section there were also groves of English walnuts, figs and grapes. Three pounds of either grapes or figs could be purchased at the Los Angeles markets for five cents. I enjoyed touring Hollywood. The Hollywood Bowl is magnificent. Many of the screen stars' homes reminded me of large modern country homes. The one which interested me most was that of Gary Cooper, who is my favorite actor. I would like to have stayed a week or more at the Ahwahnee Hotel in the Yosemite Valley, the most quiet and peaceful spot seen on the entire trip.

We then traveled on to San Francisco and the Golden Gate Exposition. The lighting of the Fair at night is beyond description. The most interesting sight for me was the Los Angeles Building. In this building was a large exhibit of fruit, vegetables, flowers and nuts with a background of trees and a natural waterfall. A courtyard of flowers surrounded the building.

From California we journeyed to Klamath Falls, Oregon, where it was necessary to take a bus ride of sixty miles to Crater Lake, which is the deepest and bluest lake in the world. A State Ranger gave an interesting lecture on the history of the lake. I also went on a sightseeing tour at Seattle, Washington.

While at Seattle I took a boat trip to Victoria, British Columbia, and Butchart Gardens, where so many of our fine flower seeds are raised, but I like our United States best.

The outstanding park in my 10,000-mile trip was Glacier National Park in northwestern Montana. At Glacier Park Station, which is the eastern entrance to the Park, we were greeted by Indians and cowboys. This station is only a short distance from the Glacier Park Hotel which is built of huge fir trees and cedars. While driving through the park I saw a lot of snow on the mountain tops and banked along the crevices in the sides of the mountains. On the trail from the hotel to Lack McDonald a bear walked right along the side of the bus. Canada's Waterton Lakes National Park and Glacier National Park are separated only by an imaginary line, the international border.

I met several Grangers on my trip and one never feels alone for Grange folks are like one big family wherever you meet them.

SIMPLE PRECAUTIONS WOULD PREVENT MANY FARM FIRES

J. R. HASWELL

More than 3,000 lives and property damage of approximately $95,000,000 was the toll of farm fires in the United States last year.

Such simple precautions as a barrel of water, pails, and a ladder readily available would help prevent and control many farm fires. Speed is essential in fighting farm fires, and a convenient ladder makes any roof fire quickly accessible.

Frequent checking of flues, fireplaces and chimneys; care in storing gasoline and kerosene; careful disposal of rubbish, hot ashes; and frequent inspection of electrical wiring and appliances are other small precautions that would help to lower the cost of farm fires.

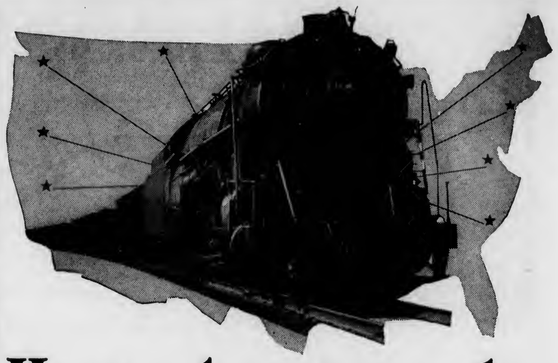
Many communities in Pennsylvania have excellent farm fire fighting organizations that are well-equipped and whose members keep informed regarding the most modern methods of fire fighting.

The goal of these rural fire departments is to have a telephone in every farm home, a fire department equipped according to recognized standards within a reasonable distance of every farm home, and at least 3,000 gallons of water stored within a safe distance of farm buildings. Some of Pennsylvania's volunteer rural farm fire fighting organizations are urging farmers to build dams to provide a storage place for water. Sometimes several farmers build a dam jointly to have a common storage supply for fire fighting purposes.

Many communities have achieved these goals. As a result, fire losses have been lowered and fire insurance costs have been reduced.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS BEING ELIMINATED

What seemed to be an unsurmountable problem twenty-five years ago, is now virtually an accomplished fact. Tuberculosis among the cattle of Pennsylvania has been virtually eliminated as these figures will show. A state-wide test of Pennsylvania's 1,500,000 cattle in 1933 revealed 28,000 reactors to the tuberculin test. Three years later, testing the same cattle, the number of reactors found was 5,600. During the past year another retest showed only 3,843. The elimination of this disease among our cattle is one of the accomplishments of modern science.



Here's what gives value to your crops!

YOU haul your crops to town and sell them—and so far as you are concerned the transaction is ended.

But it is ended only because those crops, and the products made from them, can reach their final markets, usually at far-distant points.

And that's where the railroads come in, with their real super-highways of today and tomorrow, built and maintained by private enterprise, stretching into every part of each of the 48 states.

Do you know that the railroads are called upon to haul more than eight times the tonnage moved by any other sort of common carrier? Do you know that on their super-highways a single freight car can carry 50 tons—a single freight train, 5,000 tons or more? And that the charge for all sorts of freight averages only about one cent for hauling a ton one mile?

That's the sort of hauling which it takes to move America's crops to market. No other form of transportation can do the job the railroads do.

The fact is, the American railroads provide the most modern transportation in the world—mass transportation by means of a single power unit pulling a long train of cars over a steel highway used for no other purpose but mass transportation. Without this mass transportation by the railroads a large part of the crops produced in the country would never leave the farm.

While railroads have been doing our hauling since oxcart days, they have kept pace with the times by constantly improving and modernizing their tracks and equipment. The billions of dollars invested in improved facilities have been railroad dollars — not tax dollars. For railroads build their own tracks, maintain them, and pay taxes on them.

When you look at the record of the railroads and the job they are doing, you can see why government should give all carriers equal treatment and an equal opportunity to earn a living.

A FAIR FIELD... NO GOVERNMENT FAVOR... IN TRANSPORTATION

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHICKENS WEARING GOGGLES MYSTIFYING SPECTACLE

The mystifying spectacle of three hundred white Leghorn chickens at the Essex County (N. J.) Penitentiary farm, is explained by Warden Floyd Hamma, who says that the glasses have stopped the costly fighting among his Leghorns.

The guards had found that a harmless peck causing a slight scratch was immediately transformed into a death fight by the sight of blood. If the chickens saw red all the time, they thought, this felonious tendency might be curbed. So they devised the goggles of a small strip of leather fitted with red isinglass and wired to the beak. There has not been a fatal fight among the Leghorns since.

—*N. Y. Herald-Tribune.*

Agriculture-The Next Big Industry

By Wheeler McMillen, Editor-in-Chief of "Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife," and President of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, before the Middle Atlantic Grange Lecturer's Conference, State College, Pa., August 18, 1939.

NO PROBLEM is so fundamentally vital to this country as the problem of assuring a much larger income to farmers. Until farm income rises substantially, the problems of unemployment and inadequate national income will be with us. When farm income is restored, they will tend to disappear.

More than one method may serve to rebuild the agricultural income. It might be done by the perfectly simple procedure of doubling or tripling the already tremendous agricultural subsidies, and distributing them amongst farmers. Most of us, however, prefer to accomplish the result by some sounder method. Today we are to discuss one of these methods.

A dozen years ago it became apparent that one of the factors restricting farm income was the concentration of agricultural effort upon food production. It is true that this country is not even yet producing enough food of the right kinds for all its people. If every American were adequately and healthfully fed, we would have to cultivate another forty million acres. Such a level of food consumption, unfortunately, awaits both more widely distributed purchasing power, and better education as to the choice of food values.

So the fact remains that no matter how prosperous an individual becomes, his demand for food closes when he has had about three meals a day. He is no longer a customer for food growers when he has been sufficiently fed.

Realization of this fact led to the observation that agriculture was capable of producing materials which, not used either for food or clothing, might be susceptible of great expanded production. Flax seed was being grown for use in paint; fibre was being used for cordage; cotton was going into automobile tires. Lumber substitutes were being developed from agricultural wastes. The possibilities of expanding agricultural production for industrial non-food uses seemed to be worth exploring.

This idea led eventually to the organization of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, an Association of men in agriculture, industry, and science, devoted to expanding the industrial utilization of farm products through applied science. The word "Chemurgic" was created by Dr. W. J. Hale, to express the idea of putting chemistry to work for agriculture.

There are three major points to the program.

1. The development of non-food uses for present crops.
2. The development of new crops for old and new uses.
3. The profitable utilization of agricultural by-products and wastes.

Advancement in almost any of these directions depends first on research, upon obtaining new knowledge; second, upon proving by pilor or semi-commercial operation that the knowledge has power to transmute materials into profits; and third, upon financing and establishing a commercial venture.

NEWSPRINT FROM SOUTHERN PINES

A conspicuous example of Chemurgic advance is the coming newsprint industry of the southern states. The common belief ten years ago was that southern pines had no value for newsprint, because of the supposed presence of greater quantities of rosin than are contained in the spruce of the northern forests. Discovery that these excess quantities were present only in older trees prompted Dr. Charles H. Herty to devote his last ten years to discovering enough knowledge of methods to make newsprint feasible. His research resulted in perfectly satisfactory papers. It was carried past the point where newspapers were printed upon paper made from the wood pulp of Georgia's forests. The next step, which required several years, was to obtain the six million dollars necessary to establish the first plant. At Lufkin, Texas, that plant was dedicated last month, and will next year be in production.

In the last six or seven years, partly as a result of the dramatization of southern opportunity by Dr. Herty's research, some one hundred and sixty million dollars have been invested in factories to convert southern pine trees into wood pulp for Kraft papers, rayon, and other purposes.

This is an exomple of a Chemurgic development. A hitherto little-used American raw material, which can be grown anew in a few years, is being collected and processed by American labor, will be used to fill an American need, and will enlarge the nation's annual wealth.

MANY USES OF THE SOY BEAN

Twenty-five years ago, the soy bean was virtually unknown as an American crop. It was found to have some values for hay and for feed, and to be fairly easy upon the soil. Last year, the United States produced more soy beans than rye—fifty-seven million bushels, which were marketed at prices more generally satisfactory than farmers received for any other major crop. New uses for soy beans have steadily been revealed. The oil is used in paints, varnishes, foundry cores, linoleums, printing inks, and in many another unsuspected place. The meal is finding a certain amount of use in plastics. It even appears possible, on the basis of experiments now well-developed, that protein from soy beans can be converted into new fibres suitable for many fabric uses.

Here, again, is a Chemurgic development, the utilization of a farm product for non-food purposes, hitherto non-existent, hitherto not a part of our standard of living at all, or else hitherto supplied from sources outside the country.

I shall not here enter into a discussion of controversial aspects of foreign trade, further than to say that the volume of foreign trade is dependent upon the volume of domestic business. Our foreign trade cannot be increased successfully nor permanently at the expense of home employment and production. The only feasible way to increase our exports and imports is to reëstablish our domestic prosperity first. As long as we have ten million idle workers, millions of unemployed acres, and millions of underpaid farm producers, the United States cannot expect to take a normally active part in international trade.

This is the reason for the emphasis the Chemurgic Program places upon introducing into American production additional crops, as well as upon finding additional uses. The soy bean development is dramatic proof that new crops can be added to the old staples of wheat, corn, and cotton. Another evidence of new crop possibilities is corn itself, which once was a tropical crop, requiring eighteen months to mature into grain, and which now is successfully grown above the Arctic Circle.

With modern knowledge of plant genetics and other factors affecting plant adaptation, no one can say what crops may eventually be added to the domestic list.

We send to the opposite ends of the earth for rubber. Who knows that it can't be produced in the United States? No truly scientific effort to grow rubber here has ever been completed. Or for that matter, who knows that we can't grow coffee. It has never been scientifically proven that we cannot.

VEGETABLE OILS

It has been proven that we can grow a considerable number of vegetable oils, which in the aggregate are one of our largest imports. We go to other lands for nearly three thousand tons a day of fats and oils to be utilized in paint, varnish, floor covering, cooking oils, shortening, margarine, salad oils, soaps, and lubricants. Amongst the oils imported are cocoanut oil, palm oil, palm kernel oil, rapeseed, porilla, sun flower, babassu, castor, chia, and tung. Since many of these are more or less interchangeable in use, according to price, and since by chemical processes one can frequently be adapted to the use fulfilled by another, there seems little reason why the one hundred million dollars we pay for these oils should not be added to the income of our own farmers, and multiplied by seven into our national income.

A Chemurgic development is the expansion of tung oil production along the Gulf Coast. Despite some unsound promotions and certain other difficulties, tung oil has become a commercial success, although we are still producing less than one-thirtieth of our present requirements. The Chemurgic Program has stimulated widespread experimentation with perilla, sesame, and chia, which are oils from Japan, China, and Mexico, used for the same purpose as tung oil, mainly as quick dryers in paints and varnishes.

The United States produces only about half of its linseed oil requirements, a field in which expanded production should be made economically possible. We already know how to grow cottonseed, peanuts, sunflowers, and castor beans.

Chemists have lately found means by which castor oil can be dehydrated and made to serve for the same quick-drying purposes as tung oil. Our imports now amount to about one hundred fifty million pounds of the beans annually. Although castor beans are not now commercially produced in any quantity in the United States, there is no reason whatever why the entire consumption should not be supplied by our own farmers.

STARCHES

A primary need in the southern states is to find crops which will profitably employ agricultural land and labor for something else than cotton. One promising effort in that direction is sweet potato starch. In addition to the starch manufactured from corn and white potatoes, the United States requires some of a particular quality not provided by the old starches. Many years ago this requirement began to be supplied by a small quantity of oriental starch, made from tapioca and casava root, and imported mainly from Java. Every time you lick a postage stamp, you are making some contribution to the farmers of Java, whose starch is used in the adhesive. This starch is produced so cheaply in the tropical luxuriance of the Indies that it began to invade the markets of our other starches, and to find new uses for itself. In 1937, the imports reached a high of four hundred sixty-six million pounds. Research scientists, this time in the Department of Agriculture, succeeded in developing from sweet potatoes a cheap starch capable of being adapted to all the needs to which the tropical starches are fitted. The pilot plant, at Laurel, Mississippi, has

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become a commercial operation. Farmers near Laurel are making larger returns per acre from sweet potatoes than from cotton, and the starch is successfully being sold in commercial competition. Further research indicates that this industry may shortly spread to other states.

Laurel, Mississippi, incidentally, advertises itself as "The One Hundred Per Cent Chemurgic City." Besides the starch plant, the slash pine growth of the area is being converted into lumber substitutes and plastics, and even old pine stumps are being made into camphor and other products. A research of the Chemurgic type has made the United States independent of Japan for the supply of camphor, a way having been found to convert it from turpentine.

While never a food crop, cotton has been a surplus crop. There is considerable Chemurgic history in the story of cotton. The fibre finds new uses in the automobile industry, in rayon, and now even in road-building. Cotton fabric reinforcement for bituminous roads has been shown to reduce the cost of maintenance to a point that more than justifies the extra cost of its use.

The consumption of insecticides has grown tremendously as insects have increased their threat to our production of crops and of ornamental plants and shrubs. One important source of insecticidal material is a Japanese daisy, called pyrethrum, which to a small extent has been established as a commercial product in our own states. Studies are being made of rotenone and derris root as possible crops to supply the need for insect poisons.

Plastics, a marvelous new expansion of American industry, are making increasing use of farm raw materials, of cellulose, protein, alcohol, and other substances. The future of plastic manufacture has extraordinary possibilities, due to the astounding adaptability of these flexible products.

These examples of actual and potential Chemurgic production will perhaps suffice to indicate the progress of the Chemurgic Program and the practicability of future enterprises in the field. Chemurgy means not only new activity for farms, but new factories for towns, new traffic for transportation, and new additions to national income. It is based upon the fundamentals of soil and knowledge. It is a manifestation of the pioneer American way of making something valuable that people will use and pay for.

Limitless Raw Wealth

Your consideration is invited to another side of the Chemurgic picture. Agriculture produces raw wealth through the medium of Plants. We are accustomed to say that this wealth comes from the soil. Actually, exceedingly little of plant material really comes from the soil; only about two per cent, that part which is essentially mineral, and is roughly represented by ashes after a plant is burned, is truly extracted from the earth. The other ninety-eight per cent is the product of air and moisture, transformed by the powerful chemistry of sunshine into solid substance for human use. We might some day exhaust our minerals; we might exhaust our petroleum, for no more is being placed under the ground as we extract it. Fortunately, the supplies of air and moisture are absolutely unlimited. Through agriculture we have, in the atmosphere above us and the rains and dews that wet our soil, an utterly inexhaustible source of raw material wealth, which is not irreplaceable, but which can annually be renewed.

Consequently, the future wealth production of the United States and the world has only one necessary limitation; that is the limitation imposed by the frailty of human intelligence and the inadequacies of human understanding. Give us knowledge enough of how to transmute plant materials into finished products for human consumption, and there need be no fixed upper limit to the quantity of real wealth available for the human race.

More Scientific Research Needed

So great is the need for knowledge that Chemurgy has actively agitated for more and more scientific research into farm materials. Chemurgy is gratified that many state agricultural experiment stations are increasing their attention to industrial uses research. Chemurgy is gratified that Congress has provided four million dollars a year for four new regional laboratories to explore new uses for surplus farm products. There must also be early intensive research into new uses for other than surplus crops, intensive researches into the establishment of wholly new crops and expansion of others, and into the profitable utilization of farm wastes and by-products.

Some forty million Americans are gainfully employed. They have incomes from jobs or businesses. They are purchasing the necessities and luxuries of their daily requirements. In this existing purchasing power a leverage is available that, if wholeheartedly applied to agriculture, can lift this nation to higher economic levels. Chemurgy offers one of the means for the application of this leverage.

The Chemurgic Program is not advanced as a panacea; it has no mysterious magic with which difficulties can be dissolved over night. It is based upon the ancient human experience of gaining a little knowledge, of testing and demonstrating the practicability of that knowledge, and then of putting the knowledge to use for human benefit.

Chemurgy offers one of the ways—not a rapid but a sound way—by which agricultural income in a thousand communities can be increased. Farm income is based upon three elemental factors. They are the quantity produced, multiplied by the price paid, minus the cost of production. All these factors must be considered in profitable farming.

I have already emphasized the vital fact that farm income and factory pay rolls go up and down in parallel lines. I have already emphasized the fundamental truth which our national policy must take into account, that the national income is the farm income multiplied by seven.

Until the income of agriculture is substantially expanded, you can count upon the national income being below the desirable level. You can count upon the continuance of unemployment. You may expect rising debts and deficits. You may expect burdensome taxation. You may expect heavy loads upon your community's charitable services. You may as well face the fact that these and all the attendant problems will continue to harass the national and the local economy until such time as producers of raw materials are adequately paid for their efforts.

At the national income level of sixty-five billion dollars a year, the average income per American is five hundred dollars. We are proud of that standard, and yet it is far below the standard to which we may well aspire. Business and government leaders have been saying that all will be well if we can again have a national income of eighty billion dollars. Certainly things would be better. I say to you, however, that if Americans will meet the challenge offered by the actual intrinsic possibilities of agricultural production, the challenge of converting air and moisture into farm dollars, dollars that multiply by seven into national income, there is no reason why that income level may not eventually be raised not only to eighty billions of dollars a year, but to a hundred and thirty billions. At our present level of population, that would be one thousand dollars per year per person. That certainly would assure the opportunity of a job for every boy, and the prospect for him of a useful place in the world. That would assure for every girl the prospect of a home of her own and security. That surely would assure for every community an opportunity to devote itself to the worthwhile things of life, for which your organization so nobly stands.

Nor is one thousand dollars per year per person too much for Americans to aspire to enjoy, provided it is earned. It can be done.

At New York and the World's Fair

By Albert M. Cornell

By motor on the fine morning of July 9, Harold, Rosalind, Thomas and myself left 67 Davis Street, in Binghamton, N. Y., at 9:30 a. m. It is an interesting and scenic drive to New York, going by the way of Deposit, Hancock, Rosco, Livingston Manor, Liberty, Monticello, Middletown to Suffern, where we entered New Jersey and drove into New York over the new and huge George Washington Bridge that spans the Hudson River at a height of some 135 feet. Paid fifty cents toll for the crossing. The driveways leading to and from the bridge are numerous and interesting on either side. Having our lunch with us, we ate on a quiet side roadway, near Middletown. Arriving in the city around 3:30, we drove leisurely down Riverside Drive, past General Grant's Tomb and Columbia University, and on down to the Pennsylvania Hotel, at 32d and 33d Streets and Seventh Avenue, where son Harold and family remained two nights. I took room 1211-A at the Slone House for a week, located at No. 356 West 34th Street—a large modern structure with ample accommodations and quite satisfactory. The distance motored during the day was slightly more than two hundred miles.

Great Progress Shown

The four of us spent the full day on July 10 at the Fair—"The World of Tomorrow" it may well be called. The public press and the air carries daily much information relative to its wonders and beauty. And yet to see and to hear at first hand is more convincing to the normal mind. However the mind of man differs greatly. No two see all things alike. Doubtless of the millions who visit this huge exposition, each would see or relate a different account of it. Only the "artist" could give an adequate "word picture" of it to the nonattendant. Thus it is not my intent to here attempt said "picture" but merely mention a few of the many features that impressed me most. Among my first reactions as we entered the grounds was the mighty change that has taken place in such national and international occasions since my first experience in such events at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. Thence at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1893, and the Buffalo Pan-American in 1901. This is the fourth. Being all so different the mind is all but "dazed."

Transportation and communication being vital factors in developing education and progressive civilization, naturally these two lines of exhibits interest many visitors attending this fair, where a vast amount of the most modern and new exhibits related to these lines of industry and service may be seen and explained by competent attendants. Even the marvels of television may be seen, it being demonstrated to "awe-stricken" observers, who can but believe that in the days ahead, we'll see, as well as hear, distant kin and friend, when desiring to communicate with them—what an added pleasure ahead?

In visiting and observing the numerous buildings constructed by, and containing the many products of foreign countries one is impressed that not all the worthwhile material things of the world are had only in "the U. S. A." The Russian building and its exhibit, also the Italian are outstanding features in this class; and this is not detracting from the fine display of other nations. A careful observation of the foreign exhibits can but broaden one's knowledge, and understanding of the fair lands across seas.

Highly creditable is the number of states, and their respective parts taken in adding their part to this great international exhibition. However we were told that the space in the grounds, set aside for the states, was limited; thus handicapping in some instances the display of certain states. It is hoped that the writer's fondness for "The Sunny Southland" does not bias his mind in naming Florida as having an outstanding lead among the state exhibits. While its location is some distance from other attractions—being placed where it is to get space, yet the effort to see it, and the reproduction of the Bok Tower that adorns it, and also to hear the famed Carillon that chimes at frequent intervals in said tower amply repays the visitor.

Much is heard and read relative to the amusement section of the fair. It, like many things, has a large diversity of opinion. It also has a large diversity of amusements. One need not visit it if they don't wish. There are 105 free buildings to see. They contain ample exhibits of a diversified character to occupy the time and interest of those seeking knowledge of a practical nature, as "The World of Tomorrow" is educational.

About New York

Not all of the week was devoted to the Fair. The City of New York has many highly interesting sights, scenes and activities. My first visit there was in September, 1884. During the intervening yesteryears have been in and through the city numbers of times. Thus having the desire to again see the old and many new features of the great city my time was divided between the Fair and New York. Taking a bus near Times Square down Broadway one morning, a nickel fare landed me in front of the Old Historic Trinity Church facing Wall Street. A half hour spent in it and the old, *old* cemetery still kept sacred in the securely-fenced yard inclosing it all surrounded by the huge high buildings makes an impressive scene not soon forgotten. From here across Broadway a short walk down the world's famed Wall Street one comes to Broad Street standing in what is called the financial center of all nations today. On this street stands the New York Stock Exchange, a "seat" (membership) on it costing around sixty-five thousand dollars. Visitors are admitted and an efficient and courteous guide made another half hour here most interesting and illuminating. Wishing also to witness again "The Curb Market" in action, it was soon entered and a gracious guide explained in detail the activities. A "seat" here costs some six to eight thousand. The proceedure of each are somewhat alike though those in the last named are younger in years and experience. The southern point of Manhattan Island is known as Battery Park. It is not a long walk from Wall Street. Here is located the Aquarium where, as an attendant stated, "ten thousand individual and eight hundred different species of fish and water animal life are on exhibition"—another "high point" to see sure.

The public transportation system of New York has changed greatly since 1884. Then the subway was unknown. Today it is a huge system—it with the several tunnels, tubes, many swift-moving elevators carrying the multitudes to dizzy heights, and escalators running from floor to floor, all wonders of a new age.

It had been years since last at Coney Island. Leaving "The Curb Market" the "faithful nickel" admitted me to a subway train passing underneath the street near at hand and continuing at high speed below the "sky-scraping buildings" and under the East River and still far on beneath the City of Brooklyn, southward for some 30 to 40 minutes, a distance of around 15 miles (for the one nickel) and "The Renowned Island" was reached. The day was warm. Thousands upon thousands of all ages and all kinds of human life was profusely and crowdedly intermingling, in and about the endless number of amusements all along the streets, the boardwalk, upon the sandy beach and swimming in the rolling surf of the Atlantic Ocean.

Again "the nickel" admitted me through the "turnstyle" of the old Third Avenue elevated railroad system that is being replaced with the modern bus and the subways, for nearly an hour's ride north through the historic east side of old New York, crossing the Harlem River on to Bronx Park Zoo, the object of my destination. Being familiar with the National Zoological Park in Rock Creek, Washington, D. C., a desire to compare the two famed collections of bird and animal life was a leading motive in view. A careful observation leads to the opinion that the Washington Zoo scores several points ahead of the Bronx.

"Radio City" holds international interest for many folk. Two visits to it was of marked pleasure and information. On an evening two one-half hour broadcasting programs were seen and heard. The first one known to many as—"Calling Phillip Morris" was given in one of the several broadcasting studios; this one said to seat 600 guests. The second broadcast attended, known as—"The Battle of the Sexes," was in a smaller studio, and a "high point" in it was seeing and hearing "Frank Crumit and Julia Anderson" in person, who took leading parts. The second visit to the "famed city" was from eleven o'clock in the morning till around 2:30 p. m.,

(Concluded in 4th column.)

Philip H. Dewey's Passing Great Loss to Grangers

By E. B. Dorsett

It is with a sad heart that I again renew my story of the Grange. Since my last article the Master of the Great Grange above has called from our beloved order one with whom I have wrought long in the field, orchard and vineyard. One with whom I played as a boy, and with whom I have had many social, business and fraternal relations since.

On August 9, 1939, Brother Philip H. Dewey, Past Lecturer, Past Overseer and Past Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, answered to his last roll call. On August 6, he was stricken down with appendicitis and was rushed to the Blossburg Hospital, where an operation was performed, but it was too late; the poison had entered his system and he answered the summons with the same courage and the same dauntless spirit that was so manifest in his daily life.

There was less than two months difference in our ages. He being born April 12, 1868 and the writer February 17, 1868. Living in the same Township and being of the same age, we attended the same school for a short time. It is a strange coincidence that the little rural school house called the Dorsett School, one that provided the early training for two State Lecturers, two State Overseers and two State Masters, should be torn down and moved away, just prior to the removal of one of the men it had been instrumental in training for his life work.

I do not know whether it was fate, chance or plain duty that caused our lives to fall in the same places. When I entered the office as Sheriff of Tioga County, in 1904, he entered the office of County Commissioner. I left the office as Sheriff in January, 1907, and for six years endeavored to conduct the work as Lecturer of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

Brother Dewey always claimed that I had much to do with getting him interested in Grange work. While he was still County Commissioner I induced him to attend Pomona Grange which was then in session at Wellsboro. He not only became interested in that meeting but in future meetings and finally began attending sessions of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

In December, 1918, he was elected Lecturer of the State Grange and served two terms of four years in that office. In December, 1922, he was elected Overseer and served one term, being elected Master in 1924. He served one term as Master and was reëlected in December, 1926.

In January, 1927, he resigned as Master of the State Grange to accept the appointment of Chairman of the Workman's Insurance Fund. Brother J. A. Boak was serving as Overseer at the time and took over the work of Acting Master for the balance of the year and the writer was elected to serve the balance of the term, and was reëlected two terms in succession. Thus we have each filled the same offices and performed the same duties.

One of the last official acts of Brother Boak was to appoint a committee to write the history of the Grange in Pennsylvania. Brother Dewey, Brother McSparran and the writer were appointed members of that committee. The last talk I had with Brother Dewey was relative to the work of this committee. We discussed plans at some length and finally agreed that I should call the members of the committee together in Harrisburg during September and a general plan of the report would be formulated.

Brother Dewey was a tireless worker and always eager to render any service requested of him. His history has been written, the last words recorded and the book is closed, but his deeds will live after him.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

(Concluded from 1st column.)

all spent in what is known as Music Hall, said to be the world's greatest theater, with seating capacity of six thousand.

Yes, the Rockefeller Center, the Empire State Building, the Chrysler Building, the Grand Central Railroad Station, the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, the New Waldorf-Astoria Hotel occupying a double block from Park to Lexington Avenues, between 49th and 50th Streets, with its 47 stories and two towers extending to a height of 625 feet, and many, many more great and mighty structures and accomplishments that have been built and wrought since my first observation and experience in this vast human "beehive"—all but apalls the fading mind of an "aging boy," and leads him to meditation and wonderment as to what the Divine Wisdom of the Universe may have in store for "The World of Tomorrow."

Quite true indeed is—"Yesterday, History. Today, Action. Tomorrow, Mystery."

MARKETING PROBLEMS TO GET ATTENTION AT LAST

Farmer's Small Share in National Income Will Compel Action

Just before the adjournment of Congress the Senate passed a bill, sponsored by Mr. Bailey of North Carolina, to provide for better marketing services for agriculture. This bill will come up for action in the House when Congress reconvenes next September.

It is notorious that from the beginning our land grant colleges, the agricultural experiment stations and the Department of Agriculture have placed major emphasis upon production, and that all too little attention has been given to the marketing problems of the farmer.

Last year the farmer received only 40 cents out of every dollar spent by the consumer for food. At the depth of the depression the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar dropped to 33 cents. That the whole country would benefit immensely by reducing the spread that now exists between the producer of farm commodities and the consumer is a well-established fact.

In 44 of the 48 states the direction of marketing activities now centers in the departments of agriculture. The Bailey bill provides that if more than one agency in any state is carrying on marketing and marketing services, the Secretary of Agriculture shall require that such agencies enter into a coöperative agreement to prevent duplication and overlapping.

The bill has the unanimous support of the state commissioners of agriculture and of the National Grange. The creation of better marketing facilities, as a practical aid in solving the farm problem, has long been one of the major Grange goals.

SEED POTATO CERTIFICATION

Pennsylvania continues to be an important seed-potato producing state. Latest reports from the State Department of Agriculture show that 1,164.5 acres of potatoes are included in this year's application for certificates. These acres are distributed over fourteen counties of the state. The Russet Rural variety leads in acreage application and the following in order are Nittanys, Katahdins and White Rurals. Other varieties in lesser acreage include Pennigans. Bliss Triumphs, Irish Cobblers, Chippewas and Green Mountains.

The Lecturer's Corner

MRS. IRA C. GROSS, *State Lecturer*

THOUGHTS FOR SEPTEMBER

Two themes of general interest may well be used in making up programs for September. The one is the whole subject of our schools, including any or all of the following vital subjects:

1. Are our children ready to begin school, both physically and mentally?
2. What shall we give our school children to eat—whether they need to carry a lunch to school, or if they come home?
3. Do we know our teachers? How and why were they selected? Their training? Our educational requirements? Their interests?
4. What are the resources for educational progress in our community? Library facilities, game and recreation equipment, sanitation, beautification of school grounds, cleanliness—all of these may be considered under needs and resources.
5. How are the school funds secured? Who supports the schools?
6. To what extent is the school the center of community interest? To what extent does our Grange interest itself in the schools of the community?

The second theme of general interest during these early fall days is that of flower and fruit and vegetable exhibits. All of these may be combined in one exhibit, or there may be several during September and October. The late fall flowers lend themselves to such gorgeous exhibits that I wish every Grange Lecturer would plan to have one. Even weeds may be used as decoration, and quite interesting competition may be secured by asking for exhibits of using the common weeds for bouquets and table decoration. It is amazing what beautiful results may be secured through using the unloved wild carrot flowers. They may be dyed lovely pastel shades, with crêpe paper or indigo, and they make lovely basket bouquets. There may be dahlia shows, marigold shows, china aster and chrysanthemum exhibits. All are beautiful and colorful and offer a fine opportunity for community interest. There might even be friendly rivalry in a contest to see what could be done with bittersweet, golden rod, autumn leaves, and the like.

Let this exhibit have some practical features, also. There may be a roll call from ten or a dozen folks, on the thought "Something New in Flowers." This may include some little hint for a different arrangement of flowers or container; new ideas in window boxes; home-made corsages. Or there may be a sale of early spring bulbs, for the benefit of the Grange treasury, or a sale of refreshments. There may be talks on what to plant for spring blooming and what to do to improve the flower garden. It is surprising what may be done with planning and publicity. Do have an exhibit of some kind during September or October.

HIGH LIGHTS OF THE LECTURERS CONFERENCE

State Lecturers present, and participating in the Conference were Mrs. Stella Miller, of the New York State Grange; Howard Hancock, of the New Jersey State Grange, and Mrs. Hancock; Robert Yearsley, of the Delaware State Grange and Mrs. Yearsley; Mrs. Helen Shaffer, substituting for Dr. Harold Cotterman, of Maryland State Grange; Mrs. Ira C. Gross, of the Pennsylvania State Grange and Mr. Gross; Mr. Z. M. K. Fulton, Jr. of the Virginia State Grange.

State Masters included Raymond Cooper of New York, Harry Caldwell of North Carolina, Kenzie S. Bagshaw of Pennsylvania.

National Grange was represented by the National Master, L. J. Taber; the National Lecturer, James C. Farmer; the National Juvenile Superintendent, Mrs. Margaret Caldwell; the National Assistant Steward, J. A. Boak.

Two features of the Conference that elicited complimentary remarks on all sides were the inspiring and varied songs used, under the able leadership of Rev. Norris, song leader, and second, the splendidly prepared devotional periods of our State Chaplain, Rev. Haverfield. Following the theme of the Conference, these devotional periods were as much a part of the Conference program as any of the periods, and it is exceedingly gratifying to have had them so well attended. Usually there is a tendency on the part of the delegates to come drifting into the meetings in time for the first speaker. But not so this time. The delegate body should be given commendation for the fine spirit in which they participated in all the sessions, being prompt, coöperative and appreciative.

Among Pennsylvania Patrons present were some members of long and outstanding service: Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons; Brother Cornell, former State Lecturer; Mrs. W. F. Hill, widow of the beloved Past Master; E. B. Dorsett, Past Master; Brother and Sister McKee of Washington County. Sister McKee celebrated her seventy-ninth birthday during the Conference and was given a beautiful bouquet of roses in recognition of it.

While Grange leaders were assembled at one end of the College Campus, 4-H Club Leaders were assembled at the other end, each group seriously considering those things that will be of service to their rural communities. This was a splendid thing. One of the finest inspirations that has ever come to the State Lecturer was the privilege of speaking to the leaders of the 4-H group in the course of their training sessions. The Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Kenzie Bagshaw, addressed them at same session. The National Lecturer, James C. Farmer addressed the entire 4-H group, about thirteen hundred strong, on Wednesday morning. In return, the Grange Lecturers had the pleasure of hearing Betty Hutchison sing "Dreaming," during the course of the special musical program of Thursday evening.

Unique in the experience of program planning was the fact that not one program participant failed to arrive; no last-minute substitutions had to be made; program moved on schedule time, even if it did cause a little flurry at first to become adjusted to Daylight Saving Time.

Everyone did as he or she pleased on Thursday afternoon. With a choice of mountain trips, cave exploring, campus touring or just resting, everyone had a good time.

The Fourth Annual Grange Music Festival

The finals of the Fourth Annual Music Festival, held in connection with the Lecturers' Conference at State College deserves some special mention. Singing to a capacity audience, the participating groups not only brought pleasure and entertainment to these, but received, for themselves a definite measure of commendation.

Participating in the small group competition, that is, groups of from eight to fifteen voices inclusive, were the following: Asbury Grange, Clarion County, directed by Mrs. Vivian Von Bemuth, selected number "Sweet and Low." Rebersburg Grange, Center County, directed by R. C. Bair, singing "Mighty Lak' a Rose." Donation Grange, Huntingdon County, directed by John C. Horne, singing "All in an April Evening." Troy Grange, Bradford County, directed by Mrs. John R. Deemy, singing "The Big Brown Bear." Menallen Grange, Fayette County, directed by Miss Elsie Brinker, singing "Carmena." Unity Grange, Westmoreland County, directed by Mrs. Warren Beckner, singing "Morning." Pleasant Hill Grange, Clearfield County (a male chorus), directed by Mrs. Johnason, singing "Nearer My God to Thee."

Menallen Grange was the first place winner in this group, winning the trophy for the second consecutive year.

Participating in the large groups, that is, groups of from sixteen to twenty-six voices inclusive, were the following: Brandywine Grange, Chester County, directed by Stanley Floor, singing "Indian Dawn"; Home Grange, Indiana County, directed by Cletis O. Day, singing "Vesper Hymn"; Big Beaver Grange, Lawrence County, directed by W. S. McCullough, singing "Remember Now Thy Creator"; Fallowfield Grange, Washington County, directed by John Cooper, singing "In a Monastery Garden."

Big Beaver was the first place winner in this group, and was also retaining the trophy for the second year.

Big Beaver Grange chorus of Lawrence County, Pa., winner at the Fourth Annual Grange Music Festival held during the Middle Atlantic Grange Lecturers' Conference at State College, Pa., August 16. W. S. McCullough (seated), is leader of the chorus.

A VISIT TO WASHINGTON STATE GRANGE HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, WASH.

By Miles Horst

On August 10 it was my privilege to spend a pleasant evening in the Washington State Grange Headquarters at Seattle, Washington. My hosts on the occasion were Harry Cheek, Secretary of the Washington State Grange and Ted F. Berry, Editor of the *Washington State Grange News.* These two en met me on my arrival in Seattle and during the evening were very gracious in their efforts to outline procedures, programs and plans of Grange activities in that state.

The State Grange of Washington has many varied activities. Headquarters for these are all located in the State Grange Building in the business section of the city. The Grange Building is one of two stories with plenty of room for offices, storage and pressrooms.

Mr. Cheek told me that the Washington State Grange had 37,004 subordinate members in good standing at the time of their State Grange meeting, June 13 to 16. At the headquarters is kept a file of all active members in the state. If a member becomes delinquent or is suspended, his card is placed in a separate file. Such member is not forgotten but is periodically approached on realigning with the Grange. New members are added to the list and sent a greeting from state headquarters.

In addition to membership and dues reports quarterly, Subordinate Granges report to state headquarters on the character of their meetings, percentage of attendance, visits by state deputies or state officers. These reports portray to state headquarters the condition of each Grange and indicate where help is most needed.

In the State of Washington the Grange organization leads in coöperative activities. This is handled through the Grange Coöperative Wholesale which purchases for Grange members a great variety of farm and home needs. The state is divided into nine districts. Each district has a director. The nine direct the activities of the "Wholesale."

Another activity sponsored by that State Grange is the Grange Milling Company. It owns its own mill with large wheat storage facilities. It makes the Pomona brand of flour purchased throughout the state both in farm homes and in bakeries.

Another important activity sponsored by the State Grange is the Grange Live Stock Market Association which is controlled by Grangers and serves them in the marketing of live stock. At the last annual meeting it was proposed to add a stockyard and selling agency at Auburn which would serve those Grangers in that part of the state better than they are now being served in Spokane.

The *Washington Grange News* is a weekly paper, published by the Grange. Brother Berry is the efficient editor of this paper, devoting all of his time to the editing of its pages. J. M. Eisen is the advertising manager and since 1930 has made this activity of the Grange a paying proposition. The State Grange owns its own press on which its paper is printed. It also owns smaller presses on which are printed all the literature, etc., issued by the State Grange office. In odd times the Grange does custom printing which helps to economize on the cost of its own printing.

In 1935 the Grange Mutual Life Company was organized by the Washington and the Idaho State Granges. This company as of June 30 had $3,500,000 insurance in force. The scope of this company is growing rapidly.

In this same field the Grange Fire Insurance Association of the State of Washington today has a wide coverage of the buildings on Grangers' farms. Five years ago this association put into effect a revolving surplus refund plan. This year after this plan was in effect for five years this association made its first refund. The total dividends and refunds to its members was $38,000.

As I went from department to department in Grange headquarters with Brothers Cheek and Berry I was impressed with the business like way in which the various programs of this sister State Grange are carried on. There is one bookkeeper in Grange headquarters who looks after the records in each department. The accounts are annually audited by certified accountants. The Washington Grange is in excellent financial condition.

In the State of Washington dues in the Subordinate Grange are $2.00 a year. Dues in the Pomona Grange run from fifty cents to seventy-five cents a year. In addition to these dues Subordinate Grangers pay one dollar and eighty cents dues to the State Grange. While these dues may seem high compared to those in our own state, the services which the Washington State Grange renders to its members seems to be a very good return on the members' financial investment.

NEW RECORD FOR TOURIST TRAVEL

Pennsylvania's campaign to attract tourists from other states is setting a new high record for vacation travel here, Secretary of Commerce Richard P. Brown announces.

"Thousands of tourists en route to or from the New York World's Fair are grasping the opportunity for delightful holidays amid Pennsylvania's scenic wonders and famous play spots," Secretary Brown said.

"A fascinating vacationland, Pennsylvania with its diversified scenery, varied recreation centers and sites of unusual historic interest, is attracting tourists in increasing numbers from every section of the country. Their ranks have grown rapidly since the Department of Commerce through national advertising began to tell the story of Pennsylvania's endless variety of beautiful and interesting things to see and do."

A survey of out-of-state cars stopping at popular restaurants and hotels, or parked at some historic shrine or scenic highspot, shows that frequently more than 30 states are represented at one time.

The Keystone State is the Nation's crossroad, where travelers from the West and South meet wayfarers from New York and New England. Cars from other states are contributing more than 60 per cent of the automobile traffic on the major highways during many days this summer, the Department of Commerce reports. New York and Ohio cars lead in number, but there are many from Gulf States, the Pacific Coast, the Great Lakes region, and the Middle West.

So alluring is the State's unusual scenic bill-of-fare that variety-hungry tourists repeat their trips of recreation and exploration quite frequently. The national average of "repeat" tourist business is regarded as 30 per cent; but in Pennsylvania, the Department of Commerce claims, this average exceeds 60 per cent. The wealth of attractions offers something new to be seen on each trip.

After the address, the lecturer asked a member of the audience how he liked it.

"I had just three faults to find with it," he stated.

"And what were they?"

"First, it was read. Second, it was not well read. And, third, it wasn't worth reading!"

"Johnnie," said the teacher, reprovingly, "you misspelled most of the words in your composition."

"Yes'm," explained Johnnie; "I'm going to be a dialect writer."

Mrs. Horace S. Williamson, of West Chester, R. F. D. #2, says:
"When you have a baby that weighs seventeen pounds, you need plenty of light to see where you're walking. When you have to get up in the middle of the night, you need lights in the right places, and sometimes you need them quick. Good lights make a home a lot safer."
The Williamsons are members of Brandywine Grange, No. 60.

MAYBE nobody in your family will fall and injure themselves (we most sincerely hope not) but we told this little story to emphasize the importance of having good lights around the house. It's really surprising how many people put up with poor lights in important places like halls and stairs, or even in the kitchen and living room, when with very little trouble and expense they can have a really well-lighted home.

Check over your own home today and see just where more lights would help you with your work, or make for greater safety and convenience. Then get your electrician to put in the extra outlets which you need.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

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Master's Letter to Granges

Grange Efficiency

WE LIKE to think the Grange as the greatest of Farm Fraternities. We pride ourselves on its fraternal qualities which have given our Order its distinctive standing when compared with the many commercial agricultural organizations which have come and gone while it has continued in growth and influence. Realizing the great need for continuing and building Grange influence at this time when many agricultural people are much concerned about the low purchasing power of the farmer's dollar, as well as the inevitable increase in taxation when public debts are paid, we are constantly striving to find the most efficient method of building the Order.

Business efficiency is perhaps the most valuable asset in the successful operation of any Grange. The importance of an efficient secretary is well understood and no Grange can prosper when dues remain unpaid. We are hopeful that as the fiscal year comes to a close every officer, and deputy, will coöperate in securing prompt and perfect reports. Promptness and efficiency in conducting the financial affairs of any business, either private or public always insures strength and promotes confidence. Let us all work for a successful close of the year's work.

K. S. B.

Philip H. Dewey

IT IS with sadness that we refer to the passing of Brother Philip H. Dewey, Past Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange. The courageous sympathies and well rounded Christian life of Brother Dewey will ever continue to be an inspiration to Pennsylvania Grangers.

Many justly earned honors, fraternal and public, came to Philip H. Dewey but the finest testimony of his sterling worth is to be found in the high esteem in which he was held by his friends and neighbors.

Truly a great character has passed on and we have lost a friend and counsellor; but we are thankful for his life and blessed in his memory.

Need of Widening Farm Market

MARKETS for America is the one great slogan that we need to make effective today. Agriculture must have the home market, but more important, we must have new markets, and then, at the same time, we must hold our share of the world market, for the great basic export crops like cotton, tobacco and wheat. Speaking of new markets, we import thousands of tons of pulp paper and other thousands of tons of starch. This paper could be grown on southern fields in the form of white pine. This starch could come from sweet potatoes, corn, rice and a host of other products. We need not only new uses, but new crops and new plants as well. We must try to cure the growing sin of idle acres and idle men.

L. J. T.

True Progress

THE greatest mistake of recent years is that of trying to find a careless, soft and easy pathway to comfort, achievement, and success. We must realize that progress comes only by heroic sacrifice, devotion, and toil. May we all become new pioneers in this great testing time of the centuries, and help hold high the torch of liberty. May we become a government and nation where law, order, and respect for the rights of others guide our affairs. In our land at this very moment lies the pioneering genius that can open the floodgates of material prosperity and human values sufficient to give to every citizen in our republic a new opportunity to enjoy a richer and fuller life.

L. J. T.

The Juvenile Grange

THE Grange was the first agricultural organization that realized that the boys and girls of the farm needed an organization of their very own where they could be helped and educated to become the type of young people that would work for better conditions and higher ideals for farm homes and communities. Just as the Subordinate Grange is fitting its members for more complete living, so the Juvenile Grange is training our young people to be ready to live worthwhile lives in the open country.

To continue this work conscientious, interested, self-sacrificing leaders are needed. The influence of this organization is more far-reaching than we realize. A school teacher wanted to join the Subordinate Grange because after the organization of the Juvenile Grange her pupils improved in manners and did not swear. Other foreign children in the same school who joined the Juvenile changed radically and became protectors instead of destroyers of others property and were more respectful to the Flag. Thus our Juvenile Grange is not only a benefit to our boys and girls but a real asset to the community.

Peace

WARS and rumors of wars are rampant. The clashes of creeds and various schemes of government, the economic needs and the prides of nations and the blundering ambitions of self-minded men are breeding conditions which may cause a world-wide conflagration at any time. America wants peace. Never again should our men and resources be used on foreign soil in behalf of a participant in a quarrel which is not our own. America should arm for its own protection. We still are for "Millions for defense" but never again should an American boy or American dollars be used in a war between foreign nations.

A generation ago we were in a war to end all wars. We tried to impress our idea upon foreign nations. We lost thousands of men and billions of dollars. Wars have not ceased. Nations owing us billions in money and more in gratitude are using their wealth in rearming. Again they look with longing eyes to America. Let one lesson be enough.

DR. ELLIS M. SANTEE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Dr. Ellis M. Santee, a prominent Grange member, left a large part of his estate as an endowment fund for the benefit of the education of Grange boys and girls.

The interest of this fund is loaned to Grange boys and girls in amounts of one hundred dollars each. The money is loaned on a note without interest until one year after graduation or leaving school. At that time the note becomes due and if not paid, the note bears interest thereafter at the rate of 3 per cent annually until paid. If part is paid, the interest is on the unpaid balance.

Before the loan is made, the applicant must furnish the Committee with someone who is willing to endorse the note plus a bank reference. The Committee decision is guided mainly by the bank's reference.

Preference is given to students who expect to study medicine and practice in the country after graduation (a stipulation in the will). The applicant must not use tobacco or alcoholic beverages (also stipulated in the will).

Any one who is interested and can comply with the above conditions should communicate with Furman H. Gyger, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange Education Board. Applications will be considered in the order in which they are received.

AND THIS IN PEACE TIME

Twenty-five years ago, just at the outbreak of the World War, the various countries of the world had approximately 6,000,000 men under arms. Today the total is 12,750,000.

GRANGE GOES AND GROWS AS YEAR END DRAWS NEAR

Farm Fraternity Extends Its Borders and Increases Membership

In spite of hot weather and depressed farm prices in many localities, a remarkably good Grange organization showing is being made so far during 1939, and some interesting figures are available through the office of Harry A. Caton of Coschocton, Ohio, Secretary of the National Grange.

For the quarter ending June 30, 47 new subordinate Granges were organized, 48 new Juveniles and three new Pomona or district Granges, besides a considerable number of reorganizations. These new units came from 26 states, reaching all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Minnesota to Texas.

It is further significant that the states of Connecticut, Maine and New Hampshire are included among the new units organized, although it was the general belief that the rural areas in these three states were so fully covered with Granges that the institution of new units was hardly possible. The National Grange year closes September 30, with the big Booster Night program in which nearly 8,000 subordinates will participate, and it is expected that the total of new organizations for the year will be as great or greater than for several past years. Included will be a good showing of subordinates from the new states of Montana and Wyoming with possibly another new state added before September 30.

At the close of the 1938-39 school term 261 public school teachers were granted retirement allowances

Over the Secretary's Desk

BY MILES HORST

From Harry A. Caton, Secretary of the National Grange, comes this letter:

"I have compared the Pennsylvania reports for the quarters ending December 31, 1938 and March 31, 1939, with those received a year ago—they compare favorably. Now I am looking for the reports for the June quarter. Let's make it a 'perfect' report. I know that will take a lot of work but many of the State Granges in the country are making such reports and I know that your state office will strive to do the same."

I have written to Brother Caton stating that everything would be done here to make our report to the National Grange for the quarter ending in June, and all prior quarters, complete if possible. There are still several Granges who have not sent in their reports. We would appreciate their coöperation in this matter.

I want to express our appreciation for the many fine reports we have received. I also want to express my appreciation to the many secretaries of Subordinate Granges who sent in their reports very promptly.

A SECRETARY'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Here's a letter from a young patron who writes:

"I have just been appointed secretary of my Grange, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. T. C. I have had no experience in this work. What are my responsibilities?"

The duties of a secretary are the most arduous of all positions in the Grange. This position requires judgment, promptness and efficiency. Through the secretary is maintained communications with Granges throughout the land. This officer handles the correspondence of the order which at all times should be courteous, brief yet comprehensive. The records of the Grange speak for the labors of this position.

More specifically the duties and functions of a secretary are to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Grange to make out all necessary returns for the State and Pomona Grange; to keep accurate accounts of members with the Granges; to receive and pay over to the Treasurer all moneys at the close of each meeting, taking his receipt therefor; to draw and countersign all orders voted by the Grange, and to perform such other duties as may devolve upon that office. He shall, at the end of each quarter, make out duplicate reports of the amounts due the State Grange, for membership dues and fees for said quarter. These duplicates shall be signed by the Master and the Secretary, and stamped with the seal of the Grange, one copy to be filed with the papers of the Grange, and the other to be forwarded to the Secretary of the State Grange within ten days after the close of the quarter. He shall also draw the money due the State Grange from the Treasurer of his Subordinate Grange, and transmit the same with the report to the Secretary of the State Grange.

Mrs. K. M. C., Secretary of another Subordinate Grange asks, "When do initiates begin to pay dues?"

A member does not pay monthly dues to his Subordinate Grange for the fractional part of a month in which he is initiated, but from the first of the subsequent month.

Why Is Thrift Emphasized As A Grange Ideal?

BECAUSE thrift means saner living. You know what you're doing with your pennies. You aren't in comfort today and starving tomorrow. You're thinking about the future, living with a plan and well prepared for any crisis. And as Grangers fully appreciate, thrift brings those intangible but important rewards—self-discipline, strength of character and pride.

In fact, the question is not: Shall we be thrifty? but How shall we be thrifty?

Hundreds of Grange members have found that the easiest and most dependable answer to this question "how" is a systematic life insurance plan—through their own insurance company, the FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Such a program not only puts savings to work, but it also assures your family of a fund at the time when they need it most.

A FARMERS & TRADERS plan is a safe way to prepare for the future because the FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is one of the strongest and most reliable insurance companies in the United States. Owned and operated by Grangers, it is typified by Grange stability. Nearly all of its officers and agents are Grangers, its president, Louis J. Taber, is Master of the National Grange, and the largest number of its policyholders are Grangers.

Why not let us help you with a life insurance program now? Ask your Farmers & Traders representative or write us for a booklet describing our many plans and policies.

"2 for one" protection

Perhaps this is just the plan for you. This Whole Life Multiple Protection Plan, popularly called "2 for 1" offers you the maximum protection at the minimum cost. We will gladly tell you about it and help you decide.

Write for information.

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New Castle
Mrs. Ethel H. Richards
Schellsburg

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

SCHOOL DAYS

School days are here again. Here is Brother Deibert's idea of the relations which should exist between parents and teachers.

A desirable relationship between parent and teacher is probably the most essential element in the education of any child. Both parents and teachers must be brought to realize that this business of raising and teaching children must be made a coöperative enterprise. If our children are to grow up to become good American citizens, parents and teachers must do the job together. The parent and the teacher are, without a doubt, the two dominating factors in a child's life. How, then, are they to achieve success if they pull in opposite directions rather than together?

One of the most effective ways of promoting better understanding between a child's parent and his teacher is by visiting, both on the part of the parent and the part of the teacher. There are a great many parents who have never been in the building where their child spends the greater part of his waking hours; likewise, the majority of teachers have no idea under what home conditions her pupil lives, and whether he has the proper atmosphere for home study. What a world of good a visit to the school by the parent or a visit to the home by the teacher could accomplish! Parents and teachers need to sit down together, and discuss the child as a personal problem, vital to both of them and to the world in general. The big question they must face together is: "How can we, working together, train this child so that when he is a grown citizen, he is able to benefit society in every possible way, and live a happy, prosperous life?"

THE ART OF BEING COURTEOUS

By Ellen McDougall

Books on etiquette become outmoded. The fine manners of the eighteenth century would amuse us today. But courtesy, the core of good manners, never goes out of style.

Kelty once said that "small kindnesses, small courtesies, small considerations habitually practiced in our social intercourse give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talent and accomplishments." And because personality must enter into practically all social and business relationships we frequently see men of this "charm of character" or personality supersede their more brilliant fellows who lack it.

Courtesy which comes from the French word *coeur* implies a heart interest rather than perfunctory politeness in our contacts with people and it is that extra warmth which wins us. It is the doctor who shows real concern for our health and comfort in whom we place our faith, the pastor who is interested in us individually whom we extol, the merchant who defers to our taste, and apparently enjoys doing it with whom we trade, the thoughtful friend whom we love, the stranger who greets us warmly to whom we feel drawn.

We acknowledge readily the charm of courtesy in others but so often let nervous strain, egotism, self-consciousness, laziness crowd it out of our own lives. We treat the clerk brusquely and are treated brusquely in return; we send the salesman from our door resentful and angry when we could say "no" just as effectively in a pleasanter way. We rob him of a little of his morale and thus some of his earning power; we rob ourselves of some potential personality by failing in courtesy. We get resentful obedience from our children when we fail to treat them with the same courtesy which we expect from them. And so we let our egotism and our domineering instinct crowd out courtesy which is just as truly instinctive. And incidentally we may by continually smothering our innate kindness and yielding to less lovable traits be dooming ourselves to a lonely old age. Youth with its physical energy and aggressiveness may forge ahead in spite of lack of charm of manner but robbed of its energy find life in later years very dull without the pleasant social contacts that it has scorned to cultivate.

We let self-consciousness keep us from addressing the stranger who has appeared at Grange or church. We fail to tell the speaker we enjoyed his talk. Had we been in their place we would have undoubtedly appreciated being approached in friendly fashion. We forgive ourselves on the ground of self-consciousness which we say is innate but again, so is courtesy and once more we let the undesirable instinct crowd out the desirable.

We didn't send the note to the convalescent nor call on the lonely or bereaved. We put it off from day to day and then half laughingly, wholly shamefacedly blamed our carelessness on our pet sin, procrastination, which sounds a bit less offensive than laziness. And once more we watched our faults and virtues and let the former win.

A virtue yielded to as often as a fault forms a good habit as hard to break as a bad one. But we dislike to class courtesy simply as a habit. We must recognize the constantly fresh upswelling of kindliness from the heart. Let us become courteous individuals by refusing to allow these impulses to be crowded out.

PROGRESS

Progress is the breaking of barriers and the tearing down of walls that enclose the spirit.

Progress is but the breaking of the shell that encloses your better self and binds it to earth.

Could you but stand in wonder and mazement at the miracles of progress, then would life seem wondrous and joyful.

Then would you accept the embrace of shadows and light as life.

Let not men say when they have built towering skyscrapers, we have progressed over our fathers, for it is the spirit that is in us as it was in our fathers, then we have not gone forward, for we have halted.

And when men discover new things under the sun, let them not say we have progressed, for if the spirit is still in sleeping slavery, we are imprisoned.

And when men invent new machines, let them not say, We have progressed, for if the spirit is still in the embrace of twilight, then we are still infants in the arms of darkness.

BINGO PARTIES

Several times this year, inquiries have come to me as to how the Grange stands on holding "Bingo Parties," for money making purposes. I am sure, everyone knows, that Bingo is a game of chance, so it comes under the category of "Gambling." Not alone is gambling illegal, but why should an organization like the Grange, which stands for everything that is fine and noble both in the home and the community cheapen itself by endorsing Bingo Parties? One must doubt the resourcefulness of people, when they have to resort to gambling devices, in order to make money. Rather let us Grangers set a shining example and become true missionaries for the finer things in life. Let us plan entertainments, which are above reproach. Perhaps we won't make quite as much money but money is not everything. We can sponsor different kinds of suppers, business men's luncheons, spelling-bees, old-fashioned hymns, plays, glee clubs, radio artists, etc. Your Home Economics Committee will be glad to give you suggestions at any time.

SEPTEMBER

S—is for Summer, now nearing its end.
E—for the Ease, which the heat made us spend;
P—for the Parks, which helped us keep cool,
T—for the Time of the opening of school.
E—for Each one who thankful should be,
M—for the Many who God's love can see.
B—for the Best, which all folks can woo,
E—for the Earnest, which makes us ring true,
R—for the "Right" which with God's help we do! —*K. K. T.*

GERTIE GOES TO A PARTY

Kathleen Beckman

In just one week Mary would have her birthday party.

"How many may I invite, Mother?" she asked eagerly.

"How many would you like to invite?" questioned her mother.

"Oh, all the girls who were in my class at school, I guess—except Gertie. I don't like her."

"If you invite all the girls of your class but one, it would make that one girl feel very unhappy, wouldn't it?" said her mother.

"Well, nobody likes her," stated Mary, "and it's summer now."

"Why don't they like Gertie?" asked her mother.

"Well—of course she can't help being poor, but—she wears dirty clothes and her hair doesn't look nice. She lives in that old house on Bend Street where they don't have any curtains."

"That may be, dear," said her mother, "but no matter what she is like it would be very unkind to invite every one in the class but Gertie. If you decide on a small party and ask only a few girls you need not invite her, but if you have a big party for your class you must include every one. You may think about it and let me know tomorrow what you decide."

As Mary had set her heart on having a large party she finally decided to invite Gertie.

The day of the party arrived. Mary's mother had made a very large cake—with seven candles on it—and a great deal of ice cream. All the little girls except Gertie came dressed in gay party frocks. Gertie's dress was a much-rumpled rayon affair, and she wore high-heeled shoes a couple of sizes too large for her, but this was her first party and she had come determined to have a good time. She was not a bashful child, but rather forward with affected, unnatural manners that had been adopted for this special occasion, and she was blissfully happy.

The children played games out on the lawn under the trees, and after the games were over they sat around the big table. When Mary started to light the candles on her cake, little hysterical giggles came from Gertie who then began eating her ice cream before the lighting was finished. But no one seemed to notice this, and it was a gay party. Gertie did not join in the talking, for she was too busy with her ice cream and the large pieces of cake to which she helped herself repeatedly. As the servings were generous, several of the girls could eat only a part of their ice cream. After they left the table Gertie remained and slid around from chair to chair finishing all that was left.

Mary's mother, thinking all the children were out on the lawn playing, came in and found Gertie all alone. "I've had a swell time," the child said. "I guess I'll go home now."

"Don't you want to go out and play with the other girls?" asked Mary's mother.

"Oh, no, I think I'll go home." Gertie's voice was high-pitched and shrill, but joyful.

Mary's mother went to get Gertie's hat and also went into the kitchen and filled a bag with oranges and nuts. These she gave to Gertie saying, "Take them home to your sisters and brothers." Then Gertie ran off with her high heels clicking and her thin face wreathed in smiles.

"Mother," said Mary later, "I'm so glad I invited Gertie. She had such a good time and I never did see anyone eat so much cake. I guess she liked my party."

SCORCH MARKS EASILY REMOVED FROM CLOTHES

Scorch marks on clothes can be easily removed if not too bad. For washable cotton and linen clothing, wet the spot with water and expose it to the sun as long as necessary. For white fabrics, dampen a white cotton cloth with hydrogen peroxide and place over the stain. Place a clean, dry cloth over it and then press with a medium warm iron. Do not iron directly on the cloth moistened with peroxide. Rust stains on the garment would be the result. For woolen material, brush lightly with emery paper.

ROOMS WITH HIGH CEILINGS

Contrary to common opinion, engineering tests do not show that rooms with high ceilings are materially cooler in hot weather, and high-ceiling rooms cost more and are harder to heat in winter. This conclusion is one of the results of a study of farm home construction in which the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Georgia have been coöperating.

Linen creased in a different place each time when ironed will last longer than linen which is creased in the same place every time.

FREEZER STORAGE HELPS MARKET FARM PRODUCTS

W. R. Whitacre, *State College, Pa.*

The rapid expansion in the use of cold storage locker plants for the preservation of meat, poultry, fruits and vegetables is an outstanding development in the field of food distribution. In Pennsylvania seven locker plants were in operation in 1938 in comparison with 23 in 1939, recent study reveals.

"The cold storage locker may be described as a safety deposit box kept in a room with the temperature near zero, where families may store frozen food supplies that have been grown at home or purchased at wholesale," says L. V. Mann in *Farm Credit Administration* circular C107.

Lockers are changing the buying habits of patrons and encouraging the purchase of food in larger quantities. A close relationship exists between the cold storage locker industry and that of quick-frozen foods. Many locker plants in Pennsylvania act as distributors for commercial plants which process quick-frozen products.

Locker Plant Location

Locker plants in this state are located largely in agricultural areas, the largest number being in Lancaster and Franklin Counties. The location of a plant within a town seems to have a direct bearing on its success, and most of them are well located with adequate parking facilities. In general, provisions are made so that the lockers are accessible to patrons at all hours of the day. Each patron has a key to his own locker and the manager has a master key which enables him to place frozen products in the lockers.

The majority of the locker plants are operated in conjunction with ice plants, cold storage plants, or other companies concerned with the business of handling large quantities of human food. In some "limited service" plants, the patrons prepare and wrap meats and other foods at home, and the foods are frozen in the lockers which are simple lock-boxes. In other plants "complete service" is offered, which consists of the use of at least three refrigerated rooms. The first is a chill room in which meats are aged and ripened prior to cutting. The second is the quick-freezer where the prepared and wrapped products are frozen quickly in a low temperature. The third is the storage room proper in which the lockers are kept. In some plants the services of an experienced butcher are employed, and several provide facilities for blanching and packing fruits and vegetables.

Brokerage Business

The successful operation of a cold storage locker plant is dependent on its extensive use by consumers. For this reason plant managers frequently purchase fruits and vegetables from farmers and through other sources and resell them to their patrons either as raw produce or blanched and frozen. Restaurants and hotels are finding the services of locker plants invaluable in storing food supplies.

Rental rates vary because of differences in the size of lockers as well as for extra services performed. Rentals range from as low as $3 per year to $15 or perhaps more when charges for other services are added. The average rental for a locker of approximately 6 cubic feet is $8 to $10 or 75 cents to $1 per month. Relatively few perform every service which may be offered by some other plants, and charges in some instances are combined into a lump sum. Services offered by some plants include: use of lockers; meat chilling, cutting, wrapping, quick-freezing and placing in patron's locker; butchering hogs or cattle; brokerage; and quick-freezing of fruits and vegetables.

One locker plant which conducts a slaughter house handles prime western beef for its town patrons because of the lack of uniform quality of locally-produced beef. As a result, several farmers are planning to raise a better grade of steers and to feed them with greater care to supply this demand. Where farmers cannot use a whole carcass of beef, they often store a half or a quarter and leave the remainder in the hands of their plant manager for sale to other patrons.

Storage for Sale

A few farmers are using locker service to store fruits and vegetables to sell at farmers' markets. Orders are taken on one market day for delivery on market day a week later. One grower has over 500 pints of strawberries stored, and plans on storing an equal number of quarts of asparagus. Poultrymen in one area are using locker service extensively as an aid in marketing dressed fowls. The birds are dressed and brought to the plant and held until taken to farmers' markets or sold through other channels of trade. One plant reports that several of its farmer patrons place in storage as many as 500 birds each week.

CONTROLLING ANTS

If you have ants in your plants, or in your lawn, there are a few remedies that the exasperated housewife or gardener may follow to control them when they become pests.

According to H. E. Hodgkiss, extension entomologist with the Pennsylvania State College, the little red ants that make small rings of soil on the lawn are perhaps the hardest to control. By using a small pressure oil can, carbon bisulfide can be forced into their nests. After that the opening should be closed.

Now if your lawn or garden is quite generally infested with ants, a better method may be found in the use of a poison bait made by mixing one ounce of paris green with one pound of brown sugar. This will be enough, if scattered finely as it should be, to cover 10,000 square feet, Hodgkiss says. It may be necessary to make another application of the poison in 10 days.

But if you're looking for only a temporary control measure, remember that ants will gather on a sponge wet with sugar syrup. They can be killed by soaking the sponge in hot water.

Some ants like sweets. A good temporary way to catch them is to mix one part of tartar emetic with 20 parts of honey.

Lester H. Hartwig.

DEVILED CLAM SUPPER

Here is an idea for a deviled clam supper which draws very well in some sections.

200 hard shelled clams
8 doz. hard boiled eggs
6 lbs. of finely rolled bread crumbs.
2 qts. of onions
Large bunch of parsley

Put everything through food-chopper. Sauté the onions in lard until soft but not brown. Mix everything, add some of the clam juice, taste, if too strong add a little water, if not strong enough add more clam juice, most clams are salty, so don't salt before tasting. Fill cleanly scrubbed clam shells, fry in pan in which a little lard has been heated. Fry until brown and cooked through. Makes about 360-375 clams.

DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE

2 cups of brown sugar
1 cup shortening (part butter)
2 eggs
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons soda
3 cups Soft as Silk cake flour Sifted three times.
1 cup sour milk
1 cup hot water
½ cup cocoa—sifted in flour
1 teaspoon vanilla

Put sugar, shortening and egg yolks in mixing bowl, beat until light and creamy. Then add alternately flour and milk, then add boiling hot water, beat until smooth, dissolve soda in small amount of cold water, add to mixture stirring in thoroughly. Last fold in beaten egg whites. Tap bottom of pan to remove air bubbles. Bake in moderate oven.

The best way to help a child develop attractive manners and genuine courtesy is to set a good example.

SEAFOAM ICING

1½ cups brown sugar
¼ cup water
½ cup granlated sugar
Boil until it spins a hair.

Beat whites of two eggs, add ½ teaspoon soda, ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar, in dish of egg whites, pour syrup very slowly in egg whites, beat continually while adding syrup. Beat till it loses its gloss or is thick enough to spread on cake.—*Mrs. John L. Shroyer, R. D. 1, Box 160, Hyndman, Pa.*

FOUNDED CRADLE ROLL

Mrs. Sadie M. Thomas, Dies at West Chester, Aged 95

Mrs. Sadie M. Thomas, known as "Mother Thomas," founder of the cradle roll, which lists infants as Sunday-school members, died at West Chester, Pa., on Tuesday, July 15, 1939.

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

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Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS
428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

Our Juvenile Granges

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

ESSAY CONTEST

I am glad to tell you that we had several good essays entered in the National Essay contest. I would have been happy to have many more, and was very sorry that some of them reached me after the judging was finished and the winning essay sent on to the National Matron. Not all of you have won a prize, but every one has gained something, I am sure, from the honest effort you have put forth. I would like personally to thank each one of you.

I am sure you will be interested in some quotations from these essays on the subject of "An Ideal Community."

"An ideal community is one that has no beer parlors, liquor stores, or public dance halls, but has good clean recreation for young and old."

"The Juvenile Grange is building trained workers for tomorrow."

"One of the desirable characteristics of an ideal community is that it be beautiful."

"A community I would enjoy is one that has an extensive library where new books are constantly being bought; also a place that has good music as a common heritage."

It is significant that every essay spoke of good recreational facilities as being a prime requisite for an ideal community. Here is something for subordinate Granges to think about.

NEWS ITEMS

Iona Juvenile Grange in Bradford Co. celebrated its fourth anniversary a few weeks ago, by giving a fine well-balanced program before the Subordinate Grange. The hall was appropriately decorated with streamers of red and gold, and a big Juvenile banner. There were songs, talks and short skits all bearing on the Juvenile Grange. The program closed with games in which all joined.

The Juveniles of both Erie and Crawford Counties are enjoying a series of Neighborhood Night meetings. This is the second year in Erie County. Last year we carried a United States flag. It was presented at each Grange using the flag ceremony in one of our hand books. This flag at the end of the year went to the Juvenile having the highest per cent of attendance for the year, and was won by the Union City Juvenile.

This year both counties are carrying Bibles. This Bible is presented by the use of an altar ceremony prepared by our Juvenile Deputy Mrs. Clara Dewey, and is given before the Subordinate Grange.

(Before another summer season opens we will try and have some of these ceremonies printed for you, and hope that more counties in the state will be found sponsoring these Neighborhood Night meetings.)

The various Grange organizations in Erie and Crawford Counties are taking an active interest in Juvenile work. The Seventh Degree Clubs of both counties are giving a prize to the Juvenile in their county which scores the highest in ritualistic work. The Pomonas are given prizes to the three Juveniles having the highest general score. These prizes will be some needed article of equipment for the Juvenile room.

These two very active counties also have regular meetings of the Matrons and patrons of the county, where they talk over their problems, make new plans, and try and correct mistakes. The Matrons all testify to the value of these meetings.

THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

The Middle Atlantic Conference of 1939 has become history, but the waves set in motion there will move in ever widening circles. Some of them will influence Juvenile Granges to their lasting benefit we feel sure. This was the largest group of Juvenile Matrons and Deputies ever gathered together in Pennsylvania. We had more time for conference, and the group as a whole evinced more interest than we have ever before seen. We had six Juvenile Deputies from Pennsylvania present and at least twenty-five Matrons. We had a fine delegation of New York State Matrons and their state Superintendent, Mrs. Beatrice Kidd, who took an active part in the conference work. We also had the Juvenile Superintendent from Delaware and some of her workers. Best of all we had our National Superintendent, Mrs. Margaret Caldwell, with us on Wednesday. We enjoyed her splendid address, and her help in our conference period that day. The work of your States Superintendent will be much easier and pleasanter during the coming months because of these contacts. We hope that each one of you who were present will be able to say the same.

To give any detailed account of these conference periods would be impossible here. But, putting it very briefly these were some of our findings: the Juvenile Grange has two great aims; to build a better type of rural citizenry, to produce better future Grange members—and therefore insure better Granges. We can do this through our lecture hour programs, our business meetings and ritualism, our project work and through cooperation with other community organizations.

We decided that our very greatest need was to get the Subordinate Grange to see the potentialities and possibilities of the Juvenile Grange, and to cooperate in every possible way. We need a closer tie up between the Juvenile and all other branches of the Grange, Subordinate, Pomona, State and National. Our two great problems seem to be Matrons and meeting places. That, worthy Subordinate Master, is *your* problem. We can learn to conduct business meetings, to build good literary programs and to execute them, we can inculcate Grange ideals. When you have done your part the Juvenile Grange will go forward.

Little Gap Juvenile Degree Team

Little Gap Grange at Little Gap in Carbon County is one of the first Granges in the eastern part of the state to boast having a Juvenile Grange Degree Team. This team took form soon after the beginning of the present year. Most of its success is due to the efforts of the Matron, Mrs. Ada Green and the Assistant Matron Mrs. Naomi George who did all of the drilling, assisted occasionally by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Snyder. Mr. Snyder is deputy for Carbon and Monroe Counties. This team has exemplified the Juvenile Degree in full form on several occasions, notably on May 17th when they exemplified the degree before a class of some forty candidates. The work performed is exceptionally fine, and the team and its sponsors received much praise.

Reading from left to right: Merlyn Borger, Annabella Borger, Sarah Smith, and Franklin Eckhart, marching candidates. Second row, Ada Green, matron of the Grange; Junior Walk, assistant steward; Clyde Strohl, treasurer; Betty Person, lecturer; Ernest Borger, master; Merritt George, overseer; Pauline Walk, chaplain; Clark Smith, secretary; Grace Walk, L. S. S.; Naomi George, assistant matron; third row, Billy Smith, gatekeeper; Betty George, Flora; Grace Kresge, Ceres; Marie Beltz, Pomona, Sammy Smith, steward.

THE YEAR AHEAD

When this page reaches you, you will be nearing the end of your Grange year. On the first day of October a new Grange year begins. This is the time to stop and ask ourselves some serious questions, and possibly to make some new resolutions.

A navigator makes soundings to learn the depth of the water through which he is sailing, and the contour of the ocean bed. These soundings give him some idea of what conditions are and what progress he can expect to make.

Your life as a Juvenile Grange may be likened to a continual voyage of discovery. If you are to get ahead and discover worth-while things—if you would avoid the rocks which might wreck your ship, you must stop and take soundings frequently just as a careful navigator does. Then you must act on what you have learned.

To take soundings the first important thing is an accurate measure. Do you have any way of measuring the work of your Juvenile? If not, will you please see that you have one at the beginning of this new year. You may use the score card in the National Achievement Contest, or the requirements for a Juvenile Honor Grange, or you may set up a score card of your own in which you give more credit in the points where you are especially weak. Anyway set up a certain standard for yourself, and then find some method of measuring whereby every member may know at all times just how near you are coming to your goal. Many Juveniles use charts. A fine way is to take a large piece of bristol board and draw on it a large thermometer. Use red ink for the mercury. Have a bottle of red ink and a small brush always on hand and watch the mercury go up at each meeting. Give yourself a certain number of points whenever you get a new member, every time you have a good lecture hour program, when any officer gets his work committed to memory, when the attendance is above a certain number, etc.

Chart your course, hold your ship to it, and you will get a valuable cargo and be able to bring it safely to port.

REPORTS

Have you been sending in your state dues and reports promptly and with regularity? If you have not will you AT ONCE send to the state secretary a report and your dues for the whole year, or for as many quarters as necessary to make you straight on the books. This is important. It is also important that you keep the dues of your individual members up to date. These dues are so very small that any one can pay them if they are paid every quarter or once a year. If we let them go longer than that collection may become a problem.

When this page reaches you you will also be beginning a new school year. I hope that it will be a very happy and a very worth while year for each one of you. Let us start out with the determination to work hard and to make it that kind of a year.

THE DABBLER

By Arthur Guiterman

The wasp implored the bee
One morning bright and sunny,
"I wish you'd let me see
The way you make your honey."
The bee who never slacks,
Replied, "We first begin
To make this comb of wax
To store our honey in."
The wasp cried out, "I know"
And headlong hurried home,
Where in a week or so,
She built her paper comb.
But, be it sad and stern,
Or be it quaint and funny,
That's all she'll ever learn
Of making comb or honey.

Among the Granges

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

DELAWARE VALLEY GRANGE, WAYNE COUNTY, ENJOYS ANNUAL PICNIC AND DANCE

The annual Grange picnic and dance of the Delaware Valley Grange, No. 1564, Wayne County, Pa., was held on August 15, 1939. It was a very enjoyable affair. Many of the people who attended were from different Granges of the County or friends and neighbors of the local Grangers. It proved to be quite a financial success to the Grange.

The following had charge of the picnic and dance:

Mrs. Harry White—Supper
Mr. Gene McCubbins—Tickets and advertising
Mrs. C. B. Rice and Jack S. Bussa—Bingo and Orchestra
Bussy and Henry Mangels, Jr.—Refreshment Stand
Miss Harriet Swenson, Mrs. Ruth M. Bussa and Miss Nola White—Decorating
Worthy Master C. B. Rice—Honorary Chairman

All those attending had a delightful time and wished us success in our next picnic and dance.

The second regular monthly meeting was held on Thursday, August 17, 1939 at which time our Worthy Master, C. B. Rice, was presented with a certificate by Mr. Wilcox, of Pomona Grange, No. 47, for securing the most new members for the quarter. Mr. Rice secured thirteen new members which brings the present membership up to sixty-seven. We are hoping for the continued growth of this Grange.

CONEMAUGH GRANGE—SOMERSET COUNTY HOST TO PAST MASTER OF STATE GRANGE OF MASSACHUSETTS

The Conemaugh Grange members were the proud hosts of Brother Brighton, Past Master of the State Grange, of Massachusettes.

Brother Brighton was accompanied by Brother J. B. W. Stufft, Pomona Master of Somerset County, who initiated nine new members in the third and fourth degrees.

Brother Brighton gave a very interesting talk. He told of his home and the New England States, and spoke of the many beautiful land marks in these states. Being a visitor near our city, Brother Brighton will see many memorials to the Greater Johnstown flood of 1889. Conemaugh Grange has two members who are survivors of both floods (1889 and 1936).

Plans were made to hold a square dance the third Thursday of September. Music will be furnished by boys of the Grange, known as Shorty, Slim and Peewee. These boys have been making personal appearances in Somerset and nearby counties. Conemaugh Grange can be proud of her young members. For the past few months this Grange has been on an upward trend with the meetings lively and active.

Members of Conemaugh Grange, extend their many thanks to Brother Brighton and hope that he will be able to make a return visit to their Grange.

A basket picnic was held at the Livingston cottage by Patrons of Conemaugh Grange, No. 1718. Officers of the Grange report ninety per cent of the members were present, accompanied by many friends. The afternoon was spent in playing games. A program of Hill-Billy music was furnished by young men of the Grange, known as the Westerners. Many new friends were made, and hope was expressed for a bigger picnic next year. Corn and wieners were cooked over an open fire for supper.

The evening was spent making plans for a chicken supper to be held in the Grange Hall sometime in September. The supper is to be held in honor of new members who will be initiated in the third and fourth degree in August. The remainder of the evening was spent around the camp fire toasting marshmallows and singing.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY POMONA MEETS AT GRAMPIAN

Clearfield County Pomona Grange, No. 33, met with Penn Grange, No. 534, at Grampian, Pa., on Thursday, August 3d. The sessions were held in the pavilion in Gampian Park with a very good attendance.

The morning session was taken up with the usual business routine. Greetings were extended to the visiting Grangers by S. L. Kester, Master of Penn Grange and was responded to by N. G. Parke of Susquehanna. The Cherry Tree Boy's Band was present and delightfully entertained with music during the noon hour.

The outstanding number of the afternoon program was an address by Hon. J. A. McSparran, a Past Master of State Grange and a former Secretary of Agriculture. His subject was "The Part Agriculture Plays in National Economy." This address was interesting and beneficial to all.

The Home Economic program was in charge of Mrs. Oden Gearhart. The theme was "Looking Ahead." The following topics were discussed: "Lunches for the School Children" by Mrs. Nora Leach, "Good Magazines to Read" by Mrs. W. F. Sherwood and "Spending the Family Income with Good Judgment" by Mrs. Weber.

A group of Juvenile Girls from Penn Grange in farmerette costumes sang two selections which were much enjoyed.

A Musical Festival Tryout was conducted during the evening session at which time Grassflat Male Chorus was awarded first place.

Penn Grange conducted a very interesting program which consisted of choruses, reading and tap dancing.

A class of thirty-three candidates were initiated in the 5th Degree by the Pomona Degree Team.

POMONA GRANGE NO. 31, INTERESTED IN GRANGE HALL IMPROVEMENTS

Pomona Grange, No. 31, Northumberland, Montour and Union Counties, voted to give prizes to the three Granges making the most improvement to their halls this year. First prize to be five dollars, ($5.00), second prize, three dollars, ($3.00) and third prize two dollars, ($2.00). They also suggested having pictures taken of all the Grange Halls in their district, to have them mounted on cardboard and exhibited at the State Grange.

HOW ONE JUVENILE FUNCTIONS

Enlists Entire New Hampshire Village in a Happy Project

One of the many unique directions in which Juvenile Granges carry on their work was recently shown at Chichester, New Hampshire, where the local Juvenile sponsored a reception to a newly arrived pastor of one of the churches of the community. The Grange hall was used for the happy event, 200 members of the Order and many other townspeople were guests, and the hall was beautifully decorated by the boys and girls. Other pastors in the town coöperated and the program carried out was of very instructive character.

This is but another illustration of the way the Grange in all its branches seeks to beat down the religious barriers, as well as others in a community, which tend to separation and narrowness. The boys and girls of the Chichester Juvenile derived lots of fun from this commendable project and the whole community was the gainer.

BRADFORD COUNTY POMONA GRANGE HOLDS QUARTERLY SESSION

The fine, commodious Community Building on Spring Hill, north of Wyalusing served as the meeting place of the Bradford County Pomona Grange for its August session. The three sessions during the day were well attended.

This hall is the regular meeting place of the Spring Hill Grange. Thurston Shumway, Master of this Grange, extended the welcome to the Pomona to which Stanley Green of Orville Grange responded.

Reports of the Subordinate Granges, an open discussion on "Are We Making Any Progress Toward a Living Price for Milk," reports of committees and obligating new members to the Fifth Degree were the chief items of business during the afternoon session.

The evening session was open. There was group singing followed by an address by the State Secretary. A group of young people from Troy Grange then staged a Youth Program that extended through an hour and a half. It was interesting throughout with everybody scheduled participating. This Youth Program is one of a number being prepared by different Granges in a Youth Contest sponsored by the Bradford County Pomona.

COLUMBIA COUNTY AND LUZERNE COUNTY POMONAS HOLD JOINT PICNIC AT BENTON PARK

On August 19, 1939, a joint picnic was held by the Columbia County Pomona, No. 5, and the Luzerne County Pomona, No. 44, at Benton Park. John McSparran, former State Master, was the principal speaker of the day.

It was a great disappointment to all those present when a telegram was received from L. J. Tabor, National Master, stating that he would be unable to fulfill his engagement. Mr. Tabor sent his sincere regrets.

Charles H. Dildine, of Orangeville, long active in state and local Grange circles, presided and the speaking was in the beautiful park grove. Preceding it was a concert by the Lehman Township High School Band which was very much enjoyed. This band also played during the evening. A concert was given by the Fishing Creek Community Chorus. Motion pictures were other night features of the basket picnic.

The sports features, which attracted practically all of those at the picnic, returned Orangeville, Columbia County representative, the victor 6 to 1 over Huntingdon Mills, the Luzerne County representative. Each club is leading its respective league.

CLINTON COUNTY POMONA PLANS DRIVE TO STIMULATE INTEREST AMONG DELINQUENT MEMBERS

At a well-attended meeting of the Clinton County Pomona Grange, held in the Community Hall at Avis special emphasis was placed upon the necessity of awakening the interest of delinquent members in the Grange and to encourage them to attend more regularly. To this end a committee was appointed to lay out a program of action along these lines. There are seven Subordinate Granges in Clinton County and a big field to develop membership.

In the afternoon session it was unanimously decided by the Pomona to have the Chaplain of each Subordinate Grange secure a minister, preferably a Granger, to preach a special sermon at his service to which the Subordinate Grange would make a drive to get good attendance. It was felt that such effort would help to awaken interest in the order.

A memorial service was conducted at the afternoon session in rememberance of four departed patrons who died during this quarter.

The meeting in the afternoon was an open meeting in which the Lecturer's program was the chief feature. Brother G. H. Hubbard, veteran lecturer of this Pomona, now in his eightieth year, provided for a number of interesting numbers, including recitations, music, a discussion of the milk situation and an address by the State Secretary.

LEHIGH AND NORTHAMPTON GRANGES PICNICKED IN TREXLERTOWN GRANGE PARK ON AUGUST 26

The Trexlertown Grange in Lehigh County owns a beautiful two-acre, shady park near Allentown. The park is well-equipped with band and speaker stands, as well as tables for picnickers.

It was in this park that the Lehigh and Northampton County Granges under the sponsorship of Pomona No. 68, enjoyed a day's outing. The afternoon was given over to amusements and general visiting. In the evening a program was rendered in which music by a local orchestra and glee club was a feature. On the program also appeared the Worthy State Master, K. S. Bagshaw, the Worthy Overseer, Isaac S. Gross, the State Secretary, Miles Horst, and John J. Marcks, Master of the local Grange. The Pomona Master, Paul Meckley, presided at the meeting.

FAIRVIEW GRANGE—ALLEGHENY COUNTY CELEBRATES SILVER ANNIVERSARY

On the evening of August 8, Fairview Grange, No. 1628, celebrated its 25th anniversary at an open meeting which was, in fact, a reunion of patrons active in this Grange during this past quarter of a century.

Worthy Master Stuart Dickson welcomed the patrons and the many visitors. The important feature of the evening was the presentation of Silver Star Certificates to the following: Mrs. James Campbell, Mrs. W. E. McCracken, Mr. W. E. Giffin, Mrs. W. B. Freed, Miss Alice Freed, Miss Nella Freed, Mrs. J. R. Hickman and J. R. Hickman. The address of the

evening was given by Mr. Lampe. Past Masters present greeted folks with fitting remarks; while Betty Giffin, Mrs. P. A. Hormel, Stuart Dickson, William Bentrem, Alice Freed and Dorothy Campbell entertained the audience with music and readings.

A GOOD OUTING

Patrons from Union, Upper Northumberland and Montour Counties observed their annual summer picnic on Island Park at Milton on August 23. All parts of the Pomona district were represented.

The day's activities started with a real farmer's picnic dinner in the park. All the families joined in placing their food on the large tables available. The tables were loaded to capacity with chicken meats, potato salads, cakes, etc.

After the tables were cleared the group was addressed by the State Secretary. The remainder of the afternoon was taken up with games, stunts and athletic events.

GRANGES COMPETE AT LEWISTOWN FAIR

The management of the Lewistown Fair, held July 31 to August 5, stated at its close that the Grange exhibits shown at that fair surpassed anything in past years in quality, in quantity and in magnificence. The exhibits included a great variety of home and farm products. The selection of these products showed great care.

Mifflin County has but two Granges and each of these had an exhibit at this fair. Fort Granville came away with winning honors. McClure Grange in the adjoining county of Snyder took second place and Decatur, another Mifflin County Grange, took third place among the Granges.

YORK COUNTY POMONA GRANGE PASSES RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF BROTHER PHILIP H. DEWEY

In regular session on August 12, 1939, a resolution was passed as follows:

Resolved, That York County Pomona Grange, No. 40, deeply regrets the death of Philip H. Dewey, a Past Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange. And as we bow our heads in tribute to our departed Brother, we are sad and grieved, but we must submit to Him who knows best.

YORK COUNTY POMONA GRANGE.

CANAL GRANGE, VENANGO COUNTY, HONORS MASTER AND WIFE ON 34th WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Through the Home Economic Committee a beautiful floor lamp was presented to Past and Present Master of Venango County Pomona Grange, Brother W. E. Shannon and wife in commemoration of their 34th wedding anniversary at the regular meeting of Canal Grange, No. 1348.

Brother and Sister Shannon are tireless workers in behalf of any and all Grange activities and their services are always in demand.

CARBON COUNTY POMONA GRANGE MEETS

Carbon County Pomona Grange will meet at Community Center, West Bowmanstown, Carbon County, on September 9. A Fifth-Degree Team sponsored by Selected Risk Insurance Co., of Branchville, N. J., will initiate a large class of candidates.

GRANGE PROGRAM WILL FEATURE IMPORTANT EVENTS

Great Convention at Peoria Due November 15-23

Although the next session of the National Grange to be held at Peoria, Illinois, is fully three months away, active preparations for it are under way on an extensive scale, and interest in this coming event is running high throughout Grange circles everywhere. Not only are members of the Order in the Corn Belt greatly enthused over the Peoria convention, but plans are also in the making for large Eastern delegations to go to Peoria. Railroads in the East will offer special rates for large parties and will include on the trip such points of interest as Washington, D. C., Niagara Falls and others.

Bus parties from nearer points are being made up and hundreds of private cars will carry Patrons to the Illinois convention city. In coöperation with the Peoria Association of Commerce and other local organizations all sorts of sightseeing trips in and around Peoria are being schednled, as well as many interesting functions, especially designed for Patrons attending the convention who are not included in the delegate body.

In anticipation of the Peoria opportunity for receiving the Seventh Degree of the Grange—highest in its ritualism—State Master Eugene A. Eckert has arranged a series of eight September sessions of the Illinois State Grange conferring the sixth degree at convenient points in a number of counties. Others will later be arranged, but the list of these special sixth degree meetings so far planned is as follows:—

Sept. 14, St. Clair county at Belleville.

Sept. 15, Crawford county at Robinson.

Sept. 18, Peoria county at Peoria.

Sept. 19, Henry county at Kewanee.

Sept. 20, LaSalle county at LaSalle.

Sept. 21, Whiteside county at Sterling.

Sept. 22, Winnebago county at Rockford.

Sept. 23, DeKalb county at Sycamore.

These special meetings will all be held in the evening, in ample-sized halls, and with a speaking and entertainment program supplementing the ritualistic work. Officers of the Illinois State Grange will conduct the meetings and the opportunity for receiving the sixth degree will thus be brought within convenient reach of all the Patrons in the state.

The problems of youth will be given a prominent place on the Peoria program of the National Grange, with special time set apart to emphasize the activities of the Juvenile Grange, Future Farmers of America, 4-H Clubs and similar youth movements. The ritualistic work of the Juvenile branch of the Grange will be exemplified and groups of wide-awake Juvenile members will be brought to the Peoria session and given prominence in the program arrangements. It is of interest that a delegation of Grange young people from far-away Oregon are planning to drive to Peoria, so great was their interest in Grange affairs aroused by the Portland session of the National Grange in Oregon one year ago.

One of the important subjects of discussion at the Peoria session will be the purchase of real estate in Washington, D. C., and the possible erection of a permanent Grange headquarters building in that city. The organization has a sizable building fund already accumulated looking toward this purpose, and many of the leaders feel that the time has come to establish such headquarters. For many years the National Grange has maintained legislative offices in Washington and the membership has eagerly looked forward to the ultimate ownership of a permanent Grange home there.

The executive committee of the National Grange is just now in session for several days and is devoting much time to planning the definite program for the Peoria Session, which will very shortly be available. The nine days' convention, November 15-23, will be crowded full of business, as the Grange is famous for its long, hard-working session days, usually extending from 9 A. M. till well toward the midnight hour, with only brief respites for meals.

PENNSYLVANIA WOOL MEN POOLING THEIR INTERESTS

Grange Furnishes Leadership for Effective Group Action

In Pennsylvania the Granges of several counties are taking the lead in organizing the wool growers, and remarkable success has attended the effort. Eight associations representing the wool growers in Blair, Berks, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Huntingdon, Juniata, Northampton, Perry and Somerset counties have already perfected compact organizations and have sold their wool, averaging considerably better prices per pound than could possibly have been obtained by individual sales.

There are 32 wool growers' associations in Pennsylvania, and this year they will handle approximately 750,000 pounds of wool in 44 counties for more than 5,000 farmers. Many of the men most active in promoting these associations, themselves extensive wool growers, are also prominent in the Grange, and long ago caught the spirit of farm coöperation which that great organization has been teaching for three quarters of a century. Much more Pennsylvania wool will be offered for sale in the near future by these coöperatives and the amount handled is rapidly increasing every year. In many other lines of handling farm products in the Keystone State, cooperatives that are either Grange owned or whose existence is due to Grange leadership are rendering tremendous financial service to Pennsylvania farmers.

PROGRESS IN ERADICATING BANG'S DISEASE

The past month marked five years of systematic work in the eradication of Bang's disease on a nation-wide scale by Federal and State agencies. The United States Bureau of Animal Industry, under date of June 19, 1939, issued a map of the United States showing the percentage of all cattle over six months of age, except steers and spayed heifers, under supervision in the Bang's disease project on May 1. Compared with a similar map as of May 1, 1938, the 1939 map shows that the greatest progress the past year was made in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia.

Virginia has the largest percentage (92.1) of cattle under supervision. Oregon is second with 89.8 per cent and Washington third with 82.2 per cent. In numbers, Wisconsin leads with 1,054,287 head under supervision. This is almost 10 per cent of the total for the entire country.

In Pennsylvania 33,479 herds comprising 217,610 cattle have been tested for Bang's disease under the Area Plan in the counties of Butler, Cameron, Clarion, Columbia, Crawford, Elks, Forest, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Venango, Wyoming, Huntingdon, and Clinton. Under the Individual Plan, 10,346 herds, comprising 185,301 cattle, have been tested for Bang's disease, or a total of 43,825 herds and 402,911 cattle under Federal-State supervision. In 67 counties, 1,470 townships, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, we have 783,742 herds comprising approximately 1,500,000 cattle.

ELEPHANT VS HORSES

Because "Grandma," an 8740-pound circus elephant tied the record pull of a team of Pennsylvania horses, we now have a new state record, according to C. A. Burge, livestock extension specialist with the Pennsylvania State College.

Burge has charge of the dynamometer which is used to check the pulling power of horses, or what have you. The machine is mounted on a truck and taken to various local fairs and gatherings.

Recently, Roscoe Mitchell of Waterford, driving a six-year-old team of grade chestnut Belgians, broke the old mark of 3500 pounds and set a new one at 3525.

Then they brought out "Grandma." The idea is to pull the given weight for 27½ feet. They couldn't stop "Grandma" until she had gone 40 feet with 3525 pounds.

And that is why we have a new record, according to Burge. Mr. Mitchell didn't want his newly established record tied by an old elephant, so he again hitched his team to the dynamometer, and this time again broke the record, setting the new mark at 3600 pounds. And so far it hasn't been broken.

But it may be any of the pulling contests to be held in connection with fairs on the following dates: Troy, Aug. 26; Indiana, Aug. 29 and 30; Bradford Co., Sept. 1; McKean Co., Sept. 5; Wyoming Co., Sept. 7; Sullivan Co., Sept. 8 and 9; Edinboro fair, Sept. 14; Washington Co., Sept. 22; Waterford fair, Sept. 23; and the Millersville fair, Sept. 29.

GREETINGS FROM MASSACHUSETTS

Irwin P. Doward, formerly of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, a Seventh-Degree Patron and a usual visitor at State Grange Meetings is now owner and manager of Fuller Regalia and Costume Co., with headquarters in Wochester, Mass. Brother Doward has been a good booster of Grange activities. He sends his best wishes to the Pennsylvania State Grange.

A butcher's bright idea may revolutionize debt collecting. William Webb put this notice in his store window.

"This business has been compelled to close owing to bad debts. A list will shortly be shown giving the names and amounts owing."

Right away the money began rolling in. Trade organizations are studying the possibilities of the new system.

Cords for electric devices last longer if they are not twisted. When not in use, hang them up. To disconnect the device pull on the plug rather than on the wire.

THE 19TH ANNUAL POULTRY SHORT COURSE AND SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION TO BE HELD AT STATE COLLEGE

The 19th Annual Poultry Short Course and Semi-Annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association will be held at the Pennsylvania State College from October 16 to 20, 1939.

The first two days of the program is designed primarily for beginners in the poultry business but will be of considerable interest to many others who desire the latest scientific information in Poultry Husbandry.

The program of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association will start on Wednesday noon, October 18, 1939, and continue until Friday noon, October 20.

TEN THOUSAND FOREIGN AGENTS

In United States Seeking to Destroy This Government

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, headed by J. Edgar Hoover, reports that during the first six months of the present year, nearly 1200 cases involving foreign spies have engaged the attention of the G-men.

During the five years prior to 1938, the agents of the Bureau had an average of only 35 espionage cases annually. But today more than 10,000 foreign agents, according to estimates of the Bureau, are operating in the United States, and it keeps the G-men and the army and navy intelligence bureaus busy to keep track of them and to thwart their designs.

PEP UP GRANGE NEWS

A good patron from a north tier county writes a helpful letter to GRANGE NEWS:

"I enjoyed the travel stories written by Miss Esther Scheaffer and Mrs. Francis Zerby appearing in the August issue of GRANGE NEWS. I would like to see more articles of this kind appearing in the NEWS for they add interest to its columns. I think more material of this kind would pep up the paper."

This patron makes a good suggestion. We are following it out to some extent in this September issue. Note the articles by Mrs. D. A. Speece, on her tour to the West Coast and Albert M. Cornell's account of his visit to New York City and the World's Fair.

LABOR INCOME FROM FARM

Although in individual cases a watchful eye must be kept on expenses at all times, in a general way, relatively large gross receipts are fundamental in the successful operation of a farm business, J. E. McCord, agricultural economist with the Pennsylvania State College, concludes in analyzing several hundred farm records covering the period from 1930 to 1937.

Average annual gross receipts should not fall far below 25 per cent of the investment in a farm business if a profit from the enterprise is expected. In other words, if the gross receipts from a farm business average $4,000 annually, the maximum amount that one could afford to invest in the business would be $16,000.

A NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITY

The advertising columns of the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS offer a splendid medium through which patrons having baby chicks, livestock, surplus equipment, farms, etc., for sale can find ready customers. GRANGE NEWS goes monthly into 43,000 Pennsylvania farm homes. Why not utilize your opportunity of informing your fellow Grangers of what you have to sell, or even what you desire to buy. Those who have taken advantage of this selling medium testify to its efficiency in making sales.

REMOVING RUST

Many stoves and stove pipes will be found injured by rust when they are to be used again. Kerosene is one of the very best materials for loosening rust. A stove cleaned with ordinary stove blacking mixed to a paste with kerosene will look like new.

FOR SALE

Registered Jersey Cattle—Cows, Heifers, and Young Bulls. Sybil breeding. Also Chester White Hogs J. A. Boak & Sons, New Castle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Church Pews, Pulpit Furniture and Reed Organ. All in first class condition. Price right to quick buyer. Emmanuel Reformed Church, Rev. Oliver K. Maurer, D.D., 163 North Main Street, Rec Lion, Pennsylvania.

WHITE LEGHORN and ANCONA pullets Nelson's Poultry Farm, Grove City, Pa.

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FOR SALE: Combination of 25 shade and ornamental trees consisting of 5 each of Colorado blue spruce, Norway spruce, Mubgo pine, White spruce, and Austrian pine, sent postpaid $1.50, order now, supply limited. W. G. LOVE, Strattanville, Pa.

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K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from *Red Squill*, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and $1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you $2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

Resolutions of Respect

Under this heading will be printed resolutions adopted by Granges, for which a rate of 2 cents per word will be charged, cash to accompany copy.

IMBODY

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father has called to the home above our sister, Mary B. Imbody, who has been a faithful member of Valley Grange, No. 1880, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family our sincerest sympathy and send them a copy of this resolution. Also to send a copy to PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS and to spread this resolution upon the minutes of this Grange.

GERTRUDE STEPHENS,
HELEN D. CASEY,
CHARLES REHMAN,
Committee.

AMENT

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to call from the scenes of earth to the realities of eternity, Brother Harry Ament, of the North Washington Grange, No. 1826, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, record these resolutions in our minutes and send a copy to the GRANGE NEWS.

MRS. BLANCHE KUHNS,
MRS. FLORENCE RALSTON,
MRS. MABEL MCQUILKIN,
Committee.

BROWN

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to take from our midst Sister Margaret Millen Brown, a charter member of Armstrong Grange, No. 1645, and whose passing will be deeply felt by all, be it

Resolved, That we the members of said Grange extend our sympathy to the bereaved family who has lost a loving wife and mother, that our charter be draped for thirty days, that these resolutions be made a part of our minutes, and a copy be sent to the family and to the GRANGE NEWS for publication.

MRS. JOS. R. PATTERSON,
MISS ERMA CAMPBELL,
MRS. ESSIE DIBLE,
Committee.

KNAUSE

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst Sister Clara E. Knause, a faithful member of Community Grange No. 1712, whose passing is deeply felt by all, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, drape our charter for thirty days, insert a copy in our minutes and send a copy to the GRANGE NEWS for publication.

BEATRICE SMALE,
HERBERT B. WAGNER,
IRENE TYSON,
Committee.

BRIDENBAUGH

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our midst Brother Carl Bridenbaugh, a member of Clover Creek Grange, No. 791, P. of H., be it therefore

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days. That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, and publish in the GRANGE NEWS. Also send a copy to the family.

W. S. SUTER,
R. A. SHOWALTER,
G. L. GREASER,
Committee.

BEATLY

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother Geo. E. Beatly, a World War soldier and a Silver Star member of Big Beaver Grange, No. 1578, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, drape our charter for thirty days, record these resolutions on the minutes and send a copy to the family and a copy to the Pennsylvania Grange News for publication.

GRACE M. MCHATTIE,
W. W. WILLIS,
MRS. C. S. DUFF,
Committee.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Grange Seals	$5.00
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New Fifth Degree Manuals, per set of 9	3.00
New Fifth Degree Manuals, single copy	.40
New Fourth Degree Manuals, per set of 13	4.00
New Fourth Degree Manuals, single copy	.35
New Juvenile Manuals, per set of 13	3.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Degree Work, First 4 degrees by Dr. Rankin	.50
Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.15
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
Secretary's Record Book	.60
Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
Roll Book	.75
Application Blanks, per hundred	.45
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.30
Treasurer's Receipts	.30
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.15
Grange Radiator Emblems	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

MILES HORST, *Secretary.*

GO TO CHURCH SERVICES

There has been an increasing number of Pomona and Subordinate Granges in Pennsylvania observing an annual "Go-to-Church" Service. Several Pomonas and Subordinate Granges have already held a church service, and others are planning to do so.

Local conditions will always determine the type of service to be held, and the best place to hold it Inasmuch as the Grange is non-sectarian, this service should always be a union service to which all are cordially invited. A minister of the community, preferable a Granger if such is available, should preach the sermon, but other may share in the service. A union choir, or a Grange chorus might be well used for the special music or anthem. And if at all possible, these services should be held in a church building. However, if this does not seem practical, then the Grange Hall, or some other public meeting place may be appropriately used.

Since every "good Patron places faith in God" these worship services tend to establish this truth, and to remind us that apart from God all our efforts as individuals and as an organization will be fruitless and our fellowship will be shallow and disappointing. It is the spirit of true reigious devotion which enriches every relationship of life, and gives us a proper vision of our responsibilities and opportunities.

NATIONAL FARM INCOME

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics recently estimated that farmers' cash income—including income from farm products marketed, commodities placed under Government loan in 1939, and from Government conservation and parity payments—will probably total about $7,900,000,000 this year. This compared with $8,020,000,000 in 1938 and $8,988,000,000 in 1937, when farm income was the highest in the last 10 years. The low point in farm income was in 1932 when cash income from farm marketings amounted to only $4,606,000,000.

The value of farm products retained for consumption in farm households in 1939 is expected to total about $1,200,000,000. This compares with $1,270,000,000 in 1938 and $1,437,000,000 in 1937. Gross farm income in 1939,—including income from marketings, commodities placed under loan, Government payments, and the value of goods consumed on the farm—is estimated by the Bureau at $9,100,000,000, compared with $9,290,000,000 in 1938 and $10,425,000,000 in 1937.

172 MILES RURAL ROAD BUILDING TO COST $1,044,786

Reports submitted to I. Lamont Hughes, Secretary of Highways, show that second class townships of the State have received approval for rural road improvements involving the expenditure of $1,044,786. That sum will be sufficient to improve 172.62 miles of township roads and the construction of nine bridges.

Many of the townships, Secretary Hughes says, are planning to use part of the money they receive from the Department to sponsor WPA projects in their districts. Already the Department has sanctioned the use of this refund money on 26 WPA projects for a total cost of $724,000. Of this amount $578,824 will be contributed by WPA.

The projects are scattered in 22 counties and provide for the improvement of 44 miles of township road. Additional inquiries are coming in daily to the township bureau of the Department from boards of supervisors concerning sponsorship of contemplated work.

The balance of the township construction program is being financed by the townships and in some instances with county aid.

The townships in many cases are using money refunded from the Highway Department to pay their sponsors' share of WPA projects. This is approximately 20 per cent of the total cost of the work.

Recently Secretary Hughes in a letter to boards of supervisors pointed out the advantage of using State funds to sponsor WPA projects. He recommended that the supervisors use their State money for that purpose when not needed for maintenance work.

The Highway Secretary reminded the supervisors that in addition to getting improved rural roads for their districts at lower cost to the township these projects also would help reduce the relief load in the Commonwealth. The WPA program sponsored by the townships is in addition to the one which the Department is backing and will mean that many additional persons now on relief can obtain employment.

The Highway Department, Secretary Hughes says, cannot sponsor projects on township roads. For that reason the Department has suggested to the township supervisors that they use their surplus State funds for sponsoring WPA projects on their local highways.

Officials of the WPA has informed the Highway Department that they will consider applications for townships to sponsor projects in their districts.

Approval of the Department must first be obtained by supervisors before sponsoring WPA projects. However, district township engineers have been instructed to give immediate attention to all township matters to expedite any work contemplated by supervisors.

"Where the Department is responsible for any delay in the township work, we want to know about it, so that steps can be taken to have the condition corrected," Secretary Hughes has told the boards of township supervisors.

Secretary Hughes also has suggested to the township supervisors that they make their payrolls available to county boards or assistance in reducing or discontinuing grants to persons who have secured employment.

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD, Monongahela, Pa.

"Somebody Taught a Child"

Miss Margaret Slattery, distinguished educator and lecturer, in an address the writer was privileged to hear, constantly repeated the phrase, "Somebody taught a child." This is the only definite recollection we have of that stirring address, but it is a very suggestive thought.

When this Meditation is being read, a great host of boys and girls, and of impressionable youth will be returning to their schools, and standing before these children and youth will be the teachers of our vast public school system. What a profoundly responsible position these men and women hold! Humbly remembering the Teacher of Galilee, may they too pray as they work miracles in the plastic minds of their students:

"O Master—
Enlarge our minds to grasp thy thought,
Enlarge our hearts to work thy plan,
Assured Thy purpose faileth not
To put Thy spirit into man!
God of the present age and hour,
Thrill us anew with Holy power!"

When we begin to realize the importance of what "Somebody taught a child," we recognize the tremendous influence of the teacher. There is no profession today which exercises a more lasting influence than that of teaching, and there is no one who so directly determines the destiny of Tomorrow as the teacher of Today. Therefore let us train a generation of teachers who not only know the technique of their subject, but who have also learned that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom" and who are constantly striving by example as well as by precept, to develop strong Christian characters.

It would be a great blessing, for example, if Somebody taught a child—

"Four things a man must learn to do
If he would keep his record true:
To think, without confusion, clearly;
To love his fellow-man sincerely;
To act from honest motives purely;
To trust in God and Heaven securely."

If our children become dishonest, or intemperate, or worldly, it will be because "Somebody taught a child" to cheat, to drink, and to love "the things of this world." On the other hand if our children become men and women with loving hearts and clean hands, living close to God each day, it will be because, "Somebody taught a child" to be loving and pure, and to grow "in favor with God and man."

We are what we have been taught, and in turn we each become teachers of those who follow after us. Therefore let us as Patrons of Husbandry, strive to set a worthy example, and to have a wholesome influence upon all who know us. And then some day some child whom we have taught may say of us:

"Because of you I bear aloft the standard
Of high resolve—ideals pure and true;
Add to ignoble thought I have not pandered—
Because of you!"

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and even when he is old he will not depart from it."

The Child's Appeal

By Mamie Gene Cole

I am the Child.
All the world waits for my coming
All the earth watches with interest to see what I shall become,
Civilization hangs in the balance,
For what I am, the world of tomorrow will be.

I am the Child,
I have come into your world, about which I know nothing.
Why I came I know not;
How I came I know not.
I am curious; I am interested.

I am the Child.
You hold in your hand my destiny,
You determine largely, whether I shall succeed or fail.
Give me, I pray you, those things that make for happiness.
Train me, I beg you, that I may be a blessing to the world.

PENNSYLVANIA HIGH IN BANG'S DISEASE FIGHT

Pennsylvania is one of the leading states in the eradication of Bang's disease of cattle. A report from the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that 572,845 cattle over six months of age were under supervision on May 1st in Pennsylvania, which is 45 per cent of the total in the state. The total number under supervision in the United States is 10,896,719, or 20.5 per cent of all breeding cattle.

USE MORE DAIRY PRODUCTS AND INCREASE PROSPERITY

Reduce Unemployment and Increase National Prosperity

A former president of the National Dairy Council, N. D. Munn, declares that if the American people would consume dairy products in the quantities recommended by doctors, nurses and health specialists as being essential to human well-being, it would increase milk consumption 100 per cent; cheese consumption, 140 per cent; ice cream, 250 per cent, and butter, 50 per cent.

This would call for about 65 billion pounds of additional milk and about 15 million more cows. It would likewise mean the production of 63 billion pounds more silage, 27 billion pounds more hay, and 17 billion pounds of additional grain. Last but not least, it would put three million persons to work on the farms of the country and it would greatly simplify the whole farm problem.

"A wet road heaving, shining,
And wild with sea gulls cries,
A mad salt sea-wind blowing
The salt spray in my eyes.
My road calls me, lures me
West, east, south and north;
Most roads lead men homewards
My road leads me forth
To add more miles to the tally
Of gray miles left behind
In quest of that one beauty
God put me here to find."
—*John Masefield.*

COMING IMPORTANT GRANGE EVENTS

September	9—Carbon County Pomona Grange meets at Community Center, West Bowmanstown, Carbon County.
September	13—McKean County Pomona Grange meets at Farmer's Valley.
September	29-30—Valley Grange Fair at Lewisberry.
November	11—Lancaster County Pomona Grange meets in Fulton Hall at Fairfield.
November	15-23—National Grange meets at Peoria, Ill.
December	12-14—State Grange meets at Chambersburg.

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VOL. XXXVI HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER, 1939 No. 7

Pennsylvania Turnpike Creates Farm Problem

Bedford County Pomona Spokesman for Farmers

Building of the Pennsylvania Turnpike from Pittsburgh to Carlisle is creating inconvenience to a number of farmers through whose property the highway passes. Because this highway is to be a high speed thoroughfare no one will be permitted to cross the highway except over bridges or through underpasses. Farmers, therefore, across whose land the highway passes cannot get to the fields on the other side except by going around to the provided crossings. The Turnpike Commission has the power to make settlement under the act creating it but reports from a number of farmers along the road indicate that these settlements are slow and that in the meantime farmers are put to considerable inconvenience.

Fighting in the interest of the property owners the Bedford County Pomona Grange passed the following resolution. It was sent to the various public officials in authority. It reads:

"Whereas, The 1937 Session of the Pennsylvania Legislature enacted the law creating the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission thus making the Turnpike possible.

"Whereas, In the location and construction of this super-highway, we find many of our citizens greatly inconvenienced and unjustly imposed upon by the location and construction work. Many farms are cut in two, separating the best part of the farm from the farmer's residence, and in some cases separating the house from the barn, and in others of removing or relocating one or both. While provision is made for settlement in the act creating the commission, we believe in many cases, the Commission has been rather tardy or slow in making settlement in cases where the farmers' rights and earnings have been retarded or destroyed. Therefore, be it

"*Resolved,* That we as the Bedford County Pomona Grange, No. 24, assembled September 7, 1939, urgently request the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission to purchase outright, at a fair cash price to the farmer, or make immediate settlement where the farmers' operations are destroyed or greatly disturbed. Where farms are divided that the Commission build passes for the farmer or buy the separated part outright."

Cumberland County Pomona Grange Closes a Year of Many Activities

Neighbor Night Meetings, Youth Activities and Business Questions Lead in Interest

THE Pomona Grange of Cumberland County under the leadership of Brother Harry Ott, present Master, assisted by the entire membership of the organization has accomplished much during the present year.

On February 25th the Pomona met in the Centerville High School Building under the auspices of the Penn Grange where resolutions were drawn up by the Legislative Committee, adopted and then taken to the Representative of the General Assembly of Cumberland County and to the State Senator so that these public officials might understand the sentiment of the Grange folk of this county.

It was also at this meeting that the question of Daylight Saving Time was discussed and action taken to have officials of the Grange use their influence in having towns in the county remain on Standard Time. As a result of these efforts a number of towns that actually had started on Daylight Saving Time abandoned it and returned to Standard Time.

On February 28th our county had a good delegation present at the Sectional Grange Conference which met at Middle Spring Grange Hall with the State Master, Kenzie S. Bagshaw, and the State Lecturer, Mrs. Ira Gross. At this meeting were also Grangers from York and Franklin Counties.

The last Pomona meeting was held on May 27 in the Newton Grange Hall. It was here that the picture appearing below was taken. It shows the fine group of people who regularly attend our Pomona meetings.

Instead of our August Pomona meeting, a committee assisted by Miss Beegle, Home Economic Agent for Cumberland County, arranged a tour to York County where we visited a large bakery in York city and then proceeded to the Lauxmont Dairy Farms near Wrightsville.

One of the most pleasant and helpful activities of the year was a series of Neighbor Night Meetings. These meetings were of a social and entertaining character and had a decided appeal to the younger members of our Grange.

The first of these were held on June 9th at Mifflin Grange Hall, when seventy-five were present. The second was held on June 15th, in the Monroe Grange Hall at Mechanicsburg with an attendance of seventy. The third Neighbor Night Meeting was held July 3rd, in the Plainfield Grange Hall with an attendance of eighty-six. In addition to this attendance many guests from York County were present. The fourth meeting was held in the Newton Grange Hall, the fifth in the Penn Grange Hall. Both of these latter meetings had attendances of about a

(Concluded on page 2.)

NATIONAL MASTER TABER CLARIFIES GRANGE ATTITUDE

"America will suffer the least from the overseas crisis by attending strictly to its own affairs," declared National Grange Master, L. J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio, addressing the Ashtabula County Pomona Grange, Pierpont High School Auditorium, Monday evening, September 11th.

The National Master in emphasizing the importance of neutrality declared, "We should center our interests on this side of the Atlantic."

Having covered ten states in the past two weeks, National Master Taber said: "With one voice, rural and city people alike demand that America shall not sacrifice her sons because mad dictators are rampant across the sea. We must provide adequate national defense on the sea, in the air, and on the land. We must cure our own problems of unemployment, high taxation and low farm income. We can serve democracy best by giving the world an example of a republic at peace and at work.

"The farmer should not over-expand in crop production. He should demand that farm prices approach the industrial and labor price levels. If there is to be any fixing or regulating of farm prices, there must be a corresponding adjustment in profits, prices and wages. There must be no cost plus ten per cent program. Agriculture, business, labor and finance must forget selfishness and class interest and give the world an example of voluntary team work for the common good. There will be business and social problems that will test the Nation's character and resources.

"There is no occasion for gloom or boom, and we should congratulate President Roosevelt on his firm stand for neutrality. A warning: in every country where farmers have relied entirely on government, farm organizations have been controlled or destroyed by totalitarian dictators' decrees.

"The farmer must learn that self-help is the only permanent assistance he can secure. We must coöperate with government, business, labor and consumer. A democracy must have a strong, efficient rural area, and prosperous towns and cities. When we strengthen our farm organizations, we build new Grange Halls, and add to independence, self-reliance and national prosperity. We strengthen our republic and add to world stability.

"Farmers should maintain a balanced agricultural program without any great increase in any one line of production. We should demand the American market to the limit of our ability to supply the same. Let us not forget the collapse due to the boom

following the last war. Let us use common sense and keep our eyes on our farm problems and state and national affairs, and a substantial recovery awaits us.

"Dark as is the world picture, this is no time for hesitation and doubt. We must solve our own problems ourselves. Along with sound agriculture, prosperous business and expanding markets for labor, the central east has a bright future.

"In this hour of national and world emergency, the patriotism of this area, like your farm crops should be the true mark of that prosperity, recovery, and stability that you can help to create. Only when the citizens of America have realized our interdependence, one on another, only when we banish class consciousness and hatred, can we render our great patriotic service to the republic."

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POMONA GRANGE CLOSES A YEAR OF MANY ACTIVITIES

(Concluded from first page.)

hundred and fifty. The sixth and last of these meetings was held in the Middle Spring Grange Hall, August 15th, with an attendance of one hundred and forty. There is no doubt that these series of meetings has been a great stimulus to creating interest in our Subordinate and Pomona Granges.

We have been encouraging our young people to enter Youth activities in the County. These young people have been participating in 4-H Club work and in Future Farmer work. We sent a large representation of Subordinate Grange Lecturers together with our Pomona Lecturer to the Middle Atlantic States Lecturers' Conference at State College. These folks returned with much helpful information and encouragement.

GROWING INTEREST IN HYBRID CORN

Interest in hybrid corn on the part of farmers in Southeastern Pennsylvania counties was quickened after the severe storm which rolled in from the Atlantic Ocean on August 19th, and blew down much of the corn in this area. Under the severe lashing of this storm most hybrid corn, planted on rather a small scale this past year, managed to stand up when most of the open pollenated varieties were whipped down badly. Under this condition the better hybrids, as it appears now, will yield a little better than the open pollenated varieties. In normal years the hybrids and the open pollenated corns have been running nip and tuck in this section.

A large number of corn hybrids are being tried out this year in all parts of Pennsylvania. From these many experiments we will learn the advantages of these different hybrids and their ability to yield along side of local varieties of long-time selection.

SHORT COURSE FOR PENNSYLVANIA POULTRYMEN

A splendid five-day program is offered by the Pennsylvania State College, coöperating with the Pennsylvania Poultry Association to poultrymen of the state. It opens at noon October 16 and closes Friday at noon, October 20. Outstanding authorities from this and other states will discuss problems of flock management, nutrition, marketing of eggs and poultry, as well as other subjects of current interest to poultrymen. All sessions are open to the public. Copies of the complete program can be had by writing to the college.

PENN STATE LIVESTOCK JUDGING TEAM WINS

For four successive years the Penn State Livestock Judging Team has carried off top honors in the Inter-Collegiate Livestock Judging Contest staged annually at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass. Since 1920 Penn State has won this contest fourteen times.

Members of this year's team are W. Harold Hutchison, of West Alexander; Clifford Eno, of Holmesdale; John Trenton, of Newark, N. J., and Bruce Ifft, of Slippery Rock. The team is being coached by A. L. Beam and P. S. Williams, of the Dairy Department at the college. The Penn State Team will go to San Francisco next month to enter the nation-wide contest at the National Dairy Show, October 21 to 30.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER

Observations were made by government officials in August in Bucks County, Pa., and several adjoining counties with the result that rather heavy infestations of the corn borer were encountered. The highest infestations found showed 62 stalks out of 100 to be infested, with five borers the maximum number in any one stalk. It appears now that infestation in eastern counties is likely to reach the point where greater damage will occur than has been experienced anywhere in the state up to the present time. Farmers in these counties will need to take precautions by cutting corn low and seeing to it that all corn refuse is completely plowed under before the first of May.

TWO ARE HELD IN CATTLE TAG FRAUD

At a hearing recently held in Adams County a cattle dealer was fined $100 and costs on the charge of unlawfully changing, transferring, and altering a pass tag on a purebred cow.

On the same day a herd owner in Adams County and the dealer were given a hearing on the charge of conspiracy to change and alter ear tags unlawfully. Both defendants were held to await the action of the grand jury. This violation carries a maximum penalty of two years in jail and $500 fine.

The action in both cases was the result of investigations conducted by the State Police and the Special Investigator of the Department of Agriculture.

POISON ORCHARD MICE IN CONCENTRATION STATIONS

By J. L. McCartney

Strategically located "concentration stations" provide the best place for destroying the mice which girdle trees in apple orchards.

A small bundle of corn fodder, a pile of grass or weeds, or a forkful of old hay or straw will provide an excellent concentration station. All mice within 20 feet of a station may be expected to build trails leading to it. Many nests will be made in them.

If these stations are placed in the orchard before the end of September, numerous trails or runways will be built by the mice leading to them. The mice remain under cover whenever possible. To control the animals, poison bait can be placed in the runways and in the concentration stations. When this is done chances are good that the mice will get it. There is slight possibility of other animals coming in contact with the poison.

It is a good plan to bait infested areas adjoining the orchard for a distance of about 100 feet. The best place for the concentration stations is in a good natural cover.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN AGRICULTURE EXCEED THOSE IN MANUFACTURING

Though farming is not looked upon as a hazardous occupation statistics show that fatal accidents in this industry exceed those in the manufacturing industry or the construction industry, generally looked upon as of a more hazardous nature. Records issued by the Department of Agriculture show that last year there were recorded 4,500 fatal accidents in agriculture compared with 2,300 in manufacturing and 2,800 in the construction industry.

A recent study made in Kansas of fatal farm accidents shows that on the average 29% of these deaths were caused by machinery, 20% by animals, 12% by excessive heat, 8% by vehicles, 9% by falls, 5% by lightning, and 17% from other causes.

Looking over this list it does seem that it should be possible to materially cut the number of these fatal farm accidents by using greater precaution in providing safety.

NEW PULLING RECORDS SET AT COUNTY FAIRS

Both the heavyweight and lightweight horse pulling records for Pennsylvania were broken this fall.

A new heavyweight record for the state was made at the Tri-County Fair at Erie. This new record was established by a team of grade Belgians owned by Roscoe Mitchell of Waterford, which pulled the Penn State dynamometer set at 3,600 pounds, 75 pounds above the previous record.

At the recent Indiana Fair a team of grade Percherons, owned by Donald T. McKarns of Kensington, Ohio, pulled the dynamometer set at 2,925 pounds. This new record for the lightweight teams is 25 pounds above that set by a team owned by George Porter at the Washington County Fair last September.

ELECTRIC FENCES MUST BE PROPERLY INSTALLED

Pennsylvania farmers have been particularly fortunate in that no loss of human life has been reported from electric fences. Most of the fences are either battery operated or, if connected to high line service, are of recognized, well-tested manufacture.

Livestock has been killed through the use of cheaply made controllers or by connecting the light wire directly to the fence with possibly just a lamp to reduce the current. A small lamp may let many times more current through than required to kill a man. The larger the lamp the greater the risk. A controller that intercepts the current is necessary to prevent "freezing" to the wire. Lamps do not do this.

The cheaper units do not provide for lightning protection. House wiring has been damaged by lightning that came in off the fence. Lightning may also damage the cheaper controllers so that the full uninterrupted house current will be applied to the wire.

Wisconsin has established safety standards for all electric fences that may be legally used in that state. So far no deaths have been reported from such approved devices. One of the requirements is a ground at the controller that prevents a breakdown from charging the wire too highly.

Most of the tragic deaths in other states have been children and young people. Shocks that men could barely feel knocked over one child. What may be amply safe on a dry day may kill on a wet one. It does not pay to take chances to save a few dollars.

HOME GROWN HARDWOODS CUT THE LUMBER BILL

By Frank Murphy

Lumber from many of the trees that grow in farm woodlands—ash, elm, beech, black locust, red oak, hickory and maples—is for certain purposes as good or sometimes better than most of the standard lumber stocks.

Most of these hardwoods are harder to cut, shape, and nail than pine and other coniferous lumber, but if used for the purposes to which they are well adapted they may save much of the expense for farm buildings and repair. In many areas it is practical for farmers either to haul logs to a sawmill or have the logs worked up at home by a custom sawyer with a portable mill, and thus obtain a supply of rough lumber. Cutting and hauling can usually be managed in seasons when farm work is slack.

Lumber from either of the locusts —black locust or honey locust, ranks low in ease of working but high in other properties ordinarily associated with suitability of woods. In contrast, the popular northern white pine ranks high in ease of working, but is lower in a number of the other qualities than locust lumber. Black locust is probably most valuable for fence posts and is widely used, but trees larger than desirable for posts may prove an excellent source of cheap and serviceable lumber.

SHEEP OWNERS IMPROVE FLOCKS THROUGH USE OF GOOD SIRES

To give sheep owners of Western Pennsylvania an opportunity to purchase top breeding rams a truck with twenty-five purebred rams aboard was started at New Castle on September 22nd, making eight stops in Lawrence, Butler, Mercer and Crawford Counties. At each stop sheepmen from the immediate community came to the truck where they could select a ram to head their flock.

This was the second attempt made by organized sheepmen in this area to give local breeders an opportunity to easily acquire good rams. Like last year this year's effort proved very successful.

OLEO VOLUME IS FALLING FAST

The sale of uncolored oleomargarine throughout the United States during July, 1939, as represented by Internal Revenue stamps, amounted to 19,905,764 pounds, as compared with 26,792,600 for the corresponding month a year ago.

The total sales of oleomargarine during the first seven months of 1939 were 169,105,970 pounds. This compares with 229,465,488 for the first seven months of 1938, a decrease of more than 26 per cent.

DINNER'S READY

Caller—"Won't you walk as far as the street car with me, Tommy?"

Tommy—"Nome, I can't."

Caller—"Why not?"

Tommy—"Cause we're gonna eat dinner soon's you're gone."

Asphalt, if too heavy to brush on a roof, can be thinned with gasoline.

What's Ahead for Rural America?

By Chris L. Christensen, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, at American Country Life Conference, State College, Pa., Aug. 30, 1939

THE 1939 County Life Conference has chosen the significant theme: "What's Ahead for Rural America?"

Perhaps one way to help forecast what's ahead for us of rural America is to look at our situation and our direction through the eyes of a distinguished visitor from abroad. Just recently, Prince Olav of Norway, speaking informally, made the significant statement that rural life and agriculture are fundamental to society, but that rural people are now faced with difficulties and no longer enjoy the level of prosperity they once had. In commenting on this statement Prince Olav remarked: (1) that the present agricultural difficulties are world wide and are a part of the world situation; and (2) that no one has found a single or complete solution for these difficulties.

It is true that the values of rural life and agriculture, and their importance to society are recognized not only by rural people but that they also challenge the best thought of statesmen and businessmen the world around. For example, when I meet with merchants or statesmen or educators in Chicago and New York, or with farmers in Wisconsin, I find them vitally concerned. Their interest is not only in the welfare of farming and farm people. They are also concerned with the impacts of agriculture upon the nation as a whole and with the influence which certain policies or conditions of labor, industry, or commerce may have upon agriculture. To be sure there may be bias or self-interest involved, but nevertheless interrelationships are recognized.

"What's ahead for rural America?" must, therefore, be viewed in a far broader frame than that furnished by agriculture or rural society alone. We are today, as I'm sure you'll agree, in the midst of great social, economic. and political readjustments. These, in turn, are a part, of an industrial, technical, and scientific movement which some may call "revolution."

Farmers and their families have accepted the improvements brought about by physical sciences as applied to their plants and animals. They are, however, greatly confused about the effects of changing social, economic, and political forces and modern technologies which influence their farm incomes and threaten the future of their own family life.

These farmers are faltering in their acceptance of the newer commercial emphasis for agriculture with its accompanying government regulation and price fixing. They are weighing it over against the older emphasis upon individual freedom to buy, to sell, to farm and to live.

One young dairy farmer in a recent meeting, called to consider organization with governmental program, said in rather emotional tones: "We are torn between organization and freedom. We want freedom and we know we must have organization."

The old and the new are thus facing in opposite directions. The real problem is how the farmer and his family can attain freedom *through* organization and group action. Agriculture and rural life then, along with other forms of culture and industry, are attempting to readjust to new economic conditions which are still disordered and to a changing world situation which is still greatly confused.

It appears that our rural world is fast becoming a "rurban" society which is drawing closer to an urban civilization by vast networks of communication and transportation. But does this necessarily mean that we of the rural area are to be completely dominated by the values of this new streamlined, fast moving, but unstable urban society? May we not at the same time be discovering and building up spiritual and material values native to rural society and of unique importance to the future of the nation?

Rural Youth

It may be that one of our most difficult problems in looking ahead for rural America is to know what we really want and how to redefine our values in terms significant for rural youth. Facing ahead always means considering objectives that are important to youth. Our future lies with youth. Problems facing youth will come to all of us; and it is equally true that problems facing adults are also problems youth must consider.

We all know that a reservoir of youth is piling up on farms. If these young people lack opportunity, they may be inclined to decide that they are meeting with frustrations from without that deprive them of the means to marry, to acquire a new farm, a new car, or a new radio.

The necessary starting point for redefining values is to be found with our rural youth. If they lack adequate opportunities and the chance to work out "the good life" they may drift into attitudes of irresponsibility or become fruitful ground in which to plant the seeds of discontent or revolt. But how can rural youth be made to feel the need for helping in their own conservation and development? It may be necessary for them to regard the immediate lack of opportunity as a fine stimulus to further preparation for work or to organize themselves into working units of their own.

They must not fall into that fatal attitude—self-pity. "If I could only have lived yesterday when land was free" is in reality a pitiful attitude, just like that expressed by some college students: "W. P. A. here we come." When life is not fruitful we soon adopt systems of values created by the cynical and the desperate.

It is important that we learn to help sustain ourselves, to be considerate, courageous, and coöperative. We must learn to wrestle with our problems and the problems of our society and the world in which we live. We must do this with the fortitude of the pioneer, the patience of the settler, and be equipped with the technique of the scientist and the insight of the seer and the artist.

With this attitude of approach, attention is directed toward three general areas of life in rural America, areas in which we are to examine our present, consider our objectives, and then attempt to utilize our resources and, if necessary, to redirect our forces.

I. Agriculture in the national and world economy.
II. Education for life in rural America.
III. Enriching rural culture through the arts.

I. Agriculture in the National and World Economy

I should like to develop the thought that agriculture is an inseparable part of our national economy. While we may do much to improve farming conditions by applying efforts directly to agriculture, it is my conviction that it will not be in a sound economic condition until our national economy is set in order. In other words, agriculture will continue in a halting fashion until industry and business begin to mend to the end that goodly numbers be reëmployed.

Benefit payments and agricultural relief may serve good ends, but they alone will not do what you and I demand in order that farming may furnish satisfactory living conditions to one-fourth of the nation's people.

The situation confronting us today is one which our grandfathers on the land did not have to face. Rural America, formerly more or less independent and self-sufficing, today has become bound to the urban world with bands of steel, commercial paper and gold. The dominent note in agriculture today is commercial farming, in the sense that farmers are producing for urban markets. The United States is now a great industrial, a great agricultural, and a great mercantile nation. The keynote of society is interdependence.

American Farm a Commercial Unit

Today the average American family type farm is no longer a self-sufficing unit. It produces for the market. It

(Continued on page 4.)

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500-19	2.95	.95	600-19	3.65	1.30	32x6, 10 ply	9.00	2.60
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525-18	2.95	1.05	600-21	3.75	1.40	600, 20HD	4.50	1.60
550-17	3.25	1.20	625-16	3.50	1.25	650, 20HD	5.00	2.00
550-18	3.35	1.25	650-16	3.75	1.60	700, 20HD	6.50	2.00
550-19	3.40	1.30	650-17	3.75	1.60	750 20HD	9.00	3.70
550-20	3.50	1.40	650-19	4.00	1.65	825 20HD	12.00	4.20
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The EDITOR of this paper recommends INGERSOLL PAINTS

WHAT'S AHEAD FOR RURAL AMERICA

(Continued from page 3.)

is dependent upon the market for more than half of its needs. In short, farming is now a highly commercial undertaking and in many areas it has become highly specialized.

This change should be welcomed, insofar as it has made possible a standard of farm living in many areas scarcely thought of in most countries. On the other hand, we cannot overlook the fact that it has added to the problems of farming and of the farmer. For while the change to commercial farming has decreased the number of production tasks performed on the farm, it has increased the problems of agricultural marketing, and thrown the farmer into the vortex of a complicated urban economic situation.

Events of the past two decades have not always contributed to a harmonious and equitable interchange between farm and city. Through a series of complex forces this farm-labor-industrial relationship got out of balance and the producers of the nation's foods and fibers suffered a decline in income quite out of keeping with their contributions to society.

For instance, industrial unemployment and resulting lack of factory payrolls which supply the bulk of purchasing power for farm products was one of the important causes of a drop in farm prices after 1929. For each $100 paid out in factory payrolls in 1929 there was only $45 paid out in 1932.

Farmers have witnessed urban situations where frequent fluctuations in urban unemployment, high urban wage rates, restricted industrial production, rigid industrial prices and some governmental poilicies have, to a large extent, nullified the gains which farmers logically looked for through efficient and scientific practices in farm production.

The events of recent years have especially emphasized that the United States cannot have a prosperous agriculture without full urban employment, a high industrial productivity—in short a large national income.

I am convinced that farmers and rural leaders must become concerned with the task of helping to find ways of keeping factory workers employed and industrial plants in operation. Restoration of employment, together with an increased total annual wage-income will do more to improve the domestic market and prices for farm products than any other single factor.

American Farm and World Conditions

May I call your attention to another phase of the interdependence of agriculture and industry? The welfare of American agriculture is not only wrapped up in the same package with American industry, commerce and labor, but is tied in no uncertain way to world economic conditions. Fully one-half of our tillable acres produce crops that are dependent upon export outlets—cotton, wheat, corn-through-hogs. Whether we like it or not the prices of these commodities which are grown on an export basis are largely the results of world supply and demand forces.

A large number of earnest and sincere people suggest that we cut loose from this dependence; that we become a self-sufficing nation; that we live within our own boundaries. But those who suggest this way out have not yet furnished a satisfactory answer as to what is to be done with the 50 million developed farm acres that must be retired from cultivation under such a plan.

If the acres which ordinarily produce for sale abroad cannot find foreign outlets, they will seek domestic outlets. Farmers may find dairy and livestock production to be the most profitable use of these acres. Against the dairy products from these American acres we cannot find protection behind ever higher and higher tariff walls. Shall we seek to avoid this new competition by using our influence to support national policies that will enable farmers of the cotton, wheat, and corn regions, who have a farm plant geared for export markets, to continue to sell abroad?

To continue to produce more than our own country needs and for what little export outlets are available, means the piling up of surpluses at home with disastrously low prices.

On the other hand, if foreign markets are not reopened, then the wheat, cotton, tobacco, and corn-hog farmers have no other choice but to reduce their present farming program. This will mean a drastic cut not only in the production of those goods which are now on an export basis but embarrassing shifts of the wheat, corn, and cotton growers into dairy and beef production which are now on a domestic basis.

These shifts will mean definite and painful readjustment to the millions of farmers producing butter, cheese, eggs, and fruits as well as to growers of corn, rice, cotton, tobacco and wheat. It will mean an attendant lessening of the rural market for manufactured goods.

Putting the issue bluntly, for nearly two decades we have refused to adjust our policies to the economic principle that "we must buy abroad if we wish to sell abroad." For America to go nationalistic will mean far-reaching adjustments for millions of farmers, not only those who have been producing farm products for export on some 60,000,000 acres of land, but for almost all other farmers as well.

Here then is our problem: either the United States must adopt and pursue foreign trade policies which will look to the opening of international trade channels for our cotton, lard, pork, tobacco and wheat, or else farmers will be forced to reduce their developed farm plants to a painful extent.

May I dwell for just a moment upon the relationship of American farmers to farmers of other nations? I have in mind a point that does not receive the attention it merits. It is this: it is in the interests of American farmers that farmers of all other countries be prosperous; that they maintain standards of living quite as high as our own.

The wheat of the Kansas farmer competes with the wheat of the Argentine rancher. The cotton of the Mississippi planter competes with that of the Indian and Brazilian cotton growers. The pork of the Iowa farmer competes with the pork of the Danish and Dutch peasants.

Let us not forget that after all, farmers of all nations have a kindred interest,—an interest which we here in America might well begin to cultivate.

It must be clearly apparent that farmers will need to turn more and more to a type of thinking which recognizes that present-day agriculture is an inseparable part of our national economy and also of world economic conditions.

II. Education for Life in Rural America

Farm youth and farm adults generally face conditions and situations for which their traditional educational system has not sufficiently prepared them. This is particularly significant today because there are many new problems arising from restricted industrial production, urban unemployment, and international disorder which affect farm living and income. Farm people, especially the young men and women who will work the farms and live in the farm homes of tomorrow, must learn about these forces and understand them.

Today, the farmer is expected to know and do an amazing variety of things. Technically he must know a great deal about soils, animals, plants, machinery, and even seasons and insects. All this is necessary because research with crops and animals has revolutionized farming in the same way that research in physics and chemistry has revolutionized manufacturing. The farmer, too, must be a manager—a planner—and a thinker. He must know something about the legal aspects of his business, something of finance, and much about markets and distribution. Then, too, government policies are playing a growing part in his farm business and in rural life. Hence he must know something of economics, tariffs, conservation, and soil erosion programs. Last but not least, new community responsibilities face him. Rural society is grouping around new interests and the farmer is taking an active part in this vast movement.

New conditions which have such a tremendous impact on farm income and rural living, I am convinced, require not less but more education and of a kind that will serve the men and women who choose farming as an occupation and a way of living.

(1) The Country School

The increasing emphasis on citizenship training in our democracy must start with the country school. This school is the first contact which the farmer and his family have with educational institutions. It is here as children that they receive their introduction to the world of organized education. It is here, too, that in many cases they have their last contact with the educational facilities of the state.

Unfortunately, too many farm young men and young women do not continue their education beyond the common school. For example, a survey in five Wisconsin counties in 1934 showed that only three out of ten young farm people—20 to 25 years of age—continued their education beyond the common school as compared to seven out of ten village young people of the same ages. The difference in schooling between farm and city youth is even greater.

Much needs to be done to equalize opportunity for rural youth; an enriched elementary school is the beginning of such a program. "The local school districts must be made adequate for the task if the schools are to be successful," reports Owen D. Young, chairman of the Regents' Inquiry into the Character and Cost of Public Education in New York State. The Inquiry concluded that the school district system is now the weakest link in their whole state educational system.

A similar finding of the recent Advisory Committee on Education was that a major reason for the great inequality in educational opportunity is the manner in which financial support is provided for the public schools.

In Friday's program there will be discussion of the important place that the common school must play in the future, including its curriculum, which must increasingly be based upon its community needs and resources. This revitalizing process must go right through the high school. In too many cases the high school today is merely an academic preparation for college. This may be all right for the few men and women who go on to college for professional training, but certainly the traditional high school curriculum falls short of providing the cultural, civic and vocational training for the thousands of young men and women who will continue their life on the farm and in the rural communities.

(2) Adult Educational Developments

America today is experiencing vast and growing movements of adult education which seem to be a native development. They take the form of university and agricultural extension, coöperative institutes, vocational and citizenship classes in public schools, library services, forums, adult education related to farm organizations and the church.

These movements are youthful and lusty, vigorous but not yet ripe and mature enough to do the job as well as it needs to be done. We must have an adult education which is more spiritually dynamic, more socially cohesive, and more infused with the ideals of democracy.

Although there is not time to discuss all of the agencies, I do wish to single out one for special comment. We have a widespread and a vast movement of adult education in agricultural and home economics extension which this year is celebrating its 25th anniversary. From its initial stages the emphasis was vocational. This emphasis continues and rightly so, but no one will deny that there are other problems now facing the modern farmer. I think that this largest movement of adult education has a challenging opportunity of extending its educational processes to include the social and cultural needs of rural life and rural citizenship.

(3) Residential Forms of Adult Education

When it comes to this type, I must begin on Danish soil because I am a Dane by conviction as well as by heritage.

Back in the 19th century Dalgas, an engineer, approached the Danish farmers with a program for the scientific reclaiming of the Danish heaths to forest and farm use. The average farmer was not interested in this long time scientific program. However, the young farmers who had had the benefit of folk school education did respond to the appeal for coöperation in this important project.

The Danish folk school had marked success in developing a new educational interest on the part of older rural youth and adults, and a new sense of social responsibility commensurate with the new problems rural people were confronting.

By means of this residential form of adult education the citizens in what was then an impoverished and discouraged country were given an understanding of the principles which underlie intelligent joint human action. They became aware of the ever changing adjustments and readjustments needed in agriculture and also received a valuable training for citizenship in a democracy.

A type of adult education is now appearing in America which seeks to build upon the substance of the folk school; which seeks to embrace something of the spirit, the ideals and the practice of this unique and dynamic residential type of adult education. While the folk school institution as the Danes developed it has not become a widespread movement in this country, yet it is having a great influence in our day as we become better acquainted with its meanings and opportunities.

Concluded Next Month.

Grange History

By E. B. Dorsett

After Father Kelley had replied to the letter of Anson Bartlett he began the strenous work of building the foundation for the organization he had so wisely planned. As we review the work which he did and compare it with some of the work that is now being done the contrast is very noticeable; and yet all coöperative work and enterprises have their origin in the Grange.

It is impossible to either visualize or describe the influence the Grange has exercised in building community life and in fostering community interests. As we continue to narrate the work of Father Kelley I would ask you to note carefully the wisdom, courage, and patience so manifest in all his work. Even though he was often disappointed, he never once lost his courage nor his patience. Many Granges have become dormant and passed out of existence because the members did not have the courage nor the patience to continue in the work of building.

While waiting for a reply to his letter to Anson Bartlett, Father Kelley worked on the Installation Ceremonies and laid them aside for future use. While there have been a few changes made, the charges in the main, are as first drafted. I challenge anyone today to write anything that so completely describes the work of each officer. Many of my readers have heard me give these lectures and heard the comments I have made. You now know why I have dwelt at some length in further explanation of the charges.

It is rather singular that he should have written the Installation Ceremony before he had perfected the degrees or selected a name for the organization, yet such was the case. In talking with me about his action he said, "I got my ideas for the Installation Ceremony while reading and studying for the Degrees." He might also have added that he got some of his ideas from the knowledge he had of other Orders.

Father Kelley was a real student and exemplified a power of concentration such as few men possess. He also had an excellent memory and could readily recall what he had read as well as conversations he had held with prominent men. He spent much time in reading, preparatory to writing the Degrees. On September 5th, 1867, he was in conference with Doctor John Trindle, Jr., who became one of the founders of the Order. He was urging him to assist in writing some position of the degree work and especially some of the charges. Dr. Trimble advised him to avoid any composition by clergymen, as they would sermonize and make it prosy.

The next day Father Kelley received the following letter:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16, 1867.

Dear Kelley:

Get the *Intelligence* of today (Friday) and read, cut out and preserve, the poem on the last page, entitled the "Sword and the Plough." It seems to have been written especially for your Order. It is very exquisite. Please show it to Mr. Stokes; he ought to see it by all means.

Yours truly,
John Trimble, Jr.

During the formation of our Order the doctor acted as a friendly counsellor but refused to accept any official position. He was not only satisfied with the general plan of the organization, but highly pleased with it. He seemed to realize that Father Kelley had undertaken a great task, but was confident that he would succeed.

He would say to Father Kelley, "Go ahead, and if you make it a success, I will hold up both hands, and say, 'didn't I tell you so!'" Even though Dr. Trimble refused office, he was a real help and a source of inspiration to Father Kelley. We have too many people today who are never willing to help with any new project, but want to wait and see if it is going to go and then they are ready to say, "I told you so."

September 18, Father Kelley received a reply to his letter to Anson Bartlett. I will begin with it in my next article. I want our members to know that though Mr. Bartlett is never mentioned as one of the founders, that he rendered valuable assistance both in the formation of the Order and in perfecting the Degrees.

A CONNECTICUT VIEWPOINT ON STATE MILK CONTROL

The following comments have been taken from the annual report issued by State Milk Administrator Buckingham of the State of Connecticut:

"After five years of milk control, I believe the time has come to review its accomplishments and limitations and indicate a desirable future policy. In this connection there is a very general agreement that the trend of milk control should be such as to encourage self-government by the industry and discourage the exercise of autocratic control by a governmental agency. Such a policy of promoting self-regulation by the industry would reduce to a minimum undue interference with individual freedom and as far as possible substitute coöperative effort for governmental regimentation.

"The keynote which will lead to better conditions in the milk industry is coöperation, not individualistic competition. If the industry is to find itself in a more happy position than in the past, it must know how to obey economic traffic lights and drive on the right side of the road. In order to achieve this goal, it will be necessary for the industry to have much better information on its own condition and problems than it has had available in the past.

"Three years' experience as Milk Administrator, coupled with a careful observance of trends in Connecticut and other markets, have forced me to reach certain conclusions. There seems to be no doubt but that such control is essential to the welfare of the dairy industry. The competitive conditions which made it necessary to pass a Milk Control Act in 1933 are merely being held in check; they have not been eliminated. While under ordinary circumstances milk control might be looked upon as an unwarranted interference with private business, under these conditions it becomes a matter of public welfare, since the economic condition of this important group, with a yearly income of $19,000,000 is definitely linked with that of the state at large and especially that of all rural communities.

"It is now evident that such control was made necessary because the industry had concentrated its effort in the field of prices without giving proper attention to building a sound marketing program that would support those prices by providing for a fair distribution of the burden of such a surplus as it had to contend with in 1933. In the long run permanently fair prices are more apt to result from a sound program of production and marketing than from mere reliance on a state control agency.

Work to be done? Markets to keep tabs on? Let your telephone find help for you and locate the best prices. And remember, too, when sickness or accident occurs among stock or home folks—the telephone is the shortest path to help. Night and day, your telephone is right there on the job.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

GRANGE MEMBERS LOOKING AHEAD EAGERLY TO PEORIA

Plans Rapidly Formulating for a Great Convention

Arrangements are nearing completion for the National Grange convention when the latter opens at Peoria, Illinois, November 15, for a nine days session; and from all parts of the country come reports of parties of Grange members being made up to go to Peoria, either by special car or bus, or in private machines. Nearly 40 states will be represented in the delegate body at the convention and a class of 4000 candidates for the Seventh Degree—highest in the Order—is confidently expected. The Shrine Mosque at Peoria, in which the Seventh Degree will be conferred twice, afternoon and evening, on November 17, is said to be the finest hall for the purpose that the National Grange has ever had at its disposal.

Among the live questions which the Grange delegates will discuss at Peoria, and upon which definite action will be taken, will be amendment of the Wage-Hour Law, especially in its bearing upon agriculture. The recent rulings by Administrator Andrews have aroused the ire of many of the agricultural people, who will be insistent in their demand when the next Congress assembles, that sweeping changes in the Wage-Hour Law be made. Of scarcely less importance among the subjects for Peoria discussion will be the Wool Products Labeling Bill, which passed the Senate by a vote of two to one and would undoubtedly have been enacted by the House of Representatives if the latter had not concluded its work before this measure was reached on the calendar. The importance of the proposed legislation, not only to the wool growers of the country but to all consumers, insures it a prominent place for consideration on the Peoria program.

The Central Christian church, one of the largest in Peoria, has been selected for the annual Sunday morning religious service, always an outstanding feature of National Grange conventions. On Sunday evening occurs the annual impressive memorial service in honor of Patrons who have passed away during the year. This year's memorial will include several former voting delegates in the national body, latest of whom is Philip H. Dewey of Pennsylvania, long an active Grange member and prominent in the affairs of the Keystone State.

The Lecturer's Corner

MRS. IRA C. GROSS, *State Lecturer*

COUNTY RURAL TALENT FESTIVALS

Now that fall days are here we wish to direct the attention of our Granges toward the county festivals in dramatics, music and folk games, conducted under the auspices of the County Agricultural Extension Service. This cultural arts program has been held for the past nine years under the auspices of the County Extension Office, and has been the means of developing dramatic talent, providing wholesome entertainment for participants and audience, as well as stimulating the desire for good recreational and educational programs.

Through the entire period since its organization, the Granges have been interested in this program and have coöperated in it to a splendid degree, and we ask that you continue this interest and coöperation. As in former years, the county talent festivals will be held sometime during the fall or winter. One-act plays and short pageants may be used. Music activities are included; these may consist of small groups, choirs, choruses, verse speaking choirs, instrumental groups, and folk game groups. All groups must have at least three members. Any adult rural organization is eligible to participate — Granges, churches, P. T. A.'s, Sunday schools, coöperative locals, youth groups, lodges and other rural groups.

Although the county festivals will not be held until late in the fall, plans should be under way now. Any Grange interested in participating this year should notify the County Agricultural Office at once. Plays nor music need not be selected at once, nor any other preparations made immediately; but your County Agent or County Home Economics worker would appreciate an indication that your organization is planning to participate.

Further information, together with a late list of available plays, may be secured from the County Extension Office. This play list suggests hundreds of plays which can be borrowed free of charge and used for reading and selection purposes, not only for this particular county talent festival, but throughout the whole year.

In addition to the One-Act Play List for 1939, the County Agricultural Office can secure for you a number of other very helpful pamphlets such as the following: Rural Talent Festivals; Dramatic Score Card; List of Three-Act Plays; Plays for Young People; Pointers in Play Selection; Directing Plays; Acting; Make-up; More Plays for Young People. All of these are free, upon request to your County Agent.

Again I urge our Granges to coöperate in this wholesome and worthwhile activity. Do not delay in securing all necessary information from your County Agricultural Office. All material and all arrangements come through this office.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Never will any Grange Lecturer have a more challenging opportunity for doing a great service to the Grange membership and to the community than the one which presents itself now, and will continue for the immediate months ahead—the opportunity to give the membership an awareness of public affairs, thus helping to mold and shape public opinion.

No Grange program should pass without a few precious minutes having been devoted to a presentation of facts upon current problems. While it is good for us to keep in mind the accomplishments that stand to the record of the Grange, it is equally vital and much more pressing for us to know clearly what is happening in the world of affairs, so that we may adequately lend our voice in planning for the future. For we dare not fool ourselves that we are either isolated or immune. Each of us is directly or indirectly affected by the march of events.

The privilege of being able to gather together in Grange Halls, with the right to talk intelligently and freely upon matters of common interest; and the opportunity to thus try to settle our own problems through mutual coöperation should appeal to us as doubly precious in the light of the news that comes to us, noting the denial of this privilege to a great portion of the world's people. This one fact alone should contribute toward bringing to the meetings an enthused and inspired membership.

In addition to the unsolved problems of labor dissention, national unemployment, agricultural distress and national debt, there looms over all the ugly cloud of war propaganda, with its dark threat to the neutrality of America. Hence we repeat, never was there a greater opportunity for the Grange to take the lead in a program of sanity and clear thinking, for upon this will depend the safety of our people and the assurance that we will not be drawn into another destructive war.

Now is the time when each Grange Lecturer should enlist the help of the membership to a degree not yet achieved. Can each one of us see to it that one interested member will take on the job of bringing to each meeting a brief story of the international picture of events, including the line-up of the various European nations, the moves that have been made since the last meeting of the Grange, noting particularly any international happening that may have disturbed trade and commerce of this nation. Of course this means that reading must be done, with careful sifting for facts. But the returns in benefit to the Grange would be worth while.

In addition, perhaps some other member may be willing to take as his bit of service, a brief report of the condition of this country's neutrality. This subject should be followed by every citizen, with every step known to the Grange membership. Particularly should there be some part of the program reserved for attention to the proceedings of the special session of Congress called for September 21. The matters discussed there cannot be tossed aside from our thinking as being the business of someone else; they are your business and my business and as such deserve our careful consideration.

The coming days will bring a bombardment of argument from radio, press and magazines, and it will be difficult for the clearest-headed person to sift the truth from the chaff. But meeting quietly in the Grange Halls, attended by the same dignified and fine ritual that has been the symbol of the Grange for many years, surrounded by one's friends and neighbors—here indeed is a challenging opportunity to discuss wisely and well. Out of this discussion in the Grange programs, in the immediate future, there should emerge a set of convictions and a leadership to promote them. We should resolve, first, to guard the American philosophy of free enterprise that has enabled us to gain the enviable position we hold in the world today. We should resolve, second, to cure our own economic ills through orderly processes. We should resolve, third, to have sufficient national defenses to protect America from foreign invasion and attend to our own business. We should resolve, finally, to keep this country out of Europe and her wars.

We can achieve the last named if we adopt a positive attitude. To defeat it we need only continue the negative attitude that we hear on many sides. If the great group of American citizens unite in saying "we *must* and *will* keep out of Europe," the thing is already accomplished. But it is both fatal and foolish and we court defeat by saying "I hope we can keep out of war but I do not believe it is possible."

THE LATEST BOOKS

Again we encourage our Lecturers to make use of the Book Review to bring entertainment and interest, occasionally, to the Grange program. We recognize the great desire of many men and women to keep in touch with the world of books through the ever new list that is available in our libraries and stores. But we also know that it is rather impossible for the average man and woman to be able to purchase all of these new titles as they come out. Nor is it always possible to borrow them from a local or near-by library. Therefore the Book Review serves to bring a knowledge of the background of the author of a book and the underlying philosophy of the story and a stimulation of desire to read for themselves at the earliest opportunity. Many fine and thought-provoking books have been brought to the attention of a large group through the method of the book review. Grown-ups are still little boys and little girls in their liking to hear stories and will listen eagerly to an interesting one. I know of no better way to enliven the Grange program than by an occasional review of a worth-while book. Of course this means some work on the part of one person. But may I say here that there is no finer accomplishment than to be able to make a book relive for an audience in a vivid, positive way.

Take, for instance, "Mr. Emmanuel," by Louis Golding. It is the story of a gentle, old man, bent on a mission to restore an unhappy boy's happiness. This purpose takes him into danger and mystery and leaves him enshrined in the reader's heart.

Take, next, "Seasoned Timber," the story of present-day problems of fascist philosophy as true democracy, set in a little Vermont village.

If you want a story of what has happened in Europe and what will happen, told by one of America's most famous newspaper and radio commentators, Dorothy Thompson, have a review of "Let the Record Speak."

One of the really great novels of modern times is "The Grapes of Wrath," by John Steinbeck, a story of the share-cropper. Another is "Reaching for the Stars," by Nora Waln. Those of us who liked "Horse and Buggy Doctor" will also like Bellamy Partridge's "Country Lawyer."

The above are but a few of the many fine books that may be used as a basis for reviews in the Grange program. As said before, no one can be expected to purchase all of these books. But anyone really interested might find it possible to borrow a number of titles from the extension department of the State Library. At least it would cost very little to find out by writing to the Extension Librarian, Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY

By Fred Brenckman,
Washington Representative, The National Grange

Twenty-five years ago, at the outbreak of the World War, and as one nation after another was being drawn into its vortex, a Japanese statesman made the prediction that it would mean the end of Western civilization. Happily, that prophecy was not fulfilled, but the fact remains that our civilization received many grievous wounds from which it has not yet recovered.

To quote the words of President Wilson, the United States entered the great war "to make the world safe for democracy." It cannot be denied that in embarking upon this great undertaking, the people of the United States were actuated only by the most altruistic motives and that our purposes were worthy in every respect.

But, while we played a decisive role in the World War, and turned the tide of victory in favor of the Allies, everything that has transpired since the day of the Armistice in 1918 compells the admission that the effort we put forth to make the world safe for democracy was abortive.

At the beginning of another great war, the duration and consequences of which cannot be foretold, we are faced with the fact that since the close of the World War, approximately 800,000,000 people have lost every last vestige of their liberty, while democracy is on the backtrack in almost every nation of the world. The truth is that wars breed wars, and that wars breed dictators.

Confronted with these stern realities, it is pertinent to ask, "What of the future of democracy?"

Trotsky Sees World-Wide Revolution

Leon Trotsky, who is now an exile in Mexico, and who was one of the leaders of the Red army after the Russian Revolution, asserts that the European war will terminate in revolutions, which will be followed by the formation of a "world socialized federation of nations." While Trotsky is in exile for the time being, his words are not reassuring, because men of his type are steadily gaining more power throughout the world.

H. G. Wells, the British author, says that the road that he sees in the future is not one of Communism, Fascism or Democracy, but what he calls collectivism, based on a better understanding of humanity and a spirit of mutual sacrifice. While we should all be in favor of a spirit of amity and mutual helpfulness between individuals and nations, I do not like the word "collectivism," because it smacks too much of Communism. In a democracy such as ours, a man is an aggregation of atoms. Under collectivism, he is simply an atom in an aggregation.

Every good American citizen and every friend of democracy within our borders must have been heartened by the assurances given by President Roosevelt in his radio address on Sunday night, September 3, that every effort would be made by the Government to preserve our neutrality, and that there would be no "blackout" of peace in the United States so long as the President could do anything to prevent it. The best interests of our people and the best interests of democracy will be served by pursuing such a course.

In a notable utterance last March, Senator William E. Borah most appropriately said:

"It is urged, especially by our friends abroad, that we as a nation and as a people have a great responsibility. We certainly have! Our first and supreme responsibility is to put our own house in order, to demonstrate that this free enterprise, this democracy of ours, is a success. At a time when doubt and challenge rest like mildew upon the faith of men and women in free government and free institutions, our first responsibility is to drive want and hunger from our midst, to give men and women an opportunity to work. Ours is an imperative responsibility to prove to the world that there is such a thing as free government with a free people, a happy prosperous, contented and loyal people. This would give inspiration to people everywhere who covet freedom, and above all, it would be the best security we could have for our own peace and liberty.

"But, if in addition to our own tremendous task, we undertake to place all other peoples in their proper places, to designate what kind of government they should have, to guarantee boundary lines, to cleanse and purify the inhuman creeds of other lands, I venture to say this Republic would break down in the effort and our people would be compelled to take up a load they could not possibly carry."

People Must Be on Guard

With all the world a tinder-box, it is our supreme responsibility to safeguard the institutions of democracy.

The American people have been prone to take for granted the liberties and the freedom which they enjoy; but it should be remembered that while it took many centuries to establish the democratic institutions under which we have lived for 150 years, if the people should cease to prize and defend these institutions, they could be overthrown in a single day. If ours is to remain a government of the people, by the people, for the people, then the people must play their part. When they fail to do so, there are always those who are eager and willing to relieve them of their responsibilities, and, incidentally, make them pay handsomely for it in the bargain.

The late President Theodore Roosevelt used to relate that when he was starting out in life, he early manifested an interest in politics. "Quite a number of nice people in New York, along Fifth Avenue," he said, "solemnly advised me not to join any regular political organizations, because I would find that they were composed only of 'muckers,' and not of 'gentlemen.'"

Roosevelt's answer to this was: "Then they are the ones that govern; if it is the muckers that govern, I want to see if I cannot hold my own with them. I will join with them in governing you if you are too weak to govern yourselves. I intend to be one of the class that governs, not one of the class that is governed."

Neglect of Civic Duty

It is surprising how many people who regard themselves as good citizens nevertheless do not take the trouble to even cast their ballots on election day. According to the Census Bureau, there were approximately 75,360,000 potential voters in the United States when the Presidential election of 1936 was held, but only 45,618,000 votes were cast, or 59.2 per cent of those who were entitled to vote. In 1932, according to census statistics, there were 70,191,000 potential voters. In that year 39,200,000 persons cast their ballots, or 55.7 per cent of those entitled to vote.

It is proper to say that the percentage of people voting compared to the number who are eligible in the Northern States is much larger than the national average, which is reduced somewhat by the light vote cast in the Southern States, due to the one party system that is in vogue there. But every friend of democracy must sincerely regret that so large a proportion of our qualified electors fail to perform even such a simple and elementary duty as casting their ballots on election day.

If the tendency of the past decade to make the United States a paternalistic or socialistic republic is not halted, in due time, it will not be a republic at all. *(Concluded on p. 14.)*

"In essentials, unity, in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

HOW DO YOU USE ELECTRICITY ON YOUR FARM?

FREE
$200.00 in CASH
goes to 20 Lucky Winners of this Easy Contest

All you have to do is write a letter of not more than 100 words on the subject:

"What Electric Appliance or Service Do You Find Most Useful Or Profitable on Your Farm"

THINK of it! $10 in Cash, mailed to you personally, if you win one of the 20 awards about the electric appliance or service you like best. You could buy a good many things you'd like to have with that ten dollar bill. And it's so easy to get it.

HERE'S ALL YOU DO

Write a plain, sincere letter of not more than 100 words about the electric service or appliance you think most useful or most profitable on your farm. It might be the electric motor you use to run your hammer mill or wood saw or water pump. You might think that your electric milker is the most profitable appliance on the place. If you're the woman of the house, maybe you appreciate your electric refrigerator most, or your iron or washer. Maybe Johnny is enthusiastic about his small "chore" motor, or Jane would like to write about her new brooder house. Perhaps you consider the most important electric service is the lights you put in the barn and poultry houses. Whatever you appreciate most, tell us about it. And tell us in the plainest, most sincere manner possible.

Fancy phrases and literary style do not count. Facts and their sincere presentation alone determine who the winners will be.

Contest closes midnight Friday, October 20. Entries must be postmarked before that time in order to count.

IT'S EASY ! ! IT'S FUN ! !

Sit down today and write your letter on a plain sheet of paper. You have the same chance to win as anyone else. Then fill in the official entry blank at the bottom of this advertisement, attach your letter, and mail it to Pennsylvania Electric Association, Box 666, Lancaster, Pa., before midnight Friday, October 20, 1939. Don't delay. Write your letter NOW.

JUDGES

PROF. R. U. BLASINGAME, Department of Agricultural Engineering, State College

MILES HORST, Secretary Pennsylvania State Grange and Field Editor Pennsylvania Farmer

MISS JEANNE LOVEJOY, Home Economics Director, West Penn Power Company

FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE RULES

1. 20 prizes of $10 each will be given to the twenty persons who write the best letter of not more than 100 words as to why they like, find useful or find profitable some one electric appliance or service.
2. Winning letters will be selected on the basis of the facts and reasons given. Correct grammar, spelling, penmanship or literary ability will not count in selecting the winners.
3. Only one prize will be awarded to each person but anyone may submit as many letters, covering the advantages of different appliances or services, as they wish. Write your name and address clearly on each letter.
4. Letters must be postmarked not later than midnight, Friday, October 20. Address entries to PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, BOX 666, LANCASTER, PA.
5. All prize winners will be notified by mail not later than November 15. All letters become the property of The Pennsylvania Electric Association. Every contest winner agrees that his or her name, letter and picture may be used for advertising purposes by the Association. It is considered that an entrant automatically agrees to the terms of the contest by submitting his or her letter. Decision of the judges will be final in all cases.
6. Any resident of Pennsylvania may enter this contest excepting employees of electric light and power companies, employees of this Association, employees of their advertising agencies and the families of these employees.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION

Write About Any of These Electric Services and Appliances

Brooders
CX Lamps
Electric Fences
Food Mixers
Incubators
Ironers
Lights, Barn & Outside
Lights, House
Milk Coolers
Milkers
Motors, Large for operating feed grinders, hammer mills, hay choppers, silo fillers, etc.
Motors, Small for operating corn shellers, grinding wheels, potato graders, separators, etc.
Ranges
Refrigerators
Sterilizers
Soil Heating
Washing Machines
Water Heaters
Water Pumps

Or any others you care to use

Your Letter Might Read Something Like This

Pennsylvania Electric Association
Box 666, Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:
The electric appliance I appreciate most on my farm is the little portable 1 HP motor I use every day in the week. I run the corn sheller with it, the potato grader, feed grinder, cream separator, and use it to sharpen all my sharp-edged tools when they get dull. It helps me do a lot of my work much faster and easier, and costs very little to run.

Respectfully,
Robert Jones

NOTE: This is not a contestant's letter, but just a sample to show how easy it is to write about the electric service or appliance you like best.

NOTHING TO BUY • ABSOLUTELY FREE TO ENTER
20 Prizes of $10.00 Each - $200.00 in All

USE THIS ENTRY BLANK
Attach it to your entry. Not required with every letter. Supplied for your convenience.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION
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My name is.....

Address.....

I am writing about.....
(Name of appliance or service)

Attached is my letter of not more than 100 words.

DON'T FORGET! *Your Entry Must Be Postmarked On Or Before Midnight, Friday, October 20, 1939*

Pennsylvania Grange News

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A World Crisis

AS WE think of the suffering and slaughter of so many people throughout a war-torn world, we can be truly thankful that we live in a peaceful country.

War has always left devastation in its trail. Our organization was born that the agriculture morale might be rebuilt after the great Civil War. It came as an angel of light and hope to restore the courage of a distressed people. It continues to inspire hope, courage and confidence in the rural people of America.

We are now passing through a world crisis. Civilization is being tested. The agencies of destruction are at work and threaten the future happiness of much of earth's population. The Grange as a peace-loving organization can do much in promoting the principles and teachings of the Great Prince of Peace without whom the world and civilization is hopelessly lost.

K. S. B.

Agricultural Prices

WE HAVE witnessed wide publicity and concern given to the recent rise in the price of products of the farm. We have also noted expressions from various sources that if worse comes to worse prices may be fixed by authority. Should such happen the question will arise at what point should the fixing take place. The concern of farmers should be that prices be not frozen at present non-parity levels between agriculture and industry. Farmers should be alert to see that justice is done to themselves as well as to others.

Urbanized Schools

URBANIZATION of county consolidated schools has gone too far. Granting the helpfulness of a broad program of education, the adoption of any curriculum for these rural schools patterned after the city system must be deplored. To urbanize the farm boy in his own habitat is to take the first step in removing him from his natural setting—to destroy him as a farmer.

This tendency of urbanization of rural schools should be corrected. Teacher training schools should provide more courses aiming to give the rural teacher a fuller understanding and appreciation of the social and economic foundations of rural life.

Surveys show that the annual turnover of rural teachers is high. It is too high for effective continuity of service. One major reason for this is the cityward movement brought about by relatively higher levels of remuneration existing there. This emphasizes the need long since pointed out by the Grange, of more state financial assistance to fourth-class districts.

State Grange Meeting

MUCH interest is being manifested by the local groups of Franklin County in making preparation for the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange which will convene at Chambersburg, December 12, 13 and 14. For several years these folks have put forth an effort to have the State Grange meet in their enterprising county seat which is in the heart of one of the state's richest agricultural regions. Now that they have succeeded, they are leaving no stone unturned in their effort to have their guests be made as welcome and as comfortable during their stay there as possible.

Attendance

THE Grange faces the competition of increasing activities from other organizations. Changes affecting rural community life such as the automobile, movies and radio make it imperative that we have a broader program for Grange meetings; one that meets the needs of the present. The Grange has had a vital influence in the past; but we cannot walk backwards into the future. In such measure as the Grange program is progressive, vital and inspiring—in just such measure will the Grange grow and prosper.

Youth

A PROBLEM that definitely challenges the deepest interest of our Order is that of getting and holding our young people in the Grange. The answer to this lies in making a serious attempt to furnish understanding leadership for young folks; to adapt programs to the interests and needs of youth; to realize that conditions and problems of youth have changed with the changing times. Unless this understanding is reached we cannot expect to hold our young people. If we lose them we deal a death blow to the Grange.

REMARKABLE GRANGE GROWTH THE PAST YEAR IN OHIO

Buckeye State Organization Forges Ahead Rapidly

In no other section of the country has a finer Grange growth been made during 1939 than in Ohio, and the Buckeye State comes up to the close of the fiscal year of this fraternal organization showing a net gain of more than 2,000 members and bringing the total for the state almost to the 90,000 mark. This retains second place in the nation for Ohio as regards Grange population, the Buckeye State being exceeded in membership only by New York, whose present total is upwards of 135,000.

Counties in Ohio showing the greatest Grange gains for the year are Trumbull, with a net increase of 251; Richland, 191; Allen, 181; Darke, 174; Licking, 167; Stark, 149; Clermont, 134; Wyandot, 129; Knox, 118; Erie, 117; Fayette, 110; Montgomery, 100.

Not only has there been a substantial membership increase in Ohio, but also a general expansion in the use of the legislative coöperative and insurance services offered to members by the Ohio State Grange; in addition to the educational, social and community benefits everywhere characteristic of the Grange organization. At the 67th annual session of the Ohio State Grange, scheduled for December 12-14 at Columbus, delegates from 87 counties will assemble with undoubtedly the largest attendance in all State Grange history.

HELPING YOUNG PEOPLE TO HELP THEMSELVES

A Recent Survey Shows Clearly What Grange Is Accomplishing

Interesting indeed is a survey just completed, showing the different organized Grange states in which some form of a revolving scholarship fund is included in the Grange setup, designed to help young people get an education beyond the public schools through convenient loans, at a time when such financial assistance is of tremendous value.

This phase of Grange work was started in a few states about a quarter of a century ago and has steadily extended until today such a loan fund is available in 17 states and Grange young people are taking advantage of it. Interest rates are merely nominal and very lenient terms are made to the young folks toward repayment of their loans after they have finished school.

Massachusetts leads all the states with a present fund of $124,500, besides the interest on an $11,000 endowment. During 1938, fifty Massachusetts Grange young people graduated from 33 institutions and 47 students paid their loans in full. The corresponding fund in Vermont is $13,600; Maine, $10,000; Connecticut, $7,100; Rhode Island, $5,400; New Hampshire, $5,300. Outside of New England, New York leads all the states with its Revolving Scholarship Fund of $70,000; Washington next with $10,300; Oregon, $3,000; Pennsylvania, $2,500, plus income from $14,000. Other states (many scarcely yet fully under way) list up as follows:—Delaware, $2,500; California, $1,700; Ohio. $1,500; Indiana, $900; Illinois, $800; Idaho, $200. In Kansas and one or two other states a small amount has already been accumulated, with more in progress.

From the above figures it will be apparent that the total of such scholarship funds is almost $285,000—a significant amount, revealing the educational function of the Grange in "helping young people to help themselves."

A NEW MOVE IN CROP CONTROL

An "Advisory Agricultural Council" Has Been Formed

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has announced the formation of an Advisory Agricultural Council in an effort to keep farm prices on an even keel and to prevent dislocations in the department's crop control program as a result of the European war. Mr. Wallace recently called on farmers to continue their crop curtailment programs just as if war had not begun.

"There are now," he said, "abundant food and fiber supplies in our country. By working together, farmers, business men and the government can make these supplies available at prices fair to consumers and producers alike.

"We are much better prepared to do this than we were at the outbreak of the World War. And it also will be much easier to make the adjustments necessary to preserve peace. New and difficult problems will confront us but they can be solved without resort to the methods of the dictators."

"The secret of life is living, the joy of living is loving, the beauty of loving is giving and the reason for giving is God."

GRANGE BLAZED TRAIL AND HAS SUSTAINED FARMER COOPERATIVES

For nearly a century organization and coöperation have been the dominant factors in building agriculture and in extending its benefits over a wide range of farm activities.

Legislators, business and professional men everywhere recognize the power and influence of the Grange in shaping wholesome legislation and in defeating that which is vicious. There is no organization today that has been as instrumental in placing so many beneficial laws on the statute books, both State and National, or helped to defeat so many laws detrimental to agricultural interests, as the Grange.

This is true because the Grange was founded upon necessity. Coöperation is a cardinal principle in its Declaration of Purposes. Thus it is not strange that the first coöperative law, enacted in 1887, should follow closely along Grange ideas and teachings. Two months after the Act was approved a charter was issued to the Eureka Coöperative Association, of Coaldale, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. Since then 275 charters have been issued to coöperative associations.

NEW COÖPERATIVE LAW

Some restrictions in the Act of 1887 kept many farmers from joining. One required the farmer to expend money for capital stock. In many cases this was impossible. In order to meet the situation, a new coöperative law was enacted in 1919. The title of the Act follows:

"An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of coöperative agricultural associations not having capital stock and not conducted for profit, and defining agriculture so as to include persons engaged in agriculture, dairying, livestock raising, poultry raising, bee keeping, and horticulture."

The Lititz Coöperative Farm Products Association, Lititz, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was the first association to receive a charter and 310 have been issued to date to other associations.

Results obtained under this Act paved the way for the enactment of another law. This gave farmers the right to organize and issue capital stock to its members and became operative April 30, 1929. The first association formed under this Act, was the Farmers' Coöperative Association of Wysox, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. This association was capitalized at $10,000 and received its charter December 14, 1931. Forty-three similar associations have received charters since.

DEPARTMENT TO ASSIST

Like all business enterprises, constant changes are taking place. Some sell out to others and some quit altogether. This makes it difficult to keep on file a correct list of coöperatives. But the law requires that all associations organized under the Acts of 1919 and 1929, shall make an annual report to the State Department of Agriculture and to the Pennsylvania State College.

The Act of 1929 was amended June 22, 1931, and seems to meet the needs of farmers who desire to form an organization. The whole coöperative field now seems to be well served and, not only those engaged in agriculture, but persons in other walks of life may form an organization. The Department of Agriculture assists in organizing coöperative associations and renders such other direction as provided in the Act.—*By Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.*

Don't Fear A Crisis— Prepare For It

A CRISIS is never so severe when we are prepared to meet it. And, the problems that every family must face at some time, are most easily overcome when careful plans have been made to meet them.

Assured financial help in time of need and in time of sorrow, is a bulwark of protection. It is this protection that is offered to you by your own Grange Insurance Company—the FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

There is a great feeling of satisfaction and a relief from worry when you know that there is an income for your wife and children or a cash fund available for your use in your old age. And to know that your own Grange Company will be ready to help in this time of need, brings a feeling of absolute confidence and encouragement.

Owned and operated by Grangers, the FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is one of the strongest life insurance companies in the United States. During the 24 years it has been organized, more than $5,000,000.00 has been paid to its policyholders.

Start now to plan for the future of your family. At your request, and without obligation to you, one of our representatives will gladly help you select a plan to meet your needs.

Write us today for booklet describing our many policies.

"2 for one" protection

This new Whole Life Multiple Protection Plan—popularly called "2 for 1"—is an amazing value. It offers you double the protection you can obtain with an ordinary life insurance policy. We will gladly tell you about it and help you decide.

Write for information.

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New Castle
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Schellsburg

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

PRE-SCHOOL CLINICS

By E. Blanch Seyfert, R.N.

The purpose of regular inspection of your automobile is to insure safe arrival at the end of the journey. It would be foolish to start the trip with flat tires or faulty gas tank we well know, and of course, make the necessary repairs as needed, yes—even check over the entire machine before starting out. What about the journey just ahead of our little pre-schoolers? Shall we check their machinery, make the necessary repairs for their journey through school and life? Of course it is ideal to have the family doctor examine the child every six months—we check autos every three you know—from birth until they enter school. The next best practice is to take the child to a child health clinic sometimes called a well-baby clinic, and thus insure the child against a breakdown on the road of life.

Today most communities in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have established a yearly health clinic known as pre-school clinic, the purpose of which is to provide a complete health examination for each child soon to enter school. It is sad to have little ones come to the age of five with remediable handicaps but it is a tragedy to have them enter school with those same handicaps, due to lack of interest or knowledge as to how to secure corrections.

A pre-school clinic, whether one or two years before the child enters school should emphasize the early vaccination as well as the administration of toxoid to the child. If this clinic is a community project with doctors coöperating, one day for vaccination of the children can be arranged for, one day for the giving of toxoid by another doctor of the community, and one day for dental hygiene work. Parents are notified the day a particular doctor will assist at the clinic so that if they have a preference for the general examination it is their privilege to have the doctor of their choice examine their child.

Selected groups of the community such as club members assist with the work of enrolling children, recording height and weight, etc. The mother and child, doctor and nurse assisting with the examination are the only ones present when the child is examined. All records are confidental. The community should stand back of the clinic and should arrange for assisting in following up on defects as found. They should assist with dental care for the child who needs both moral courage and financial help. You will find your local dentists very coöperative and willing to contribute their share of service. Help will be needed with transportation to and from clinics for eye, nose and throat correction. Assistance with the purchase of glasses in exceptional cases—for the pre-schooler does sometimes have to be helped this way.

This all seems like a big piece of work to be undertaken in a fairly small community but the happiness you have given one child for the rest of its life far outweighs the work of holding an afternoon bazaar, card party or food sale to raise funds. Try it and find out for yourself.

In one community of our county where a part-time school nurse is employed, during the last month of the school year mimeographed forms, work of the high school, were distributed to the teachers. They in turn inquired of the children if a brother or sister in the home would be starting to school in the fall. The form contained a request for name of child and of parents, address, date of birth and name of family doctor. These forms were collected and sometime during the month of June the homes of the children visited by the nurse, who spoke with the parents on early vaccination, the giving of toxoid and the hundred and one things that come up for discussion when working with the pre-school child. Seventy-six children were enrolled for the clinic in this way. As the family doctor was known the school health record was left with him and the child taken to him for the examination by the parent. The child was vaccinated, given toxoid and in so far as possible defects were corrected. A public dental hygiene clinic under the State Department of Health was held for one week in the local child-health clinic room. Mothers and fathers were advised on the condition and care of their child's teeth. The follow up of this type of clinic is one place that to date needs the community support as all parents can not or do not see the need of taking care of even the six-year molars, sometimes much decayed and which are not replaced by other teeth.

During the summer, corrections such as enlarged tonsils and adenoids, were attended to by the family and where assistance was needed the doctor and nurse worked with the parents arranging with the hospital for care and with local clubs for transportation, etc.

Front page newspaper articles on the clinic did much to boost the work. Of course the coöperation of the Superintendent of Schools and local school board helped to make the clinic a very satisfactory one the past year. The home visit has made the nurse acquainted with the child's home life and at the same time made her acquainted with the problems of the child as she found them and made the child acquainted with the nurse as someone who has been in their home and who knows their parents.

As parents we owe it to our children to start them out on their journey in condition to arrive safely. As citizens it pays us financially to attend to the health of the pre-schooler who can and does become a financial burden if permitted to continue a defective child mentally, morally or physically. A pre-school clinic is an asset to a community and it does pay to support one in your community and my community.

FRANCES WILLARD CENTENNIAL

By Eva M. Young

In 1910 only eight Americans polled a vote sufficient for inclusion in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans at New York University, and of the two women among them, one was Frances Willard, whose memory and influence on her one hundredth anniversary, September 28, still is a torch of inspiration and individualism for business, professional, and civic-minded women.

Created in 1900 through the generosity and patriotism of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (Helen Gould) only 150 immortals are scheduled to find a niche in this Hall, whose closing date for admission is set at 2000, and where eligibility hurdles are practically insurmountable. Sifting the thousands of nominations that pour in, considering only those who have been dead twenty-five years, with no distinction as to color, race, or creed, those honored must pass the University Senate, a majority of twenty-one of the Committee of Nominations, and three-fifths of one hundred electors chosen from the most representative citizens of America.

And so all the more glory to the seven safely shelved in its coveted halls: Harriet Beecher Stowe, author; Mary Lyon, educator; Alice Freeman Palmer, and Emma Willard, educators; Frances Willard, reformer; Maria Mitchell, scientist; and Charlotte Cushman, tragedienne. Of the long list of masculine heroes, to date only sixty-five have been selected to keep them company.

Frances Willard could have been selected for her record in several fields: pioneering in woman suffrage; coeducation in institutions of higher learning; and reform through federal and state legislation. The very heartbeat of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, she served first as secretary, then as president from 1879 until her death. Organizing a World's Temperance Union, she was also honored with its presidency. As president of Evanston College for Ladies she was the first woman college president to confer degrees.

Almost three hundred memorials in the form of hospitals, schools, homes for girls, settlement houses, and other worth-while projects, attest the far-reaching effects of the life of Frances Willard, who worked for a "world republic of women, without distinction of race, color, with no sectarianism in religion and no sex in citizenship."

Reviewing her life one can readily see why she is represented in the Hall of Fame, why her statue (the only one of a woman so far to be thus honored) has been placed in the Capitol at Washington.

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS SHOULD BE PLANTED NOW

If you are fond of a riot of colors in your spring garden, there is nothing in the bulb or plant family which will give you as much satisfaction as the Darwin Breeder and Cottage Tulips. They are long-lasting and have a sturdiness and dignity all of their own and not possessed by any other spring flower. They can be planted any time from October until the ground is frozen. Plant about three inches deep and four inches apart. They are perfectly hardy and only need a slight winter protection. Hyacinths also are very colorful and most versatile. They give a range of color impossible to obtain so early in the spring in any other way. Their delightful fragrance adds to their desirability. When the delicate odor of some hyacinths drifts into the house, one is assured that spring is here.

While I am wildly enthusiastic about tulips, still I have a feeling that the spring garden should have a light and ethereal quality. The poet Wordsworth wrote about one's soul: "Dancing with the Daffodils." It is the daffodils or narcissis nodding in the breeze which furnish the gayety and reflect the spirit of spring in our gardens. Daffodils are the most prolific of flowers. If you plant a single bulb, it will not be long before you have a large clump which grows more beautiful year by year. They are most effectual for naturalizing and with little care will give you many years of pleasure.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY

It was one hundred and twenty-five years on September 14 since Francis Scott Key, a prisoner on a cartel ship of the British, wrote the "The Star-Spangled Banner."

It was during the war of 1812, when, the British, having cowed and defeated Napoleon, attempted to take Fort McHenry, off Baltimore. The attack failed but, Francis Scott Key, educated to write verse, on the English cartel ship, began writing as "bombs bursted in air" and his country's fort held out.

Francis Scott Key was of the aristocracy of Maryland. He was born during the Revolution. Some of his uncles fought with the revolutionary army; others did not. But they were all successful men, either in law or medicine or as plantation owners. Francis Scott Key later turned Liberal for his day; supported President Andrew Jackson and prospered. But his prosperity had only one meaning; that was to get back to the "land from which he sprang." So he deserted a lucrative law practice and spent more and more time on his Frederick county plantation and now we come to the point, as Hal Borland, in the *New York Times*, says:

"He turned more and more toward his ancestral home, Terra Rubra, the plantation up in the red hills of Frederick County. At first it was his summer home; then he began to hasten his arrival there and to delay his departure. He liked the feel of his acres, which were the roots of his being. He liked to ride, and watch his growing crops, and he liked to sit on his broad lawn with his children and grandchildren around him. This was home, and seldom did he go far from his native Maryland, though in 1841 he went to Iowa Territory and returned well pleased. America was good, and it was growing."

It will be noted that Francis Scott Key "liked the feel of his acres." There is the key to the future of America.

Grange Member "Apple Pie Queen" of Washington County

Mrs. Harris S. Smith of Burgettstown Grange, No. 1502, won the title of "Apple Pie Queen of Washington County" in the contest held September 12th at Washington Pomona Grange. The contest was held at Bovington in the new hall of Burgettstown Grange. Second place was awarded to Miss Esther Maggs of Jefferson Grange and third to Mrs. George Baker of Gretna Grange. Miss Lois McCloskey, Home Economic Extension Worker in Butler County, acted as judge.

Twenty-five pies were exhibited at the contest and a better array of pies has rarely been seen. They represented the winners of seventeen Subordinate Granges. Pie contests were held in each Subordinate Grange to determine the first and second "Apple Pie Queens." At all of the Subordinate Grange Contests the attending members were served the pies for lunch, a good way to use up our country's surplus lard and realize anew how good Pennsylvania apples are in pie.

Mrs. Smith's pie was a beautiful even, golden brown. It was decorated very simply and the top was smooth, showing that the apples were distributed evenly. The crust was flaky and tender and of good flavor. The filling was of proper consistency, being neither juicy nor dry and of the right sweetness and flavor.

Mrs. Smith's pie was sold at auction for two dollars, Miss Maggs' for one dollar and fifty cents and Mrs. Baker's for a dollar. The rest of the pies were eaten at supper which was served by the Burgettstown Grange Home Economic Committee.

OCTOBER'S LURE

Walk to the edge of the wood today,
Let Nature cast your cares away,
Her fleecy clouds will smile at you
From October's sky, so brightly blue,
The warm sunlight will playful be;
'Twill cheer your heart—it did for me—
The winds will rustle through the trees,
Leaves flutter and dance with every breeze;
A noisy jay may scream at you,
A squirrel may drop a nut or two,
A hawk may soar high overhead
To seek for moles that lie abed;
Then, smells—from grapes upon the vine,
Spicewood, sassafras and woodbine,—
And flaming colors, where'er you look,
Will lure you on like a storybook.

—Hilda Clark Fairchild.

WHO IS A GOOD GRANGE MEMBER?

Mrs. Joseph H. Owens,
Logan Grange, Center Co.

A group of men were talking about a Grange. Several times in the conversation the phrase "good member" was mentioned. Nobody said anything about a bad member. If you listen to people talk about their Grange, you will hear again and again such a statement, as, so-and-so is a good member.

Well, who is a good member?

About all Granges there is this to be said: Granges are the product of their membership. Able management, practical and useful service, these factors contribute to the destiny of individual Granges. But no worthwhile Grange exists without enough real coöperation. The good members of the Grange are the good soldiers of its offense against failure and its defense for its success.

The good member is a trained Granger, self-trained, usually. He has developed a Grange frame of mind. His training as a Granger is never complete because he is continually learning something new in the experience of group action.

The good member is well informed, and uses knowledge as part of his Grange stock-in-trade. He knows the why and how of his Grange. False stories crack up when they meet him. He has looked into the motives of the leaders of his Grange, has his contacts with members longer in the ranks and with deputies as well as with the representatives of the Grange staff. Neither an outsider nor any of those connected with his Grange, can pull wool over his eyes. He makes it his business to take the affairs of his Grange seriously; checking up, criticizing when he thinks it advisable, sharpshootings untruths.

The good member is exact. He expresses his opinion on Grange matters. He is active. He is a booster. He is enthusiastic.

The good member is fair. He abides by the rules and encourages others to do the same. If it is advance orders, prompt payment of dues, attendance at meetings, participating in the program, these and many more that his Grange expects of him, he delivers.

APPLES

The apple is very important as an article of everyday use for food. Apples are produced in practically every state in the Union and their quality is being improved constantly. The old saying, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away" is just as true as in the time of our forefathers.

Not only does the juice of the apple furnish some of the water that is so necessary for our well being, but it also supplies easily digested forms of sugar and such minerals as lime, magnesium, potassium, phosphorus, iron and sulphur. These aid in building bone and blood.

The possibilities of adding apples to the daily menu are many. Serving apple sauce with meats rich in fat is done because the acid of the apple aids in overcoming any tendency toward fermentation of the excess fat. An unlimited variety of desserts can be made of apples at slight expense.

RECIPES FOR HALLOWEEN REFRESHMENTS

NOVEL SANDWICH FILLING

Cook ½ lb. frankfurters for 10 minutes. Skin and put through food chopper. Mix with ½ teaspoonsful prepared mustard and enough mayonnaise (about 5 tablespoonfuls) to make it of spreading consistency. Spread between buttered slices of white bread or round rolls.

INDIVIDUAL PUMPKIN PIES

Two eggs, beaten. Add ¾ cup of brown sugar; 1½ cups cooked and strained pumpkin, ¼ teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon salt, 1½ cups top milk.

Line small individual tins with plain pastry, fill with pumpkin mixture and bake in a hot oven for 15 minutes, then reduce heat and bake until firm.

JACK O'LANTERN SANDWICHES

Cut rounds of dark bread. Spread with yellow cheese, softened and mixed with butter. Before putting on the top round cut out eyes, nose and mouth with tiny cutters or a paring knife.

QUICK COLE SLAW

With a fork, mix one chopped green pepper, one teaspoon of grated onion, one-half teaspoon of salt, four cups of shredded or chopped cabbage, one tablespoon of sugar and one-eighth teaspoon of pepper. Add one-half cup of cooked dressing, to which has been added two or three tablespoons of sour cream.

APPLE COBBLER

Pare and quarter enough cooking apples to fill a deep baking dish three-quarters full. Add 1 cup sugar and a little cinnamon. Cover with rich baking powder biscuit dough. Make cuts in center of pastry to let steam escape. Bake in hot oven until apples are done. Serve hot with cream and sugar.

DOUGHNUT WITH HANDLE

More women than ever before are offering their ideas at the Patent Office. At the National Inventors' Congress held recently in Chicago, 24 women displayed their handiwork.

One of the rare novelties offered was a doughnut with a handle—for the benefit of dunkers—the joint invention of Arthur Basham, of Indianola, Indiana, and his wife. It is a triangular device that makes the handle a part of the baked doughnut.

DUTCH APPLE CAKE

Make a rich muffin batter. Spread in square or round cake tins, cover with halved or quartered apples (yellow transparent or greenings are excellent for the purpose). Add 1 cup sugar, dot with butter and a sprinkling of cinnamon, and bake in hot oven first, then in lower temperature until apples are soft. (I sometimes put a lid on cake to hasten the cooking of the apples.)

COLD STORAGE LOCKER PLANTS INCREASING RAPIDLY IN NUMBERS

Since 1938 the number of cold storage locker plants in Pennsylvania has increased from seven to twenty-three. New plants equiped for locker facilities are being added to the list constantly.

Farmers are taking advantage of these facilities for here they can store food supplies, particularly meats, over a period of time with no danger of loss.

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

2739—Afternoon Dress With or Without Bustle Bow. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 2⅝ yards of 54-inch material. Hat pattern No. 2801 includes four hats, one size, adaptable to any headsize, and must be ordered separately.

2749—Dress and Jacket for school. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8 requires 1 yard of 39-inch material for waist; ⅞ yard 54-inch material for attached skirt; ⅞ yard 54-inch material for jacket.

2812—Fall Headlines. Sizes 2 to 10 (19, 20, 20½, 21 and 21¼-inch headsize). Size 8 requires ⅝ yard 35-inch material, ⅜ yard 35-inch interlining, 1½ yards 1-inch ribbon for bonnet; ½ yard material ⅝ yard 35-inch interlining for brimmed hat; ¼ yard 35-inch material for skull cap; ⅝ yard 35-inch material, ⅝ yard 35-inch lining, 1¾ yards 1-inch ribbon for Scotch cap.

2844—Wool Dress Featuring High Pockets and Bishop's Sleeves. Sizes 11 to 19. Size 15 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material.

2858—Simple-to-Sew House-Dress. Sizes 14 to 44. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yards of 35-inch material.

2923—Simply Tailored Frock with Slimming Lines for Larger Figures. Sizes 14 to 46. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards of 39-inch material. Hat pattern No. 3165 includes three hats, one size, adaptable to any headsize, and must be ordered separately.

2939—Dress and Matching Jacket. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 2⅝ yards of 39-inch material, ⅞ yard 39-inch contrasting for short sleeved dress; 1⅝ yards of 54-inch material for jacket. Hat pattern No. 2801 includes four hats, one size, adaptable to any headsize, and must be ordered separately.

Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS

428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

Our Juvenile Granges

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

FALL PROGRAMS

"Pleasant summer over,
And all the summer flowers;
The red fire blazes,
The gray smoke towers;
Sing a song of seasons,
Something bright in all,
Flowers in the summer,
Fires in the fall."

Probably the fall season is the easiest time of all the year in which to arrange Juvenile programs, because we find such a wealth of material all around us. It is a good time for visual education, which is always fine to use with children.

Did you ever have a program on the subject of Autumn Colors? Decorate the room with branches of bright-colored leaves. Have on the walls several pictures showing autumn colors. Have some of them, if possible, copies of famous paintings. These are easily found. The French artists Rousseau and Diaz, and our American George Inness and the Hoosier group of artists have immortalized on canvas the glorious colors of autumn. If you can procure several copies of these paintings you might have some member build up a little talk around them.

Have each child bring one thing which is a lovely example of autumn coloring. Make suggestions to them privately so that you get a variety of things. Have a table covered with white cloth or paper on which to display them. The children will grasp the beauty of a single scarlet maple leaf, one bright yellow sassafras, and one bronze oak leaf, much more readily than they will if you show them the same thing in masses. Have a polished red apple, a perfect bunch of grapes with a bit of the vine left on, a half-opened milkweed pod or chestnut burr, a handful of shining mahogany horse chestnuts, an ear of corn or a crook-necked squash. Try and bring out the beauty in the brown and bronze and silvery shades that we are apt to pass up in our admiration of the more brilliant autumn shades.

Autumn has long been a favorite theme for poets. Whittier, Longfellow, Riley, Tennyson and a host of others have penned beautiful thoughts about the harvest season. So it will be very easy to enrich our program with poems either read or memorized.

Instead of a roll call put up a blackboard and have the members suggest things they like to do in the fall. Ask the question, "Can we do any of these things in Juvenile meetings?" "Can we get together on some Saturday or Sunday afternoon and do some of them?" (This is just one of the many ways in which we can draw the members into planning their own programs.)

Have refreshments of nuts or fruit.

The Game Period

Have a game period using only horse chestnuts for your equipment.

Divide into two groups. Line up facing each other. Place a berry basket containing twenty-five horse chestnuts at the head of each line, an empty basket at the foot. See which side can pass all the nuts down the line and back, passing them one by one. Do straight passing first, then behind your backs. Next pass them in front of the first person, back of the second and so on. Have the boys pass them between their legs and the girls over their shoulders. See who can drop the most nuts out of ten, into a fruit can from the extended hand held shoulder high. Play "Nutty Golf" by chalking a number of circles on the floor and giving two members each a hockey stick or cane and a horse chestnut. See which one can drive their nut all around the course, entering each circle, in the lowest number of strikes. Run in as a tournament, letting all play who wish. You may also put numbers in the circles and see who can run up the largest score in a given length of time.

You could, at this season, build a splendid program around the subject of nuts. Have one of the boys get some of the government bulletins on nut-bearing trees and have a talk on nuts that may be grown in this vicinity. We don't raise or use our native nuts enough. Here is a neglected field in which the interest of children may easily be aroused.

You might arrange a fruit exhibit for the Subordinate Grange some evening during the fall months, or a grain, or corn, or potato exhibit.

Ask your County Agent or the nearest Vocational Agent teacher to come in and help you, so that you may really be learning something about exhibiting agricultural products.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SUNSET

By Mary Lovejoy

When the aster wakes in the morning,
In these sweet autumn days,
She sees the sumac burning,
And the maple in a blaze,
And she rubs her eyes, bewildered,
All in the golden haze.

Then "No—they still are standing;
They're not on fire at all"—
She softly says, when slowly
She sees some crimson fall,
And yellow flakes come floating
Down from the oaks so tall.

And then she knows the spirit
Of the sunset must have planned
The myriad bright surprises
That deck the dying land,
And she wonders if the sumac
And the maples understand.

A STORY FOR MATRONS TO THINK ABOUT

There is an old legend that once in the market place at Rome the ground suddenly opened. The people were terribly frightened, because the priests told them that the hole would never close until they threw into it the most precious thing in Rome. They threw in their jewels, their gold and their silver, but it did not close. They threw in their armor, their spears, and their shields. Still it did not close. At last Marcus Curtius, a noble youth who was more greatly loved than anyone else in Rome, said, "Rome's most precious gift is the brave heart of one of her sons. Here is one who will die for her." With that, he leaped in himself, on horseback and in armor, just as he was. The earth closed over him and the city was at peace.

Today in many countries in the world, great rifts have appeared and the people in those countries seem to have the mistaken idea that they must give the finest and best of their young manhood in order to close these rifts and insure peace. Like the Romans of old, we in America understand that if these great cracks in our civilization are to be healed, if lasting peace is to appear, we must pour into these rifts some very precious gifts. But they must be, we know, gifts of understanding and tolerance and love, of mature wisdom and youthful vision and enthusiasm. So we must train our youth, not in the use of sword and gun but in wise and patient leadership. Every leader of a youth group today is faced with a great opportunity and a great responsibility.

Let us face that thought squarely at the beginning of this new Grange year.

NOTES

Several inquiries have come to me concerning the new Juvenile Grange window card. These are now available from the National Secretary's office at 10 cents each or at 60 cents per dozen. Juvenile Grange members are buying these cards to hang in a window of their homes. Surely we should have one displayed in the window of every Juvenile Grange room, so that passers-by may know that this hall is the home of a Juvenile Grange. It pays to advertise.

Several very good achievement contest papers have reached me, and are in process of being judged. In a very few days the winning paper will be sent to the National Superintendent. In our next issue we will be able to announce the state winner in both the Essay and Achievement Contests. As usual, we wish there had been many more Juveniles entering these contests and that all the rules of the contests had been thoroughly understood by all the contestants. Again and again is brought forcibly to our mind, the fact that our state and national Grange papers are not read as thoroughly as they should be. These are your own periodicals. In each one of them there is a Juvenile page. Read them. If they fail to give you desired information let us know.

From recent reports sent out by the National Master, it seems apparent that Pennsylvania is going to stand well toward the top of the list of states in the organization of Juvenile Granges. This is the result of some splendid effort on the part of our Juvenile Deputies. I want to take this opportunity to thank you personally for your good work.

As this Grange year draws to a close I know you are already making plans to organize more Juveniles next year. From conversation with you I know that you have many good prospects for new organizations that you weren't quite able to bring to fruition this year. They will help put us over the top in 1940. In our zeal for new organizations, let us never lose sight of the needs of the Juveniles we have already organized. I feel that I must take every opportunity of urging Deputies to keep in very close touch with newly organized Juveniles; by visitation, by letters, personal contact, in every possible way we should try to give help and encouragement.

In my own home Grange at Spring Hill there are few events in which the Juveniles do not take an active part. (I hope this is true in every Grange that has a Juvenile.) One of the pleasantest things they do is to help with our annual flower festival, which is held every year on the Saturday and Sunday preceding Labor day. This year the Juvenile room—which opens with folding doors into the dining room—was furnished with rugs and easy chairs, a bookcase, fireplace, end tables, etc., and so turned into a very lovely living room. Then they placed in it just a few very choice flower arrangements which would be appropriate for use in a living room.

On Sunday morning we hold our church service in the community hall among the flowers. We have a very fine service of music and a short address, all featuring the beauties of nature. People come in large numbers from long distances to attend this service, until our hall is filled to overflowing. Someone remarked this year that one of the things that give this service its charm is the group of Juvenile Grange girls who stand at the front entrance; dressed in quaint little Kate Greenaway frocks with big straw hats filled with bright-colored flowers hanging on their arms. They give each lady as she enters a corsage and each man a boutonniere. They also have a part in the worship service and receive the offering.

GIVE OUR YOUTH SOMETHING TO DO

National Lecturer Farmer Points Out Practical Service Lines

Jas. C. Farmer, *National Lecturer*

Now is the time to increase youth interest in the Grange everywhere. Millions of rural young people are not affiliated with any organization and many are drifting aimlessly, waiting for local leadership to assert itself to improve youth opportunities and to fit more of them into the economic, religious, civic and social life of the community.

We urge every Grange officer to become more interested in this great problem. Between the ages of 16-26 years is a testing period in the development of every individual in this age group. Every Grange can accomplish a great deal if they will tackle this problem in an aggressive and systematically effective manner.

Make a survey. What is being done for youth in this age group, by your Grange, local churches, other organizations, and the community? Where do the average youths in your Grange jurisdiction spend their evenings? Who is developing their educational opportunities after they graduate from grammar or high school? Who is interested in their talent ability and is stimulating their vision, ambition and will power to work, study and plan, to accept the responsibilities and grasp the opportunities that each day rewards one's earnest efforts?

Patrons, the challenge of youth development in your community is a joint responsibility of every individual; and more interest and attention must be given to youth leadership for their own good, as well as for the standing of the community in which they live.

Grange youth activities should be increased and every effort made to interest more of the young people in the community in joining the Grange and working and developing with it. Organized contests, plays, parties and festivals can be featured, as well as youth study and reading courses, special projects, athletics and youth coöperative and business activities.

Give your Grange youth something to do. Place responsibility on their shoulders. Make them feel they have a part in the development and success of each Grange meeting. Arrange to present youth speakers and project leaders.

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

DISTRICT GRANGE RALLY ATTRACTS LARGE CROWD

Many Northwestern Counties Represented

It was estimated that seven thousand farmers and their famiiles, from every section of Western Pennsylvania attended the Twelve County Grange Day Rally at Conneaut Lake Park in August.

Harry A. Caton of Coshocton, Ohio, secretary of the National Grange; Kenzie S. Bagshaw, of Hollidaysburg, master of Pennsylvania State Grange; J. A. Boak of New Castle, past State Master; Merle Porter of Cambridge Springs, Master of Crawford County Pomona Grange; H. R. Dodds of Hartstown, state deputy; W. S. Shannon, Master of Venango County Pomona Grange; Mrs. Clara Dewey of Erie, State Deputy of Juvenile Granges, and Francis Rider of Allegheny County Pomona Grange were speakers. Sharp Fullerton, Master of Lawrence County Pomona Grange, presided.

The Grangers arrived in time for their noon picnic dinner with an attendance that taxed the capacity of the large pavilions as well as the local picnic grove.

The Stoneboro Band entertained with an outdoor concert of music at 1:30. This was followed by the Grange program rendered in the Temple of Music. Past State Master Boak opened the program with prayer, the singing of the National Anthem followed. Musical numbers were played by the Keystone Orchestra of Littles Corners Grange and the Lawrence County Pomona Grange mixed chorus sang. Readings were given by Miss Velma Nelson of Venango County, Miss Rickerton of Clarion County and Miss Claypool of Armstrong County.

Sharp Fullerton, Master of Lawrence County Pomona Grange, who presided during the afternoon program called upon Master Porter of Crawford County for the address of welcome. He then introduced the National Grange Secretary, Harry Caton, who stated that the solution of the farm problem could be found to a great extent in the development of more uses for farm products and better soil conservation. He said the nation's greatest assets were the people and the soil. He declared that the National Grange believes that the interests of agriculture and its problems can best be worked out by the farm people themselves.

State Master Bagshaw, stressing the need for a united front among farmers, said that the buying power of farm people had been steadily decreasing instead of increasing. He stated the greatest need of the American people today was moral stamina, he declared that this stamina had been lessened by the repeal of the 18th amendment and the "road-house aftermath."

The Grange Day program was climaxed in the evening with a display of fireworks along the lake front.

Counties represented at the Grange rally were, Mercer, Lawrence, Erie, Warren, Venango, Butler, Beaver, Clarion, Armstrong, Fayette, Allegheny and Crawford.

BERKS COUNTY POMONA HEARS SAFETY TALK

Lieutenant Toohey of the Pennsylvania Motor Police Force was the chief speaker at the quarterly session of the Berks County Pomona Grange held at Centerport on September 2d. Lieutenant Toohey pointed out that accidents cost the American public two billion dollars annually. He stated that nine hundred lives had been saved in Pennsylvania alone since institution of a state-wide safety campaign. He stated further that seventy percent of the world's automobiles are in the United States and the ratio here is one car to every five persons in the country. This makes the problem of automobile traffic the more important in our country.

In view of the fact that the income of the American farmer and general worker has been greatly reduced during the depression while the public officials have been maintained, and in many cases increased, the Pomona went on record as favoring the general reduction of the salaries of the latter.

The Pomona also urged a revision of Reading's health regulations so that farm products can be furnished direct to the customer.

In opening these quarterly sessions Pomona Master, C. Paul Lied, called for the application of the Golden Rule, good sense, and team work to the solution of American problems of today. Pomona Master advocated that agriculture, labor and industry try to understand one another and in fair play pull together. The outcome must spell progress.

DIAHOGA GRANGE, BRADFORD COUNTY, ENJOYS DELIGHTFUL PICNIC TO CLOSE ATTENDANCE CONTEST

Members of the Diahoga Grange enjoyed a delightful picnic on Saturday, September 2d, in the grove on the Ervin Macafee farm at West Athens, marking the completion of a hotly contested attendance contest. The contest was conducted between two teams, the Racers, captained by Mrs. G. S. Von Wolfradt and the Speeders, whose captain was Harry Thurston. The Racers were victorious in the competition and as a reward were entertained by the Speeders at the delightful picnic.

Ninety Diahoga Grangers attended the gathering and enjoyed a bountiful dinner. Ice cream and a half-bushel of peanuts were furnished by the Speeders. In the afternoon the two team played a softball game and the Racers still were victorious, their winning ways not deserting them in time of stress. Mrs. Katherine Alliger 80, was given a prize for being the oldest member present. Mr. and Mrs. Von Wolfradt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chandler and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Robinson were awarded prizes for the families with both parents and most children belonging to the Subordinate or Juvenile Grange. Mrs. Kenneth Chandler won a slipper-kicking contest; Joseph Shores' team won a bean bag snatching game and J. A. Griswold was first in a cow-calling contest. Mrs. Bertha Brigham won the contest conducted among the women for having the longest runner in their stockings.

For several years the Lecturers of Diahoga Grange have conducted these attendance contests which have been very helpful in more ways than one. They are started about the last of April which helps to keep attendance up during the busy spring months. It helps a great deal in getting in dues.

The following is their score basis:

	Points
Attendance at each meeting	5
Points for every dollar paid	10
Bonus if paid in full to the first of the next year	15
New members or reinstatements	5
Visiting other Granges	5
Visitors	1
Best well balanced program (each group putting on a program, judged by non-members)	100

At the close of the contest the losing group entertains the winning group.

WASHINGTON COUNTY HOLDS FOURTH NEIGHBOR NIGHT MEETING

The fourth in a series of Neighbor Night meetings held in Washington County was held at Independence Grange with Cross Creek and Gretna Granges taking part. A fine program was presented by the three Granges on the subject of "Safety on the Farm, Home and Highway." Mrs. Paul Ritchey, lecturer of Cross Creek Grange, was in charge and presented a very interesting program.

Rev. Thomas of Gretna Grange led in the devotions and the salute to the flag. Greetings were extended by Geo. P. Shanks of Independence Grange. Solos were rendered by Mrs. John Menely and Alvin Taggart of Cross Creek Grange and Rev. Thomas of Gretna Grange. A talk on "Safety on the Farm" was given by Prof. G. E. Baker of Gretna Grange. A paper on "Safety in the Home" was read by Mrs. C. M. White of Cross Creek Grange. Mrs. Loury of Independence Grange talked on "Safety on the Highway" and Alice Reed of Cross Creek Grange gave a reading. Music was furnished by Polere Bros. of Independence Grange.

Nine Granges of Washington County were represented and five Pomona officers were present. The Granges represented were Independence, Cross Creek, Gretna, North Strabane, Davis, Eureka, Fallowfield, Scenery Hill and Cross Creek Village.

ERIE COUNTY SEVENTH DEGREE CLUB MET AT PLATEA

On Wednesday evening, August 16th, Erie County Seventh Degree Club met with Bessemer Grange at Platea. Brother Frank Chaffee of Wattsburg Grange, newly elected Master, called the club to order. After the routine business a program based on the First Degree was presented. Brother W. L. McCray gave a vocal solo, accompanied by Mrs. McCray at the piano. Brother Clifford Haynes, a young man in his middle twenties, one of Erie County's outstanding Grange Youths, Master of Waterford Grange and Master of his Grange's Degree Team, gave a talk on exemplifying the First Degree. It is to be regretted that more Grangers, both young and old were not there to hear him as his talk was both inspirational and instructive. Brother Haynes had the ritual and went through the points of the Degree from beginning to end, calling attention to parts of this work in which most of us have become careless and asking us to give more thought, preparation and care to our degree work. The program came to an end with a beautiful tableau, entitled "Faith" put on by the ladies of Wattsburg Grange. After the meeting a lunch was served by the members of Bessemer Grange.

This Seventh Degree Club has four meetings during the year; and as there is a call and a need for better ritualistic work at our Grange meetings, the Lecturer is planning to give one meeting to each of the four degrees. At each meeting discussions and questions will be invited, pertaining to the degree which is being studied.

The next meeting will be held at Belle Valley Grange, two miles south of the City of Erie on Tuesday evening, November 28th. The Belle Valley Degree Club, compromised mostly of young people will put on the Second degree for the club; criticism will be invited and questions answered. The Bessemer Grange will furnish music and Union City Grange will put on the tableau "Hope."

Erie County takes great pride in the large number of youths taking part in their Subordinate Granges as officers, on programs, on committees and on Degree Teams.

MR. AND MRS. FURMAN H. GYGER CELEBRATE SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Furman H. Gyger on "Pickering Valley Stock Farm" near Kimberton, Chester County, was the scene of a happy event on Saturday, August 26th, when Mr. and Mrs. Gyger celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary.

A group of close to one hundred and fifty people, including relatives and friends, gathered about the spacious home and well kept lawn with its beautiful trees and flowers for the occasion. The special guests of the afternoon were the members of the Gyger wedding party, including bridesmaids, best man and ushers.

Mr. Gyger is a member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange. He and Mrs. Gyger have served in many positions in their Subordinate Grange and in the Chester County Pomona Grange. Mr. Gyger is a trustee of the Pennsylvania State College and a Rotarian and is prominent in many agricultural activities of his county.

Notice to Grange Correspondents

Send news copy for the November issue of The Pennsylvania Grange News on or before October 15.

DRESS UP YOUR OFFICERS WITH NEW SASHES

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WORTH GRANGE, BUTLER COUNTY, CELEBRATES THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Worth Grange, No. 1421, Butler County, celebrated its thirtieth anniversary on Tuesday evening, September 5th, by conferring the Silver Star on those of its members who had recently attained twenty-five years of continuous membership. Those so honored were Mrs. Marinda Cooper, Mrs. Austa McDanel, Mrs. Emma Davis, Mrs. Cora Miller, and Mr. C. L. Moore. Occupying the stage with the honored ones were six charter members with continuous membership for thirty years. They were Frank J. Cooper, Brice S. Miller, H. W. Cooper, Joseph S. Davis, J. Roy Humphrey. Three others, Walter Book, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wimer were unable to be present.

The program included: Singing led by Mr. Reynolds, principal of Portersville High School. A short history was given by J. Roy Humphrey, first master of Worth Grange who was largely responsible for its organization. An address by Miles Horst, State Secretary, was greatly appreciated. After a short talk Mr. Audley Boak presented the Silver Stars.

The meeting was concluded with the singing of "God Bless America" and "America."

CARBON COUNTY POMONA GRANGE MEETS AT WEST BOWMANSTOWN

Carbon County Pomona Grange met at Community Hall, West Bowmanstown, Carbon County, on September 9. The afternoon session was called by the Worthy Master, Fred F. Eckhart, of Little Gap. Business matters were conducted at this time after which the Worthy Lecturer, Gladys Walk, presented a very interesting program. Solos on an electric guitar, by Grace Kresge, were very much enjoyed. Other features of the program were recitations by Pauline Walk and Lee Snyder, a reading by Mrs. Myrtle Frantz, a dialogue by Alex Billig and William H. Snyder and a duet by the Walk Sisters.

Greetings were then extended by visitors from Granges of neighboring counties. Philip Tishbaugh, of Monroe County, and Elwood Handwerk, of Lehigh County, addressed the Grange.

The evening session was called for the purpose of initiation of candidates. After the report of the Membership Committee the officers' chairs were vacated in favor of a Degree Team of Branchville, N. J., sponsored by Selected Risk Insurance Co.

The Degree work was very ably presented as well as the pageant connected with the Degree, leaving a deep mental impression on all present. Congratulations were extended to the team from a number of prominent members of the Grange from the Northeast area of the state.

The five counties represented at this Pomona meeting were, Lehigh, Northampton, Carbon, Monroe and Pike. Two counties from New Jersey were also represented, Sussex and Mercer.

There were 202 Fifth Degree members present of which 122 were from Carbon County and 80 from visiting Granges.

The next meeting of Pomona No. 67 will be on December 9, 1939, at the P. O. S. of A. Hall at Little Gap.

"We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all means within our power."—Taken from the Declaration of Purposes of the National Grange.

ERIE COUNTY POMONA SUPPORTS JUVENILE PROGRAM

Juvenile Grange work in Erie County has met with marked success. There are fifteen Subordinate Granges in the county and eleven of these are sponsoring Juvenile Granges; indeed a very good percentage. Mrs. Clara E. Dewey, Juvenile Deputy for the county, is having the fine and enthusiastic support of both the Subordinate Granges and the Pomona Grange. They look upon this activity among the young people as one of the best means of building Grange interest and Grange membership.

The importance of bringing young people into the Grange was stressed by the State Secretary, Miles Horst, at the Erie County Pomona meeting at West Springfield on September 8. He pointed out that the Grange through its traditions, its objectives and its various programs of action was an organization well fitted to train young people for leadership in our great Democracy. Great responsibility, he said, rests upon Granges and Grange members to take an interest in young people in our various Grange communities so that the coming generation now being bombarded by "isms" and ideologies may face modern issues fairly.

R. W. Donaldson, of State College, emphasized the importance of marketing. The most important thing in good marketing, he declared, is proper grading.

The evening session was devoted to Fifth Degree work and to a program presented jointly by Conneaut Grange, Mrs. Lillian Kaufer, lecturer, and Cherry Hill Grange, Mrs. Elsie Campbell, lecturer.

The second day of the Erie County Pomona meeting was devoted to Grange Conference reports and a talk of flower arrangement by Mrs. E. C. Feidler, sponsored by the Grange Home Economic Committee and a discussion on farm problems by County Agent Paul S. Crossman concluded the forenoon session. The afternoon session was devoted to discussion of the needs of agriculture, question box, and resolutions concluded the session.

L. H. Moulton, chairman of the Past Masters' Association, conducted the Past Masters' meeting Thursday afternoon following the regular afternoon session. Mrs. LaVerta Turner, Pomona lecturer, conducted the Grange lecturers' conference period. Rollo McCray, Pomona Master, Waterford, presided.

CRAWFORD COUNTY POMONA GRANGE MET AT WESTFORD GRANGE HALL

With most of the thirty-eight Subordinate Granges in Crawford County represented, Pomona No. 26, went through its two-day session, September 6 and 7, with a good attendance and an interesting program.

The Westford Grange hall, where Pomona met, is in the little village of Westford, on the banks of the Pymatuning dam, formed several years ago by building a dam across the Pymatuning.

Mr. Emens Blair, Master of the local Grange, extended pleasant greetings which were responded to by W. R. Tucker, member of the Executive Committee. Several solicitors of Subordinate Granges talked on "Advantages of Grange Insurance."

After a basket dinner the Grange was called into session and the Worthy Lecturer, Mrs. Guila Martin, immediately took charge of the program. "Charity Begins at Home" was the subject of a paper read by Mrs. Helen Adsit. State Secretary, Miles Horst, spoke on "Our Responsibility to Rural Youth." Mrs. Helen Swift entertained with a musical reading, followed by a most interesting discussion on "The Wild Life in the Pymatuning," by Mr. Burt Audett, Refuge Keeper.

Large Class of Candidates

At the evening session the Fifth Degree was conferred upon twenty-seven candidates, following which refreshments were served during a social hour.

The following morning the Westford 4-H Club entertained with several plays, followed by Mrs. Mary Burda giving a talk on, "Music in the Grange." The question "Can we have a Crawford County Grange Orchestra?" raised an interesting discussion.

During the afternoon resolutions were read and adopted. An open discussion on "Recent Legislation Affecting Agriculture" raised a number of interesting subjects. County Agent Sprout followed this discussion with a talk on "Potato Culture, Harvesting and Marketing."

THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY

(Concluded from page 7.)

During recent years there has been a growing disposition in the United States in particular to throw many new functions upon the Government and to harness our democratic institutions to the chariot of state socialism. While democracy is the best form of government that can be devised for those who are trained and adapted to it, it is admittedly the most difficult form of government to manage. The heavier the load we pile upon government, therefore, the greater become the possibilities of a breakdown.

Pyramiding the Public Debt

The readiness with which large elements in the population have acquiesced in expanding and pyramiding the public debt to proportions hitherto undreamed of must in itself be regarded as a menace to our free institutions. From June 30, 1933, to December 30, 1938, the total receipts of the Federal Government were $26,302,000,000. Expenditures totaled $45,468,000,000, leaving a deficit of more than $19,000,000,000 in less than six years. The total appropriations of the first session of the present Congress were more than $13,000,000,000, a sum that is equal to about one-fifth of the national income.

According to Treasury statements, during the first sixty days of the present fiscal year, beginning on July 1, there was a deficit of $900,000,000 in round figures. In presenting the annual budget to Congress last January, the President estimated that at the close of this fiscal year, the national debt would amount to approximately $45,000,000,000.

The interest alone on this vast sum is more than a billion dollars a year. About every fifth dollar that the Government collects in taxes is expended in payment of interest on the national debt. Taxes of all kinds, national, state and local, consume about 20 per cent of the national income. If the money we have been borrowing and spending were added to the tax yield, the proportion would be about 30 per cent.

How our system of private enterprise, upon which our democratic institutions rest, can be expected to function properly under such conditions, it is difficult to understand.

There is a moral side to this whole question which must be disturbing to every person who has a conscience. Every true friend of democracy should be in favor of the idea that those who succeed us on the stage of life should have at least as good an opportunity as ourselves to work out their destiny and to enjoy the blessings that flow from free and honest government. If we of today cannot pay our own way, it may well be asked how the coming generations can be expected to meet their obligations and responsibilities, besides wrestling with the burden of debt which we have bequeathed them.

No other form of government demands so much from the citizen as democracy, and none gives so much back. Under the splendid institutions established by the founding fathers of this country, the American people have achieved a higher level of well-being, happiness and prosperity than has ever before been vouchsafed to any nation. This is a time for sober and serious thought and for a reconsecration to those principles of freedom, justice, and democracy that long ago made America a symbol of hope for all the world.

GRANGER WINS DISTINCTION

Mrs. H. J. Schuler, Secretary of the Allegheny Pomona Grange, was honored on July 26, when the National Broadcasting Company chose her as a guest to broadcast over their national network during a special feature program. The loyalty and enthusiasm of Sister Schuler in her Grange work did not fail her on this occasion, for as she says she took this opportunity to boost the Grange.

SELECTING PROPER LAMPS FOR HOUSE LIGHTING

By May D. Kemp

The extension of power lines in rural areas means that many families are wiring their houses for electricity. And this brings the problem of selecting suitable and efficient lamps.

The single drop light with a glaring bulb is not only out of style, but wasted light as far as our eyes are concerned. The lone bulb gives both a direct and a reflected glare that is hard on the eyes.

Choose lamps and enough of them so that the whole room is brightened and sharp shadows and harsh lighted contrasts disappear. This type of lighting is better for the eyes than when one part of the room is brilliantly lighted and the rest dark and full of shadows.

For a reading or work lamp, select one that has a frosted bowl under the shade to hide the bulb. This softens the downward light and spreads light outward and upward. A broad shade that does not confine the light too much is most desirable, and a shade with a white lining reflects more light than a shade with a dark lining. Dark colors in shades are like dark wallpaper—both absorb the light which reduces the efficiency of the light system.

Place reading lamps and others needed for close work beside the chairs where they are needed most. Ceiling domes are only for general illumination. If, for reasons of economy, it is necessary to omit either a central light or the reading lamps in the living room, omit the central light. Reading lamps give light for general illumination as well as for close work.

A ceiling light with a diffusing bulb is essential for the kitchen. Less shadows follow the worker from this type of light than from one side light. Additional light is helpful at work centers. The lights may be placed above or below eye level with a shade to direct the light downward.

PENNSYLVANIA CORN CROP TO EXCEED 10-YEAR AVERAGE

A corn harvest above average for the fifth consecutive year is indicated for Pennsylvania as prpspects for all late harvested crops brightened during August, according to the report issued today by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, Harrisburg. Condition of potatoes, fruit, tobacco and buckwheat has improved over last month. Rainfall, although it has been light in the western and central mountain sections of the State, benefited the eastern third so that a net improvement in crops for the State as a whole resulted. Fruit production will be the best in many years.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on September 1 was sharply under the high levels prevailing the past five years; however, the decline from August to September was not unusual. Egg production in farm flocks followed the customary decline for this season of the year. Farm prices continued to decline during August despite slight gains in the prices of dairy and poultry products.

Corn

Both the acreage and the yield of corn this year are greater than average and production promises to be very satisfactory. In the southeastern counties many fields were lodged by heavy rain and wind storms making cutting difficult. Silo filling has progressed rapidly and September will see most grain corn in the shock. In the northern dairy counties a fair amount of silage and feed is being obtained despite the dry season.

Oats

The oat harvest has been extremely spotted, with fields in the same locality varying a great deal more than usual in yield. Some excellent yields have been obtained which will compensate for some of the poor crops. More than usual was fed this year without being threshed and final production will not come up to average.

Other Grains

The barley crop has been excellent. Buckwheat has suffered from the poor start but has shown remarkable recovery, especially in some of the western and northwestern counties. The crop may come through much better than was expected earlier.

Potatoes

In general late potato prospects have improved somewhat although additional rain would promote the crop in the western producing areas. The major growing sections in eastern Pennsylvania look promising, having revived with rains and are now showing the good effects of spraying. Early potato yields were generally low. Some blight has been reported in the Somerset-Cambria district and the danger is not over in the other commercial producing regions.

Tobacco

The Pennsylvania seedleaf is very irregular. Throughout Lancaster County rust developed after the heavy rains the latter part of the month and many fields are infected. It is early to foretell the extent of the disease but cutting was speeded up to avoid loss as much as possible. About a third of the crop has been housed but much of the acreage was planted late and somewhat retarded by subsequent dry weather. Good yields might still be made with a favorable fall. Dry weather and insects have retarded the Havana seed type.

Hay and Pasture

While a decline in pasture condition has occurred in the western half of the State, the restoration of pastures in the eastern part has improved the situation generally. However, many dairymen have practiced considerable supplementary feeding, especially of emergency forage. Production of hay has been fair with a rather large carryover from last year. A sizable acreage intended for hay will have to be replanted as many new seedings this year have failed.

Fruits

August was favorable for the development of fruit. Insects and disease have been generally well controlled and the quality of fruit is exceptionally good. Apples are of good color and sizing well. Peaches are maturing very nicely. Grapes have developed good clusters and rather free from disease and insects. Although consumer demand for fruits is better than a year earlier, larger supplies have resulted in lower prices than the summer of 1938.

In Memoriam

DEWEY

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master of the Great Grange Above to remove from our membership our esteemed brother, Philip H. Dewey, one who had wrought long and efficiently in field, orchard and vineyard; one who had risen from the humble station of a farm boy to positions of honor and influence, both in our civic and political life; one who graced the Office of Lecture, Overseer and Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, performing the duties of the office efficiently and intelligently; and exemplifying by his daily life the lessons taught by our beloved Order. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we shall miss his kindly counsel, his many helpful suggestions and valuable assistance in promoting Grange growth and influence, we bow humbly to Him who doeth all things well and submit to His divine will. Be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the members of the bereaved family and assure them that their loss is shared by the Grange, and that though he is no longer with us in person, his memory will be with us always.

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family.

Adopted by Pomona Grange, No. 30, in regular session assembled, at Whitneyville, Pa., August 31st and September 1st, 1939.

SCHRACK

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst, Sister Cora Schrack, charter member of West Caln Grange, No. 1365, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, drape our charter for thirty days, spread the record on our minutes, sent a copy to the family, and publish them in the Pennsylvania Grange News.

Elizabeth B. Sheppard,
Chas. H. Robinson,
Elizabeth J. S. Maris,
Committee.

GRAHAM

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father has called to the home above our sister, Mrs. J. E. Graham, who has been a long and faithful member of Greene County Pomona Grange, No. 63, since its organization, June, 1911, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the husband our sincerest sympathy and send to him a copy of these resolutions; also to send a copy to the Pennsylvania Grange News for publication and to enter a copy upon the minutes of our Pomona Grange.

John M. Patterson,
Leslie Carpenter,
C. E. Buckingham,
Committee.

HARTUNG

WHEREAS, The Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has in his infinite wisdom removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed Patrons, Brother Lawrence L. Hartung, a very faithful and zealous member of Big Knob Grange, No. 2008; and

WHEREAS, The short but faithful service he rendered the Grange makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him, be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of this Grange and will prove a great loss to the community; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the records of this Grange, a copy sent to the family and published in the Grange News.

Grover Preisst,
H. H. Musgrave,
Mary D. Fisher.

U. S. CROP PROSPECTS SHOW MARKED IMPROVEMENT

Crop prospects in the United States improved about 4 per cent during August due to marked increases of 8 to 10 per cent in expectations for cotton, flaxseed and grain sorghums, an increase of nearly 7 per cent in the indicated bean crop and increases, mostly from 2 to 4 per cent in corn, spring wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and sugar beets.

An exceptionally fine crop of corn is now maturing in the central and eastern portions of the Corn Belt and a large acreage of soybeans looks unusually promising. Tobacco shows prospects for the highest yield per acre on record, and cotton the second highest.

Volume of crop production will be about equal to the 1923-32 "pre-drought" period, yields per acre of all crops averaging 8 or 9 per cent higher and offsetting the 7 per cent decrease in acreage and the shift toward less intensive crops.

Though national crop production is adequate, supplies are unevenly distributed and there is a heavy movement of feeder cattle and lambs into areas of surplus feed.

Livestock and poultry will show an increase of 7 or 8 per cent during the year, putting aggregate numbers back to the average before recent droughts and in normal proportion to supplies of feed grains.

The production of some of the principal hay crop seeds, such as red clover, alfalfa, lespedeza and sweet-clover, is still dependent on weather and prospective prices. Yields of some early harvested seeds, particularly timothy and blue grass, were reduced by dry weather, but very large stocks of both were carried over from last year.

Milk production on September 1 appears to have been about equal to the record high September production of last year, and production per capita was probably the second highest for the date. Although pastures in important dairy areas average much poorer than they were a year ago, production per cow appears to have been maintained at nearly the same high level, probably by supplementary feeding. There appears to have been only a very small increase in the number of milk cows during the past year, but with more than the usual number of heifers being added to the milking herds and with feed grain unusually abundant and cheap, the prospects were for continued heavy milk production during the winter feeding period, with the price of dairy products the chief factor limiting expansion. Recent changes in feed prices and other costs may, however, cause extensive changes in plans and in feeding practices.

Farm flocks of chickens have also been well fed from the exceptionally heavy reserves of feed grains on hand. Egg production on the 1st of September appears to have been about 6 per cent larger than on the same date last year, due to an increased number of hens and a higher rate of production per hen. Furthermore, the large number of pullets being raised would ordinarily indicate that laying flocks might be expected to be about 6 per cent larger next winter than they were last winter, with the most important increases in the Central Corn Belt and on the Pacific Coast.

BABY CHICKS—Make extra money by raising a brood of our fine Quality Baby Chicks this Fall. Now is the time to order them. Hatches every week year round. A fair deal assured. Try a brood of our New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, or cross-breeds. Write Ralph Bolton, Box 12, Schoeneck, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN and ANCONA pullets. Nelson's Poultry Farm, Grove City, Pa.

FOR SALE

Registered Jersey Cattle—Cows, Heifers, and Young Bulls. Sybil breeding. Also Chester White Hogs. J. A. Boak & Sons, New Castle, Pa.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Grange Seals	$5.00
Digest	.60
New Fifth Degree Manuals, per set of 9	3.00
New Fifth Degree Manuals, single copy	.40
New Fourth Degree Manuals, per set of 13	4.00
New Fourth Degree Manuals, single copy	.35
New Juvenile Manuals, per set of 13	3.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Degree Work, First 4 degrees by Dr. Rankin	.50
Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.15
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
Secretary's Record Book	.60
Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
Roll Book	.75
Application Blanks, per hundred	.45
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.30
Treasurer's Receipts	.30
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.15
Grange Radiator Emblems	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

Miles Horst, *Secretary.*

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD, Monongahela, Pa.

AN UNPREDICTABLE FUTURE

"Boast not thyself of tomorrow;
For thou knowest not what a day
may bring forth."
—Proverbs 27:1.

This quotation from the book of Proverbs was never more true than at this very hour. If ever the future were concealed from human understanding, it is now. With the turmoil of war again in Europe, with our own unsettled economic and industrial conditions at home, no one can foretell what the future has in store for us and for human civilization.

Unless peace is declared in Europe much sooner than most writers predict, these autumn months will be filled with the horrible destruction of life and property through the agency of modern warfare. The innocent and the helpless, as well as those in active service, will be in constant danger of the bombs from the air and from the torpedoes of the sea. The forces of evil will be set loose, and the outcome of this conflict is beyond the power of man's mind to calculate or determine.

May we as citizens of this great democracy, and as patrons of husbandry, be alert to false propaganda, sane in our judgments, and true to the high idealism of our order. We do not know what may lie ahead of us as a people, but let us be sober-minded, and Christian in all our attitudes. Let us cultivate our faith in God, and our belief that ultimately Right will prevail.

Furthermore, let us as individuals remember the uncertainty of the future, lest we boast of tomorrow, a tomorrow that may never dawn for some of us. Sudden and unexpected deaths seem much more common than formerly. The penalty of our over-activity, and the peril of our modern mode of living, have increased our liability to sudden death. Therefore, as nations must face an unknown future, let us as individuals also realize that we too must face an unpredictable future, and that we dare not face it alone. Let us seriously think of the future, not only in terms of Time but also of Eternity, and humbly acknowledge our utter hopelessness and helplessness apart from a loving and merciful heavenly Father.

"One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er;
I am nearer home today
Than I've ever been before."

Science can perform veritable miracles today, and man is capable of harnessing and using great natural forces; the inventive genius of man's mind has produced great and complicated machinery to perform innumerable duties, and to produce vast quantities of finished material, but all these things are passing, and "Time makes the ancient good, uncouth." The only source of stability and security for man and for nations, lies in the heart of God, and the challenge of this critical hour in history is to return to religion, and to face the unknown Tomorrow as those who walk in the light of the Eternal, and who dwell in the Presence of God constantly.

"I know not what the future hath
Of marvel or surprise,
Assured alone that life and death
His mercy underlies. . . .

"I know not where his islands lift
Their fronded palms drift
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."
—*Whittier.*

LIMITED APPROPRIATION MAY CRIPPLE BANGS INDEMNITIES

Only eleven states have appropriated over $100,000, and only seven over $200,000 for paying indemnity on Bang's Reactors, according to a recent survey by the *Ayrshire Digest*. The *Digest* points out that sharp limitations on appropriations for paying indemnity, promises to seriously cripple the test and slaughter program in many sections of the United States.

Legislatures of thirteen states have adjourned without making any appropriations at all. Federal funds are given only in cases where the state appropriates an equal amount of money so that in these thirteen states there will be no money available for two years.

Among the leading cattle states that have made no appropriations are: Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Indiana.

State funds for this work totalled $5,300,000. Pennsylvania leads with an appropriation of $1,400,000. Wisconsin is second with an appropriation of $900,000, and New Hampshire third with $700,000. New York State's appropriation is $280,000. The only other eastern states which have appropriated money are: Vermont, $50,000; Virginia, $40,000; Maine, $35,000; Connecticut, $24,000, and Rhode Island, $10,000.

Linens look best when first ironed crosswise on the wrong side, then lengthwise on the right side.

FARMERS ARE URGED TO FOLLOW BONDING AND LICENSING LAW

Farmers are given much needed protection in the sale of their products by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May 27, 1937. The purpose of the Act is described in the title as follows:

"For the protection of producers of farm produce; providing for the licensing, the bonding or holding collateral of and the regulation of certain dealers in farm produce, as herein defined, within this Commonwealth; conferring powers, and imposing duties on the Department of Agriculture; providing for appeals and injunctions; and prescribing penalties."

While the primary intent of the Act is to give protection to the producer, it also gives protection to every legitimate dealer, as it purposes to eliminate those who prey upon the farmer. But the Act is not merely one of protection, but of establishing stability within the trade and inspiring confidence between the dealer and the producer. For the dealer who pays cash, on or before delivery, has nothing to fear and the one who obtains a license and files a bond is in compliance with the law and may operate in safety.

WHAT IS A DEALER?

Defining dealer, the Act reads, "Dealer in farm produce means any person, association, co-partnership or corporation engaged in the business of buying, receiving, selling, exchanging, negotiating, or soliciting the sale, resale, exchange or transfer of any farm produce, and includes every person, association, co-partnership or corporation receiving or purchasing farm produce on consignment or on a net return basis," and stipulates that "farm produce includes all agricultural, horticultural, vegetable, fruit, and floriculture products of the soil; poultry, eggs, nuts, flowers and honey, but shall not include timber products, tea, coffee, or livestock."

Exempted from the provisions of the act are the sale of farm produce for cash, cash to mean settlement in full on or before delivery. Nor does it apply to farmers who sell farm produce raised by themselves, or who, at the time of such sales, sell farm produce raised by their neighbors on behalf of such neighbors. Seeds sold at retail are exempt as are agricultural coöperative associations which market farm produce for their members.

Dealers within the State, who buy from producers within the State, and do not pay cash on or before delivery, must obtain license and file a bond. Dealers within the State, who buy from producers without the State, and do not pay cash on or before delivery, must obtain a license but need not file a bond.

WHO MUST OBTAIN LICENSE?

Dealers without the State, who buy from producers within the State, and do not pay cash on or before delivery, must obtain a license and file a bond.

All dealers, within or without the State, who pay the producer cash on or before delivery, are exempt from the provisions of the Act.

In spite of the protection provided the farmer under the Act, many are not taking advantage of the protection thus accorded them. Either because they do not know what the law means to them, or because they are willing to take chances with the market and those who do the buying.

Every farmer, it is urged, should ascertain whether the dealer to whom he is about to ship his produce is licensed and bonded before the shipment is made. If he will write to the Secretary of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, such information will be furnished him.

If the dealer, who is licensed and bonded, fails to make payment in accordance with the agreement, he may not only have his license revoked, but may be fined and imprisoned and his bondsman required to pay the claim.

Much of the success of this law depends upon the coöperation of the farmer with the dealer. The farmer who refuses to sell his produce to any but licensed and bonded dealers, or those who pay cash on or before delivery, will do much towards weeding out the undesirables and those who forget to pay.

Honest coöperation of both the producer and the dealer in the interest of harmony would redound in better business relations. Confidence is a factor which makes for success in any business, whether farming or merchandising.—*By Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.*

COMING IMPORTANT GRANGE EVENTS

October 3—Neighbor Night Meeting at Amity Grange at Amity with Pawnee-Deemston and Chestnut Ridge taking part.

November 11—Lancaster County Pomona Grange meets in Fulton Hall at Fairfield.

November 15-23—National Grange meets at Peoria, Ill.

November 28—Erie County Seventh Degree Club will meet at Belle Valley Grange, two miles south of Erie.

December 9—Carbon County Pomona will meet at Little Gap.

December 12-14—State Grange meets at Chambersburg.

STATE CORN HUSKING CONTEST TO BE STAGED IN YORK COUNTY

Final arrangements for the 1939 Pennsylvania Corn Husking Contest have been completed. The date of the contest is Thursday, October 26th. The place where it will be held is the old Airport Farm, southeast of the city of York, and one-half mile south of the Lincoln highway. William Fittz is the manager of the farm.

The field has approximately fifty acres of corn in it, most of it is hybrid corn. This corn stands up well, runs regular in the row and is quite even throughout the field. The rows are 160 rods or one-half mile long.

At this writing twelve counties are certain to be entered. They are Juniata, Perry, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Berks, Lebanon, Chester, Lancaster, York and Greene. Several more may enter the State Contest by October 1st, the date that entries will close.

In the meantime county contests will be held in each of these counties, at which time county entries for the State Contest will be determined.

MICHIGAN AND ILLINOIS PASS APPLE ADVERTISING LAWS

Fee One Cent Per Bushel For Both

Michigan's governor has signed the Michigan State Apple Advertising Law. Under this, Michigan apple growers will pay 1 cent per bushel for apple advertising. Michigan people expect this year's large apple crop in that state to yield $40,000 for the advertising. The first 300 bushels are exempted, to avoid the small, non-commercial grower.

Illinois' governor has signed a similar bill passed by their legislature; fee 1 cent a bushel, expected to yield $20,000, for advertising Illinois apples. Missouri has passed a somewhat kindred law.

In both these laws is a provision that the state may join with other states in apple advertising if that proves advantageous.

What Teacher Couldn't Do

A teacher was giving a lecture to her classroom on birds. "I have a canary at home. It can do many wonderful things. Can you name one thing the canary can do that I couldn't?"

Little Fred—"I know, teacher. Take a bath in a saucer."

The water in which vegetables are cooked usually contains valuable minerals and helps to make nourishing soups.

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PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS

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OFFICIAL ORGAN PENN. STATE GRANGE

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VOL. XXXVI HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER, 1939 No. 8

Dayton Grange Holds Dedication Services

ON October 9th, at 2:30 p.m., Worthy Master Blair Good called the Dedication Service of Dayton Grange, No. 1819, Dayton, Pa., to order. Worthy Past State Master, E. B. Dorsett was the dedicating officer. After the dedication ceremony an interesting program was presented.

Group singing was very much enjoyed and addresses were given by Worthy State Master, Kenzie S. Bagshaw, Worthy State Lecturer, Mrs. Ira C. Gross and Past State Master, E. B. Dorsett. Mrs. June Good sang "The Little Wooden Whistle" which was much enjoyed. Further addresses were given by Armstrong County Pomona Master, E. Clinton Stitt and Worthy State Deputy, Glenn Hill. Remarks were made by Mrs. Otterman of South Buffalo Grange, Mrs. Bertha Neal, Worthy Pomona Secretary and Worthy Past Pomona Master, J. A. Jeuart. Greetings were extended by West Valley Grange, Spring Church Grange and South Buffalo Grange. A piano duet was played by Mrs. Lydick and Mrs. Rilsman.

Mrs. Edna Good, gave the following Dayton Grange History:

"Dayton Grange, No. 1819, was organized November 11, 1919, with 109 members. Rev. Harry Fragarden was present to organize and give the obligation. M. H. Redding was elected first Master. The first three meetings were held at the Glade Run Academy. It was then decided to meet in the I. O. O. F. lodge rooms in Dayton, where the meetings were held until this hall was bought.

On January 5, 1920, a committee was appointed to draft by-laws. The regular meetings were held the first and third Mondays of each month. We still meet at this time each month.

On February 2, 1920, it was decided to lease a lot and build a store building sixteen feet by twenty-two feet for the purpose of storing surplus merchandise. This building was sold in 1925.

September 1, 1920, delegates were sent to Pomona Grange held at Girty Grange Hall. In June, 1923, Pomona Grange met with Dayton Grange for the first time. The meeting was held at the Glade Run Academy. Twelve men have served as Master in the twenty years this Grange has been organized.

The average attendance in the year 1929 was 27, in the year 1939 it was 65. At the present we have the names of 14 Charter Members on our roll. Our total membership is 188.

State Grange Meets in Chambersburg, Dec. 12-14

State Officers and Local Committees Busy Making Arrangements for Sessions

STATE Grange officers and local committees are arranging for the coming annual session of the Pennsylvania State Grange which will be held at Chambersburg, Franklin County, December 12-14.

The Washington Hotel, near the center of the city, will be the headquarters. Furman S. Gyger, secretary of the Executive Committee, whose address is Kimberton, Pa., will be in charge of the room assignment in the headquarters hotel.

The Rosedale Theater, with a seating capacity of 1,800, and located within two squares of the headquarters hotel, will be the place where the main sessions will be held.

The formal opening of this annual session will take place on Tuesday morning, December 12. The session will continue through until Thursday evening, December 14. The Worthy State Master's address will be delivered Tuesday morning. Tuesday evening the session will be open to the public. A Memorial Service will be observed Wednesday morning. The initiation into the Sixth Degree will take place Wednesday evening. This will be preceded by the Fifth Degree initiation.

Due to the resignation of Brother F. P. Willetts, former Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Grange, on April 15, 1939, and the resignation on the same date of Brother John H. Light, former secretary, these offices were filled temporarily by appointment by the Executive Committee. These appointees will serve until the coming State Meeting when an election will be held to fill the term for these offices for the remainder of the biennium. At this session there will also be elected a member of the Executive Committee, a member of the Finance Committee and a Director of the Keystone Grange Exchange.

Accommodations

As mentioned above, Brother Furman S. Gyger, will have charge of the assignment of rooms in the headquarters hotel. All other reservations for night lodging must be arranged for through the Housing Bureau of the Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce, Chambersburg, Pa. Those certain of attending this annual session will do well to make reservations early.

Chambersburg, a city of 12,000 peo-

(Concluded on page 2.)

PEACE MEMORIAL, GETTYSBURG

What We Have To Be Thankful For

ACCORDING to the dictionary—Thanks—implies a sense of obligation. To me it brings a significance of well-being—be it physical, intellectual or even spiritual.

We of the human family, in searching for reasons for thanks are prone to make comparisons and reach conclusions by that procedure regardless of the favor granted when we are striving to find adequate words for the sentiment of gratitude. Discard this state of mind, bring your reasoning to a higher plane uninfluenced by comparisons. Then only will you realize to the fullest extent the countless reasons you yourself have for extending thanks.

Our Country—In these times it has become more or less trite to assert our thankfulness for what we call "America." In all sincerety we have grounds for this belief. One glance at the world abroad is convincing. The turmoil, greed and hate are horrible to contemplate. We may criticize and find fault with our leaders and institutions—grumble at our economics and so-called false standards. That very fact indicates there is in America—as few places in the world—freedom of thought, speech and action in so far as it does not conflict with he rights of others. There is still room for initiative and independence as nowhere else in the world. And it is our job to preserve these rights and privileges.

Our Community—Be it urban or suburban it is our own creation or the product of those preceding us. Fortunate indeed is the community giving evidence of wisdom and foresight in its creation; where men and women have made a place for good living; where folks may live clean wholesome lives and where church, school and home are the cornerstone of progress. Such a community sends out men and women strong and fearless eternally grateful for a background fitting them for the larger community life.

Home—To every child is due an atmosphere of peace, security and protection. Within the home the primal needs of mankind are provided—shelter, food, and clothing. The much quoted descriptive term—"American day of life"—life on a one family farm furnishes all this in abundance. Boys and girls reaching maturity in such a home have well balanced personality, habits formed of thrift and honesty and look out at the world unafraid.

Good Health—Without doubt good health is a blessing to be cherished with care. Possessing it our difficulties do not seem beyond solution. Our ability to gain a place in the business or profession of our choice and maintain it with success appears a certainty. Nevertheless, I have long since discovered life offers for our acceptance many compensations. If I am ill, perforce, I drop out of the routine of the day, and, frequently have strength in reserve for a few of the compensations—leisure to delve in the riches of books, enjoy to the full the beauty about me and unhurriedly converse with dear friends. In the rush of our complex modern life these pleasures are often forgotten. Gratitude for a sound body and a sound mind is good sense. None of us want to be weaklings—a liability to our families and communities.

Abilities and Talents—Given these whether great or small, in so far as we make use of them they are ours for good or ill. Are we thankful for them? Do we use them? Does any one realize the power within themselves? How few "hitch their wagon to a star." If they did latent ability would respond and meet the constant demand, accomplishments would surpass expectations and the work of the world would move forward with less friction. Using or misusing our abilities—makes or mars our lives. We hold within ourselves the power to do either.

These are some of the tangibles—the material things of life. The essentials it may be, necessary to our existence, to our comfort; and for which we are deeply grateful. But we "cannot live by bread alone" we are told so the intangibles of life fill a need and supply a want so deep seated our thanks gush out when this want is gratified. They are the purest of pleasures. They feed our souls. They fill our hearts with gladness. They sustain the spirit. They give us courage to go on.

Friends—I like that word "friend." To my mind nothing takes its place. Without friends and sympathetic human companionship to most of us the world would be a bleak waste. Some of us make friends more readily than others. That one is fortunate. Confess or not—in us all is the yearning for the friendly word, the warm hand clasp, the sympathetic touch, as we move over life's pathway—often rough. Rough places become smooth when a friend walks with us and cheers us. Friendship is truly a "pearl of great price," so great it must be carefully guarded to insure its preservation. Our appreciation of this jewel often fails of adequate expression but the smile of a true friend remains unchanged, and, in the crises of life a pillar of strength and sympathy, never failing is ours.

Books and Music—The love of reading is surely a gift from the gods. An open book—"Aladdin's Magic Carpet" could not show us greater marvels. The world is ours—travel, no hidden corner is out of reach; biography, the lives of great men and women thrill and inspire us; history—what mankind has accomplished for good or ill; the dream world of fiction—no stranger than fact. All is before us, riches inexhaustible, for all ages and all stations in life. And music equally important in our scheme of living—to hear the strains of the world's great melodies—to be enthralled with their majesty and sweetness is an experience long to be remembered and treasured as precious.

The Beauty About Us—A glimpse of blue sky, the mysteries of sunrise or sunset painted by a Master artist, unearthly grandeur. The moon, all the earth bathed in its soft light—or only a beam lighting a path on the ocean. The song of a bird at twilight, piercingly sweet as it soars upward we are in spirit carried with it. A tree or a flower standing before us in perfection for our wonder and admiration. The smile of a child in its first halting footsteps, unquestioning in its confidence.

Gratitude—Declared today to be non-existent. I do not agree. If we stop to calmly consider this question the reasons for gratitude mount up tremendously. Thanks are not always audibly expressed but certainly the deeper sense of gratitude is there. It must be—otherwise, our boasted spiritual and cultural development is nowhere.

MRS. JOHN S. DALE.
Centre Co.

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We are impressed by the fact that almost without exception the items or articles upon which the State Department has signified its willingness to make tariff concessions in the proposed trade agreement with Argentina, are such as will be brought into direct competition with the products of the American farm.

The list includes casein, which is made of skim milk and is used in the manufacture of paper and certain plastic materials; linseed oil and combinations and mixtures in chief value of such oil; tallow; oleo oil; oleo stearin; extract of meat; beef and veal, pickled or cured; beef and veal, prepared and preserved; turkeys, dead, dressed or undressed, fresh, chilled or frozen; eggs in the shell; corn or maize, including cracked corn; dog food consisting of an admixture of grains or grain products, with other feedstuffs unfit for human consumption; grapes in bulk; grapes in barrels or other packages; pears; flaxseed; grass seeds; asparagus; wools of certain types; hides and skins of cattle, and dog food, manufactured, unfit for human consumption.

All of the foregoing commodities are dutiable under the tariff act. In addition to this list, the State Department is considering the advisability of binding on the free list various other commodities that are not now dutiable.

CASEIN

Beginning with casein, the present duty on this commodity is 5½c per pound. When the present tariff act was being framed, 10 years ago, the farm and dairy groups made a special effort to secure a reasonable duty on this commodity. Domestic production of casein has increased rapidly during recent years. According to the U. S. Department of Commerce, there were 316 factories in the country manufacturing this product in 1931. By 1937 the number of factories had increased to 664. These plants are situated in 24 different states. Under the present rate of duty, domestic manufacturers have demonstrated their ability to supply the home market, so that it is no longer necessary for us to depend upon imports.

Statisticians of the dairy industry indicate that in round figures there are 53 billion pounds of skim milk produced annually in the United States. We have enough skim milk to make annually more than 20 times as much casein as is consumed today. The fact is that millions of gallons of skim milk are thrown away every year, because there is no profitable use to which it can be put. The little creameries throughout the country cannot afford to make this product unless the price therefor will at least pay the cost of manufacturing. The manufacture of casein and the manufacture of dry skim milk are alternate operations, depending upon the price return. Lowering the tariff on casein and thereby bringing about a corresponding reduction in price will cause the flooding of the dry skim milk market, and this, in turn, will ruin farm prices for skim milk. As is well known, we have a surplus of dairy products and the Surplus Commodities Corporation every year makes large purchases for distribution among those on the relief rolls and in the effort to stabilize the prices of dairy products. Under these conditions, as we see it, there is no justification whatsoever for reducing the present tariff on casein.

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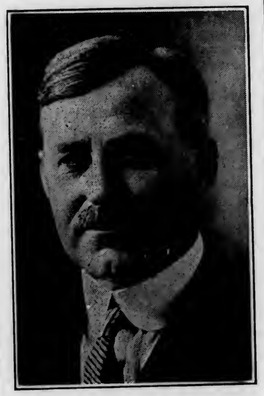
BEEF

Considering beef and veal, pickled and cured, while this is a different classification from canned beef, it is beef, nevertheless. The bulk of the canned beef consumed in the United States is imported. According to our information, for every pound of canned beef produced in the United States we import 12. It will be recalled that in the last session of Congress when the President of the United States advocated the purchase of



Argentine canned beef for the use of the American Navy on the ground that it was better and cheaper than the domestic article, there was a distinctly unfavorable reaction both in Congress and throughout the country. Since American producers of beef and other farm commodities are taxpayers and contribute their proportionate share toward the support of government, it would seem, in all fairness, that they are entitled to first consideration.

Any reduction in the duty on cheese in the proposed agreement with the Argentine would benefit other countries more than the Argentine itself, because that country is not the principal supplier of this commodity. The cheeses we import from other countries are competitive with those produced in New York, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other dairy states. A reduction in duty on this commodity would be another severe blow to the dairy farmers of the United States.

There is no justification for lowering the present duty of 10c per pound on turkeys. Two years ago, there was such a surplus of turkeys in the United States that the growers made a special plea to the chain food stores to help them market this surplus. The stores responded to this appeal, performing a noteworthy service to agriculture. The average production of turkeys in the United States from 1931 to 1935, both inclusive, was a little more than 21 million birds. The figure for 1936 was 27,725,000, while in 1938, it was 26,279,000. According to a circular issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on September 20, 1939, this year's turkey crop will be 22 per cent larger than that of last year, with an indicated production of nearly 32 million turkeys. With abundant crops of grain available at reasonable prices, it is likely that tukeys will be heavier than the average this year.

The principal states in the production of turkeys are Texas, California, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Iowa, North Dakota, Oregon, Missouri, Ohio, Kansas, Idaho and Virginia. Rockingham, a single County in Virginia, is producing 500,000 turkeys this year. It is not only the commercial growers of turkeys who would feel the adverse effects of a reduction in duty, but the losses entailed would reduce the income of hundreds of thousands of farmers throughout the country. Nothing could be clearer than the fact that it is not necessary for us to import turkeys in order to have a plentiful supply at fair and reasonable prices to the consumer.

EGGS

The duty on eggs of chickens in the shell was reduced from 10c a dozen to 5c in the revised trade agreement with Canada, which became effective on January 1, 1939. Since this is the maximum reduction permitted under the Reciprocal Tariff Act, we assume that the inclusion of eggs in the list of commodities scheduled for possible tariff concessions in the proposed trade agreement with the Argentine means that the existing rate of 5c per dozen is to be bound against change for the duration of the agreement. We have long had a surplus of eggs in this country. Aside from commercial producers, this is an item of particular interest to farm women in every state of the Union. In many instances it is the farmer's wife who takes care of the farm flock and she depends upon the income thus derived to furnish many of the necessities of the household. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on August 15, 1939, the average price received by farmers for eggs at local markets throughout the country was 17.5c per dozen, which is below the cost of production.

CORN

In considering the wisdom and fairness of reducing the tariff on corn, it is proper to say that the United States produces the bulk of all the corn or maize grown in the world. We plant more than 90 million acres of corn, or nearly one-third of the tilled acreage of the United States. While we had a shortage of corn in the drought years 1934 and 1936, we had bumper crops in 1937 and in 1938. The prospects are that this year's corn crop may reach a total of three billion bushels. Hundreds of millions of bushels of corn produced during the past two years is under Government loan and is sealed in cribs throughout the 12 states of the cornbelt. As the Grange sees it, no sound and justifiable reason can be given for reducing the present duty on corn. On the contrary, there is every reason why the present tariff rate on this commodity should be maintained.

What excuse could be offered to the grape growers of California, Michigan, New York, Arkansas, and many other states, for reducing the present tariff of 25c per cubic foot on this commodity? We nearly always have a surplus of grapes, and prices as a rule, when viewed from the viewpoint of the producer, are pitifully low and inadequate.

The present tariff act contains a duty of 65c per bushel on flaxseed. During recent years the farmers of the spring wheat belt, in particular, have been urged to grow flax and correspondingly reduce their acreage of wheat. The present tariff was intended to give them some encouragement to follow such a course. During 1936, production of flaxseed in the U. S. totaled 5,273,000 bushels. The figure for 1937 was 6,974,000 bushels. The net imports of flaxseed for 1936 amounted to 26,060,000 bushels. A reduction in the present duty on this commodity would be well calculated to drive the flax growers of the United States out of business.

When we cut the duty on woolen rags in half in the British Trade Agreement, it was a blow to the wool growers of the U. S., because under present conditions, it is possible for manufacturers of reclaimed wool or

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Good Health—Without doubt good health is a blessing to be cherished with care. Possessing it our difficulties do not seem beyond solution. Our ability to gain a place in the business or profession of our choice and maintain it with success appears a certainty. Nevertheless, I have long since discovered life offers for our acceptance many compensations. If I am ill, perforce, I drop out of the routine of the day, and, frequently have strength in reserve for a few of the compensations—leisure to delve in the riches of books, enjoy to the full the beauty about me and unhurriedly converse with dear friends. In the rush of our complex modern life these pleasures are often forgotten. Gratitude for a sound body and a sound mind is good sense. None of us want to be weaklings—a liability to our families and communities.

Abilities and Talents—Given these whether great or small, in so far as we make use of them they are ours for good or ill. Are we thankful for them? Do we use them? Does any one realize the power within themselves? How few "hitch their wagon to a star." If they did latent ability would respond and meet the constant demand, accomplishments would surpass expectations and the work of the world would move forward with less friction. Using or misusing our abilities—makes or mars our lives. We hold within ourselves the power to do either.

These are some of the tangibles—the material things of life. The essentials it may be, necessary to our existence, to our comfort; and for which we are deeply grateful. But we "cannot live by bread alone" we are told so the intangibles of life fill a need and supply a want so deep seated our thanks gush out when this want is gratified. They are the purest of pleasures. They feed our souls. They fill our hearts with gladness. They sustain the spirit. They give us courage to go on.

Friends—I like that word "friend." To my mind nothing takes its place. Without friends and sympathetic human companionship to most of us the world would be a bleak waste. Some of us make friends more readily than others. That one is fortunate. Confess or not—in us all is the yearning for the friendly word, the warm hand clasp, the sympathetic touch, as we move over life's pathway—often rough. Rough places become smooth when a friend walks with us and cheers us. Friendship is truly a "pearl of great price," so great it must be carefully guarded to insure its preservation. Our appreciation of this jewel often fails of adequate expression but the smile of a true friend remains unchanged, and, in the crises of life a pillar of strength and sympathy, never failing is ours.

Books and Music—The love of reading is surely a gift from the gods. An open book—"Aladdin's Magic Carpet" could not show us greater marvels. The world is ours—travel, no hidden corner is out of reach; biography, the lives of great men and women thrill and inspire us; history—what mankind has accomplished for good or ill; the dream world of fiction—no stranger than fact. All is before us, riches inexhaustible, for all ages and all stations in life. And music equally important in our scheme of living—to hear the strains of the world's great melodies—to be enthralled with their majesty and sweetness is an experience long to be remembered and treasured as precious.

The Beauty About Us—A glimpse of blue sky, the mysteries of sunrise or sunset painted by a Master artist, unearthly grandeur. The moon, all the earth bathed in its soft light—or only a beam lighting a path on the ocean. The song of a bird at twilight, piercingly sweet as it soars upward we are in spirit carried with it. A tree or a flower standing before us in perfection for our wonder and admiration. The smile of a child in its first halting footsteps, unquestioning in its confidence.

Gratitude—Declared today to be non-existent. I do not agree. If we stop to calmly consider this question the reasons for gratitude mount up tremendously. Thanks are not always audibly expressed but certainly the deeper sense of gratitude is there. It must be—otherwise, our boasted spiritual and cultural development is nowhere.

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Tallow is one of the commodities on which the Grange and other farm groups succeeded in securing an excise tax in 1934 to equalize competitive conditions. The tax on the first processing of the imported article was written into the general revenue legislation after a long fight in both Houses of Congress. This tax cannot be lowered in making a reciprocal trade agreement. Our concern in the present situation is that it should not be bound against any possible future increase that Congress may deem wise and necessary for the protection of American producers.

BEEF

Considering beef and veal, pickled and cured, while this is a different classification from canned beef, it is beef, nevertheless. The bulk of the canned beef consumed in the United States is imported. According to our information, for every pound of canned beef produced in the United States we import 12. It will be recalled that in the last session of Congress when the President of the United States advocated the purchase of

Argentine canned beef for the use of the American Navy on the ground that it was better and cheaper than the domestic article, there was a distinctly unfavorable reaction both in Congress and throughout the country. Since American producers of beef and other farm commodities are taxpayers and contribute their proportionate share toward the support of government, it would seem, in all fairness, that they are entitled to first consideration.

Any reduction in the duty on cheese in the proposed agreement with the Argentine would benefit other countries more than the Argentine itself, because that country is not the principal supplier of this commodity. The cheeses we import from other countries are competitive with those produced in New York, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other dairy states. A reduction in duty on this commodity would be another severe blow to the dairy farmers of the United States.

There is no justification for lowering the present duty of 10c per pound on turkeys. Two years ago, there was such a surplus of turkeys in the United States that the growers made a special plea to the chain food stores to help them market this surplus. The stores responded to this appeal, performing a noteworthy service to agriculture. The average production of turkeys in the United States from 1931 to 1935, both inclusive, was a little more than 21 million birds. The figure for 1936 was 27,725,000, while in 1938, it was 26,279,000. According to a circular issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on September 20, 1939, this year's turkey crop will be 22 per cent larger than that of last year, with an indicated production of nearly 32 million turkeys. With abundant crops of grain available at reasonable prices, it is likely that tukeys will be heavier than the average this year.

The principal states in the production of turkeys are Texas, California, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Iowa, North Dakota, Oregon, Missouri, Ohio, Kansas, Idaho and Virginia. Rockingham, a single County in Virginia, is producing 500,000 turkeys this year. It is not only the commercial growers of turkeys who would feel the adverse effects of a reduction in duty, but the losses entailed would reduce the income of hundreds of thousands of farmers throughout the country. Nothing could be clearer than the fact that it is not necessary for us to import turkeys in order to have a plentiful supply at fair and reasonable prices to the consumer.

EGGS

The duty on eggs of chickens in the shell was reduced from 10c a dozen to 5c in the revised trade agreement with Canada, which became effective on January 1, 1939. Since this is the maximum reduction permitted under the Reciprocal Tariff Act, we assume that the inclusion of eggs in the list of commodities scheduled for possible tariff concessions in the proposed trade agreement with the Argentine means that the existing rate of 5c per dozen is to be bound against change for the duration of the agreement. We have long had a surplus of eggs in this country. Aside from commercial producers, this is an item of particular interest to farm women in every state of the Union. In many instances it is the farmer's wife who takes care of the farm flock and she depends upon the income thus derived to furnish many of the necessities of the household. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on August 15, 1939, the average price received by farmers for eggs at local markets throughout the country was 17.5c per dozen, which is below the cost of production.

CORN

In considering the wisdom and fairness of reducing the tariff on corn, it is proper to say that the United States produces the bulk of all the corn or maize grown in the world. We plant more than 90 million acres of corn, or nearly one-third of the tilled acreage of the United States. While we had a shortage of corn in the drought years 1934 and 1936, we had bumper crops in 1937 and in 1938. The prospects are that this year's corn crop may reach a total of three billion bushels. Hundreds of millions of bushels of corn produced during the past two years is under Government loan and is sealed in cribs throughout the 12 states of the cornbelt. As the Grange sees it, no sound and justifiable reason can be given for reducing the present duty on corn. On the contrary, there is every reason why the present tariff rate on this commodity should be maintained.

What excuse could be offered to the grape growers of California, Michigan, New York, Arkansas, and many other states, for reducing the present tariff of 25c per cubic foot on this commodity? We nearly always have a surplus of grapes, and prices as a rule, when viewed from the viewpoint of the producer, are pitifully low and inadequate.

The present tariff act contains a duty of 65c per bushel on flaxseed. During recent years the farmers of the spring wheat belt, in particular, have been urged to grow flax and correspondingly reduce their acreage of wheat. The present tariff was intended to give them some encouragement to follow such a course. During 1936, production of flaxseed in the U. S. totaled 5,273,000 bushels. The figure for 1937 was 6,974,000 bushels. The net imports of flaxseed for 1936 amounted to 26,060,000 bushels. A reduction in the present duty on this commodity would be well calculated to drive the flax growers of the United States out of business.

When we cut the duty on woolen rags in half in the British Trade Agreement, it was a blow to the wool growers of the U. S., because under present conditions, it is possible for manufacturers of reclaimed wool or

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WHITE LEGHORN and ANCONA pullets. Nelson's Poultry Farm, Grove City, Pa.

INTENTIONAL 2ND EXPOSURE

shoddy to sell their product as an undisclosed substitute for virgin wool. If we should reduce the duty on new wool to the Argentine, it would react to the distinct detriment of our domestic wool growers.

No argument is needed to prove that we have a surplus of nearly all the products listed for possible tariff concessions in the proposed trade agreement with the Argentine. To reduce the tariff on commodities contained in this list would infallibly result in reducing the prices received by domestic producers of farm products. According to the Monthly Price Index of the Dept. of Agriculture, issued on August 29, just before the outbreak of the European War, the exchange value of farm products as compared with industrial commodities at that time stood at 74 per cent of the 1909-14 level. Under these conditions, what justification can be offered for deliberately pursuing a policy that cannot fail to further depress farm prices and throw countless thousands of farmers into bankruptcy?

IDAHO TACKLES WEED PROBLEM

In Idaho a vigorous campaign is in progress for the eradication of noxious weeds and the state commission in charge of the work has made a decided advance during the past year. An active member of the commission and its executive secretary is W. W. Deal of Nampa, long recognized as one of the most energetic leaders of the Grange on the Pacific Coast, who served the Idaho State Grange as Master for a decade, and is at present Chaplain of the National Grange.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS, published monthly, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF DAUPHIN.

Before me, CLYDE P. FILER, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared MILES HORST, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE, 428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

Editor, KENZIE S. BAGSHAW, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Business Manager, MILES HORST, 428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

2. That the owner is PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE, Harrisburg, Pa.

FURMAN GYGER, Kimberton, Pa.
ALBERT MADIGAN, Towanda, Pa.
GEO. M. GRIFFIN, Smock, Pa.

These names representing the Executive Committee, or governing body this year.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state). Not any.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him. MILES HORST, *Business Manager.*

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME this 15th day of October, 1939.

[SEAL] CLYDE P. FILER.
My commission expires Mar. 9, 1943.

CHRISTMAS SEALS

Help to Protect Your Home from Tuberculosis

The germ that causes tuberculosis was discovered within the lifetime of many persons—just fifty-five years ago. In the intervening years the toll of lives taken by this disease has been considerably reduced through the mobilization of understanding, sympathetic people against a stealthy enemy.

The Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society and its affiliated organizations are in the thick of the fight. Behind the lines are clinics and laboratories in which the methods of this warfare constantly are studied, in order that they may be made more effective. Behind the clinics are hospitals and sanatoria where beds are available to care for the casualties.

Where does the ammunition come from for fighting an enemy that is weakened, but still dangerous? It comes from those who do not turn their backs on opportunities to save human life. It comes from those who take action when death is there to mock their heedlessness. It comes from those who, with their dollars, buy the Christmas Seals on which much of the success depends in this fight.

The money paid for Christmas Seals goes into the battle against tuberculosis in every community. It is a battle for the protection of every family against a disease that strikes down most of its victims between the ages of 15 and 45.

The prevention of tuberculosis is as important as its cure. Modern methods in control include an onslaught directed to finding the enemy before it makes itself known by outward signs. At first there is little to warn that the germs have begun to do their damage. Even a physician cannot hear sounds in the chest that might not be normal. The hope of getting well lies in beginning treatment early. No one should neglect going to a doctor or a clinic if he has any of the warning signs, excess fatigue, fever, pain in the chest. The means that make it possible to discover tuberculosis in its very earliest stage are the tuberculin test and the X-ray.

The Christmas Seal is the symbol of hope for the afflicted and of safety for those whose health is protected by an unceasing campaign for the ultimate eradication of tuberculosis. Purchase of Christmas Seals helps to save lives.

The thirty-third Christmas Seal was designed by Rockwell Kent, American artist, writer and lecturer. The theme of the 1939 campaign is "Protect Your Home From Tuberculosis." As a symbol of that protection the Christmas Seal shows an angel with out-stretched arm. Against a brilliant blue background the double-barred cross, international emblem of the fight against tuberculosis, is prominently displayed.

Christmas Seals and Christmas Seal (Health) Bonds are sold by organizations affiliated with the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society.

This is a war to save life, not to take it. It is everybody's war.

"MY SCRAPBOOK"

November

BY MRS. C. W. CAMPBELL

In November our thoughts turn to peace, prosperity, thanksgiving, and I trust, thanksliving, to such an extent that sometimes we forget there is pestilence, poverty, ingratitude and indifference in the world of today.

Lest we forget.—In November we have a day set apart to celebrate a peace day of the great World War and here we are again facing another and far more terrible war. Some three or four years ago, Harry Emerson Fosdick wrote this—"I will do the best I can to settle my accounts with the Unknown Soldier. I renounce war because of what it does to our own men.—I renounce war because of what it compels us to do to our enemies.—I renounce war for its consequences.—I renounce war and never again, directly or indirectly will I sanction or support another. Oh! Unknown Soldier, in penitent reparation I make you this pledge."

Edith Tatum writes these lines:

"Do you think they loved to kill,
Loved war, those dear dead youths?
Call back their spirits in some still
Dawn. Ask them for the truths,
Now there is war's surcease,
I wager all would say,
We died yearning for Peace."

Well, what *are* we thankful for, I wonder. I like the following poem by Edna Jacques:

THANKFUL FOR WHAT

"Not for the mighty world, O Lord, tonight
Nations and kingdoms in their fearful might,
Let me be glad the kettle gently sings,
Let me be thankful just for little things.

"Thankful for simple food and supper spread,
Thankful for shelter and a warm clean bed.
For little joyful feet that gladly run
To welcome me, when all my work is done.

"Thankful for friends who share my woe or mirth
Glad for the warm sweet fragrance of the earth,
For golden pools of sunshine on the floor,
For love that sheds it peace about my door.

"For little friendly days that slip away,
With only meals and bed, and work and play;
A rocking chair and kindly fire-light—
For little things let me be glad to-night."

She: "Some men thirst, after fame, some after love, and some after money."
He: "And I know something they all thirst after."
She: "What's that?"
He: "Salted peanuts."

217 DUTCH ELM INFECTED TREES FOUND IN STATE

During 1939 there were 217 American Elm trees found in Pennsylvania that were infected with the Dutch Elm Disease. These trees, located in Northampton, Lehigh, Monroe and Bucks Counties, were destroyed as soon as the infection was confirmed. A quarantine was established in Pennsylvania to prevent the spread of the disease in 1938.

Intensive scouting for the disease was followed during 1939 by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in coöperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. There are still over 200 scouts active in the eastern part of the state along the Delaware River. During the peak of the scouting season over 600 men were actively engaged in an extensive hunt for additional infected trees.

In 1938 only ten infected American Elms were found and destroyed in Pennsylvania. When an infected elm is destroyed, all elm trees within a radius of 25 feet are also cut down and burned. The disease was first discovered in this country in 1930 in Ohio. In 1933 the infection was discovered in New Jersey in what later turned out to be an area of major importance that included parts of New York, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania.

While this major infected area has increased considerably this year, the number of infected trees found has been reduced by approximately 40% over the amount of infected trees found in 1938 according to official reports. Apparently the intensive sanitation and scouting work is responsible for this decrease. Since 1930 close to 57,000 infected elms were reported found and destroyed in the section embracing Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

The disease is spread by Scolytid bark beetles that normally do not enter elm trees until external symptoms of decadence have become visible. All dead and dying elm trees which are potential breeding places for these beetles are cut and destroyed. Over 4,000,000 such trees have already been removed as a sanitary or precautionary measure to bring the disease under control.

There is no known cure for the disease and control is obtained by completely destroying infected trees.

RED CLOVERSEED CROP HARD HIT BY DROUGHT

Dry, hot weather throughout most of the growing season in the red cloverseed producing areas of Pennsylvania lowered yields and caused extensive abandonment of acreage this year. Many fields with a poor catch were cut for hay. Loss in cleaning seed this year will run heavy.

Red clover seed production for the United States this year is expected by the Agricultural Marketing Service to be about 27 per cent smaller than in 1938. It is estimated that 1,343,000 bushels (80,580,000 pounds) of thresher run seed were produced this year, compared with 1,830,000 bushels (109,800,000 pounds) last year and about 1,320,000 bushels (79,200,000 pounds), the 10-year (1928-1937) average. Decreased production this year is attributed to a reduction in acreage from that of last year, which was next to the largest on record. Yields per acre are expected to average 10 per cent higher than the below-average yields of 1938.

It is estimated that we need about three million more houses in this country, and nobody knows how many million more homes.

A GRANGERS' PICNIC FIFTY-TWO YEARS AGO

Report Found in Old Paper Stored Away in Garret

Tom Costello, member of Dicksonburg Grange, Crawford County, has sent to GRANGE NEWS a copy of the old weekly *Patriot,* formerly published in Harrisburg, dated September 7, 1887, in which is carried a graphic account of a day at the Grangers' Picnic, held at Williams Grove, near Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County. Brother Costello says he found this old paper while perusing a lot of old papers stored in his garret many years ago.

"Forty thousand people on forty acres of land made the story of today at the Grangers' picnic, the biggest day ever known in the history of the great gathering of the farmers of the United States. It is easy to imagine forty thousand people in such a comparatively limited space, but it makes one's eyes open to see them. The newspaper man who comes here for statistics and valuable information stands aghast at the prospect. On the great Thursday he sees nothing but the crowd, the dust beneath his feet and the tall trees overhead. The two millions of dollars' worth of machinery for farming purposes, the exhibits of dry goods, groceries, hardware, cereals, cattle, hogs and horses are put under a shroud of dust and are passed by unnoticed. The farmers come here for business early in the week.

A day at Williams Grove at the Grangers' picnic is full of pleasure and interest. Although it is somewhat tiresome it is both novel and instructive. You walk from one end of the grove to the other and you see most anything you may desire and conceive. You can then meander the cross ways and something different attracts your attention. Farming implements have the call above all exhibits. This class of machinery comprises almost everything necessary to till the soil for the products of life. The plow, the harrow and the grain drill are here, the numbers being as numerous as the styles are varied and unique. The manufacturers have saved neither expense nor time in getting up suitable articles for exhibition, and the rivally existing between the different firms is plainly evident in the way the implements are displayed. The reaper, mower, self-binder, and the thresher are also here from every section of the country, and the hum of the numerous and extensive traction and portable engines adds to the interest the machinery affords. These and other things give food for reflection to the male populace of the great picnic, but the ladies and dear girls are not forgotten, nor are they at loss to find an object of interest. There is much here to interest them. The sewing machine, the organ, piano, and last, but not the least in thought, the wash machine, are displayed. The latter engrosses their minds as much as anything else, and the man who turns the crank is kept busy answering questions and explaining the merits of his machine. Then, too, the sweet angelic-like-I-mustn't-do-anything-at-home-young lady is seen in the building devoted to the sale and exhibition of woman's wear. The country lassie, the one who is a bride of a few weeks, walks around the grove hanging on her husband's arm and takes particular pride in pointing out to John, or whatever his name may be, what is essential in going to housekeeping and what is most necessary in farming their father's farm. She has that sweet and sublime air about her so suggestive in the country maiden. Then there is the irrestible fakir. Yes he is here and he is full of business. He has the best article manufactured. Why one of these fellows sells a watch which he says is the best made and has a spring in it worth $2.50, yet he will sell it to you for the small sum of twenty-five cents. It is a stem-winder, but it only goes while you turn the stem. They will sell you most anything and some things they offer to sell they have only in their mind. They are very persevering, which is only excelled by the worthlessness of their trinkets. Each tries to outdo the other, and between them they have a lively time.

There are many novel sights. You witness the amusing antics of the small boy who wasn't away from home since this time last year, and the old man who becomes suddenly young with the numberless suggestions of greatness of the inventive mind. A few walk around with small flags in their hats, and others with an armful of books and advertising cards. Whenever you see a sign with these words on it, "Take one," you will observe your country cousin relieving the table of its load of "literature." He helps himself and is generally heard to say, often in Pennsylvania Dutch, "Ovur des ish shay."

The lady balloon vender is seen here and there in all her glory and she plies her business with unusual fervor and sucess. Among the many objects of interest and bordering on curiosity is the indispensable musician. He sits upon the bandstand and his dress makes him at once a conspicuous figure. When he is not engaged in blowing discordant notes through his slide trombone or B flat cornet he throws his feet on the railing, his cap on the back of his head and while puffing on the best "two-fer on the ground" he looks with smiles upon the girls. He twists his year-old mustache in I want-to-flirt-with-you style and thinks himself a dandy.

The Farmers' auditorium is a large, capacious building, and has a large seating capacity. It has a rising floor, and serves the purpose for which it was erected in elegant style. Here is where the speakers say their say to the thousands who congregate. This afternoon the structure was crowded to hear Governor Beaver make an address. The governor came to the grove from your city by carriage, and judging by his talk, the drive did him some good. His speech was in the main on agricultural topics, and he handled them more easily than he could have explained the reason why the revenue bill failed and the case of the failure of the legislature to pass an anti-discrimination measure. The audience listened attentively. Rev. James Calder, of Harrisburg, Worthy Past Lecturer of the Pennsylvania State Grange, spoke at some length. X. X. Charters, Worthy Master of Virginia State Grange, followed Rev. Mr. Calder with an interesting talk. Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, spoke to a large assemblage this evening. He was followed by other distinguished Grangers.

GRANGE HEADS A DRIVE TO CLEAN OUT RATS, MICE

A novel phase of "community service" was recently carried out by Tipwa Grange at Delphi, Indiana, which inaugurated a neighborhood war against rats and mice. The Grange offered liberal cash prizes for the greatest totals of destruction, the contest lasted four weeks and was open to Grange members only. Competitors were required to bring to each meeting the tails of the rats and mice they had killed, which were counted, credited and the tails destroyed. At the end of the contest it was found that 272 rats and 160 mice had been killed and first, second and third prizes were awarded to the Patrons who had done the hardest work.

Ever try to figure who uses the crops you raise?

MAYBE that question looks easy. Most farmers haul their crops to town—sell them and get the money.

But the fellow you deal with in town is a long way from being the final buyer.

Grain has to go to mill—cotton has to be made into cloth—livestock has to go through the packing house—before they're ready for the final user.

And did you know that the biggest single milling center is hundreds of miles from the wheat belt—in Buffalo, N. Y.? Did you know that a dozen cities mill *two-thirds* of all the grain milled in the United States?

Did you know that the biggest single cotton spinning center is in New England, in Bristol County, Mass.?

You probably knew that Chicago was the biggest packing center – but did you know that New York comes second—and that more than half of all meat is packed in ten large city areas?

Did you know that most fresh fruits and vegetables from the Pacific Coast, the Southwest and the Southeast must travel 1,000 to 3,000 miles to find their consumers?

When you look at such figures as these you can see that the farm-to-market road is a long, long trail that doesn't end at the local railroad town.

But this is not the end of the story. After grain or cotton or meat or dozens of other farm products are processed—their final market is the whole United States.

And most of these products travel to market—their real market—*by rail.*

That's why you, as a farmer, have an interest in this *rail* part of your farm-to-market road—in seeing that it gets equal treatment with other forms of transportation and a fair chance to do for you the work which it alone can do.

A FAIR FIELD—NO GOVERNMENT FAVORS—IN TRANSPORTATION

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The $15,000,000,000 in gold now buried at Ft. Knox, Kentucky, and held in Treasury vaults, represents 58 per cent of the world's monetary supply of this precious metal.

Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, is a Quaker, by birth and education.

The Lecturer's Corner

MRS. IRA C. GROSS, *State Lecturer*

INTERESTING PROGRAMS PLANNED BY POMONA LECTURERS

Congratulations to two Pomona Granges for the very splendid series of meetings that will be conducted in their respective counties in the coming months of 1939 and 1940! Within the past week the Pomona Lecturers of Bedford and Blair Counties have sent copies of their proposed programs for their patrons would be comcause both have so much merit we take pleasure in passing them on for the benefit of other Lecturers to whom they may bring some valuable and timely suggestions. I am sure that the Pomona Lecturers who were instrumental in building such fine programs for the patrons would be complimented by the fact of having others use their themes for programs in other counties. Also, the State Lecturer will be glad to assist any Pomona Lecturer in setting up a series of programs or neighbor night meetings, and will note sources of information and materials for same.

The first of the above-mentioned programs came from the Pomona Lecturer of Bedford County, Mrs. Harriette Smith. I note that she had the Pomona Master, Rev. J. Earl Dobbs, and Mrs. Isaac Blackburn, as assistants in planning her program. Planned upon the theme of "The History of Agriculture," the Bedford County meetings will begin October 25, 1939, and end October 14, 1940. If each Subordinate Grange exerts its best effort to make its share of the entire program a complete success, I can see that a very worth-while piece of work will have been done by this county during the coming year. Perhaps no more important subject could be presented to a group of farm-folks than a continuing story of the history of the great business in which they are engaged. I can sincerely wish a full measure of success may come to these meetings, and can also wish that a number of other Pomonas would be interested in using this same theme as the basis of a series of meetings in their own counties. The complete schedule of the Bedford County meetings appears on this page.

The second program for the year 1939-1940 came from the Pomona Lecturer of Blair County, Miss Blanche Bagshaw. Her program is built upon the theme of "Service." It begins on November 14, 1939, and ends on May 2, 1940. It is given in detail below.

Differing in plan and content from the other one, mentioned above, this program has also some splendid things to attract our attention. Luckily this series, too, has taken as its subject one of the most timely themes that could have been chosen. It is a truth noted in meetings and conferences everywhere this past summer: that while groups of educators, business men and farmers may disagree on their problems and the solution of same, they are in accord on one thing; and that is, that any hope of solution will come through spiritual values, not the least of which is an unselfish desire for service and coöperative effort and understanding on the part of all people concerned.

Perhaps we might take this opportunity to emphasize, again, the very important place of the Pomona Grange in the whole plan of the setup of the organization. A great deal of progress has been achieved by Pomona Lecturers, particularly from the standpoint of appreciating the great opportunity for leadership in just such things as planning county-wide programs and projects. We are aware of the unselfish zeal that many of them have put forth for the benefit of the Granges of their respective counties. We know how determined an effort has been made to interest the Subordinate Granges in the Music Festival and Better Ritual and other state-wide projects, and we give credit to the perseverance of the Lecturers who have succeeded in creating interest in their Granges. The inspiration and coöperation of the Pomona Lecturers will continue to have a vital influence on the well-being of the Subordinate Granges, and we urge them, now, to do everything in their power to enlist their Granges in dramatics, music, neighbor-night visits, youth activities, fairs, degree work, community projects—all of those things that will cement the fraternal feeling of the Grange and arouse a finer appreciation of rural community life.

PROGRAM

Bedford County Pomona Grange

Neighborly Nights

Program by		*Program Theme*	*Grange in Chairs*	*Host*	*Decorations*	*Date*
Spring Valley Grange		Ancient Agriculture	Eureka	Osterburg	Fall Flowers	October 25
Osterburg	"	Agriculture in the U. S. A. Before the Civil War	Woodbury	Union	Thanksgiving Ferns	November 17
Schellburg	"	Agriculture in the U. S. A. After the Civil War	Buffalo Mills	Burning Bush	Christmas Spruce	December 14
Union	"	Development of Cattle and Dairy Industry	Loysburg	Spring Valley	House Plants	January 19
Bedford	"	Labor Saving Implements in Relation to Agriculture	Hyndman	Schellburg	Valentine Hearts	February 13
Burning Bush	"	The Experiment Stations and Extension Service	Charlesville	Buffalo Mills	St. Patrick Green	March 21
Charlesville	"	Agricultural Organizations	Burning Bush	Eureka	Easter Yellow	April 18
Hyndman	"	Great Names in Agriculture	Bedford	Loysburg	Spring Flower	May 21
Loysburg	"	Agricultural Literature	Union	Charlesville	Roses	June 27
Buffalo Mills	"	Chemistry and Agriculture	Schellburg	Woodbury	Independence Day Flags	July 18
Woodbury	"	Bedford County's Agricultural History	Osterburg	Bedford	Old Fashioned Flowers	August 21
Eureka	"	Whither Agriculture?	Spring Valley	Hyndman	Dahlias	September 27

If Refreshments are served. Three things—One, which is Coffee. It is suggested each program be closed with a tableau, to give picture of subject. Keep one number of each program to be used in round-up to be held at close of meetings, Oct. 14, 1940, at Bedford Grange Hall.

"SERVICE"

Presented by Granges of Blair County

Date	*Visiting Grange*	*Host Grange*	*Grange Filling Officers' Chairs*	*Theme of Program*
November 14, 1939	Sinking Valley Grange	Bald Eagle Grange	Logan's Valley Grange	"Service to the Home"
December 7, 1939	Bald Eagle Grange	Juniata Grange	North Woodbury Grange	"Service to the School"
January 12, 1940	Juniata Grange	Logan's Valley Grange	Scotch Valley Grange	"Service to the Church"
February 2, 1940	Logan's Valley Grange	Allegheny Grange	Poplar Run Grange	"Service to the Grange"
February 26, 1940	Allegheny Grange	Clover Creek Grange	Juniata Grange	"Service to Business"
March 14, 1940	Clover Creek Grange	North Woodbury Grange	Allegheny Grange	"Service to the Community"
March 28, 1940	North Woodbury Grange	Poplar Run Grange	Sinking Valley Grange	"Service to the State"
April 16, 1940	Poplar Run Grange	Scotch Valley Grange	Clover Creek Grange	"Service to the Nation"
May 2, 1940	Scotch Valley Grange	Sinking Valley Grange	Bald Eagle Grange	"Service to the World"

Suggestions

The host Grange will decide whether or not the meeting will be open to the public. The time of program should be one hour. Officers of Granges filling the officers' chairs are requested to take their stations by means of a drill. The host Grange will serve two things for refreshments; coffee if served, counting as one.

OCTOBER 9TH WAS A GALA DAY FOR DAYTON GRANGE IN ARMSTRONG COUNTY

Six years ago Dayton Grange, in Armstrong County, bought a small building in Dayton to be used as a Grange Hall. The purchase price was nine hundred dollars. The members added a thousand more to this debt for some necessary repairs and additions to the building. On Monday, October 9th, this Grange celebrated the occasion of the Hall becoming their own, free of debt. And it is a meeting place worthy of pride.

The actual dedication of the building (since it became their own) took place at this time, the ceremony being conducted by the Past State Master E. B. Dorsett, assisted by the Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Kenzie Bagshaw, and the State Lecturer, Mrs. Ira C. Gross. While nothing can mar the beauty of the words of the Grange Dedication Ceremony, the presentation can be made a most inspiring thing when it is done well, as was the case at the recent occasion at Dayton Grange.

Every officer knew his or her part, letter perfect. There was no slip-up in any detail, and every listener must have been thrilled, anew, by this impressive ceremony. At least this was the experience of your State Lecturer. If for no other reason than the pleasure that comes from hearing fine things beautifully spoken, I recommend that the acquisition of every Grange Hall be accompanied with a dedication ceremony. If this is done, surely the membership will be inspired to a greater measure of service.

Dayton Grange had an afternoon and evening program. The afternoon was wholly devoted to the dedication and to greetings and felicitations from visitors and friends of this Grange. Between the afternoon and evening meetings, the Sisters of the Grange served a delicious supper to all who remained. It was in the evening that the real joy of possession and pride of achievement seemed to manifest itself; it has never been the privilege of the State Lecturer to attend a meeting where this spirit was more evident. Under the direction of the Lecturer a very splendid program was presented to a crowd that taxed every available inch of seating place in the room.

Surely such an occasion as this marks the beginning of a great Grange experience for Dayton. If the spark of inspiration and service that burned so brightly on this day shall be kindled into a steady flame of Grange growth, this one Grange may set a pace that can well be followed by all the Granges in the state. Our sincere wishes for all that is good and successful and blessed goes to the Grange upon this happy occasion.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LECTURER VISITS VIRGINIA STATE GRANGE

Mrs. Ira C. Gross, Lecturer of the Pennsylvania State Grange, had the pleasure of appearing on the program of the Virginia State Grange, convened at Winchester, Virginia. Mrs. Gross addressed the delegate body, Friday morning, October 27th, on the subject "Our Common Goal as Patrons of Husbandry." Then, at a luncheon of the Lecturers, as guests of the Virginia State Grange, a round table discussion of Lecturers' Problems was held.

'Twere better to send a cheap bouquet,
For a living friend, this very day
Than a bushel of roses white and red
To lay on the casket when he is dead.

AGRICULTURE IN THE HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM

By H. C. FETTEROLF, Chief, *Agricultural Education*

The Agricultural Division of the Department of Public Instruction has recently completed a study of twenty thousand seven hundred twenty-five boys who have had one or more years of vocational agricultural instruction and are not now in school. This survey reveals the fact that sixty-eight per cent of the farm boys who study vocational agriculture upon leaving school, enter the occupation of farming or an occupation closely related to agriculture.

Of the twenty thousand seven hundred twenty-five boys accounted for, eight hundred thirty-nine own their farms; five hundred fifty-seven are renting farms; eleven hundred seventy-seven are farming in partnership with their fathers; thirty-two hundred eighty-seven are continuing on the home farm with a definite allowance. This allowance in many cases is the income from one or more farm enterprises which were started by the boy as a part of his agricultural instruction while in school. Fourteen hundred seventy-one farm boys are continuing to work on the home farm and are receiving definite wages from their fathers.

It is interesting to note that sixteen hundred forty of these boys are continuing their occupation of farming, but are not connected with their home farms. One hundred sixty-one of this group are farming on a partnership basis with other farmers and one hundred fifty-three have become farm managers. Thirteen hundred twenty-six are working on farms for wages.

For the farm boy who has had some training in the field of agriculture, there are many occupations closely related to agriculture that offer excellent opportunities. These occupations include the selling of commercial feeds, farm implements and fertilizers. The commercial dairy industry and soil conservation service have attracted many. It is interesting to note that thirty-one hundred fifty-five boys have entered these occupations closely related to farming.

One of the prerequisites in entering the field of agricultural teaching and agricultural extension work is farm experience. Vocational agricultural training is also a splendid preparation for these fields. Farm boys many times are impressed with the opportunities in these two fields during their high school course in agriculture. Three hundred sixty of these boys in this survey have attended or are now attending agricultural colleges in preparation for these two fields.

Approximately thirty-two per cent, or sixty-six hundred of these boys, have entered non-agricultural colleges or are in non-agricultural occupations. In many cases these may be rural boys who live in small villages who have had no vocational guidance or are not interested in the occupation of farming.

The survey does not differentiate between the boy living in a community operating a Rural Community Vocational School where agricultural education is compulsory for the first two years and the boy living in a community where the agricultural course is a department of the high school and is elective. While the number of Rural Community Vocational Schools is small and is decreasing from year to year, still the survey without a doubt includes a great many of these boys who were required to take the agricultural instruction for two years.

The most significant fact revealed in the survey is the large number of boys who are buying and renting farms and also the much larger number who are in partnership with their fathers or who are continuing to receive an income from the home project work which they started during their high school course. A large percentage of this group are young and are no doubt accumulating the necessary capital to begin farming on their own responsibility. It is quite evident that the instruction in vocational agriculture is fulfilling its purpose of inducting farm boys into the occupation of farming.

LARGE GATHERING AT "GO TO CHURCH" GRANGE SERVICE

Almost three hundred Grangers, representing fourteen Subordinate Granges of Washington County and others in four neighboring Counties attended a "Go to church" service in First Presbyterian Church sponsored by the Pomona Grange.

Mrs. Lulu C. Milligan, the church organist, opened the service by playing "Largo" (Handel) and the vocal music was provided by a chorus choir with members from Independence, Burgettstown and Paris Granges, Mrs. Margaret Aten was at the piano.

The sermon was delivered by The Rev. W. D. Keemer, East Waterford, Master of the Juniata County Pomona Grange for twenty-four years and past chaplain of the Pennsylvania State Grange. His sermon theme was from the text, "And thou shalt be a blessing."

The Rev. William F. McFee, D.D., a member of the Curfew Grange in Fayette County, offered the prayer and pronounced the benediction.

BURNING OF NOTE CELEBRATED BY UNITY GRANGE—WAYNE COUNTY

September 26, 1939, marked the greatest event in the history of Unity Grange, No. 1710—that of wiping out the indebtedness against the Grange property, with a celebration held at its hall in Galilee, Pa. In the presence of about two hundred Grangers and friends, the officers, in full regalia and wearing pink carnations, marched to their stations in a very impressive manner. A very interesting program was presented under the direction of the Lecturer, Bertha Dickhert. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Claude Keesler. The address of welcome and a short history of the Grange since its organization on December 11, 1926, was given by the Master, Charles Pfaff. The Juvenile Grange, under the direction of the Matron, Lena Holbert, marched and sang. A talk on "What Is the Grange" was given by the State Deputy, Charles Roe. Music was furnished by Sonners Orchestra, at which time refreshments were served.

Recognition was given the Charter Members with blue and gold ribbons. Out of sixty-seven Charter Members there were twenty present, seventeen of which are still members of Unity Grange.

The main feature of the evening was the burning of the note. The lights were dimmed and tall pink candles were lighted at each station with two candles on the altar and a silver basket to hold the ashes of the note; the signers of which formed a semi-circle around the altar. After giving a splendid talk Brother William J. Loy touched the note to the candle which consumed the last evidence of the indebtedness against the Grange. Pomona Master, Minor Crosby, was called upon and congratulated Unity Grange on their success in clearing the Grange property of all debt.

Several Masters from visiting Granges spoke and all agreed that the members of Unity Grange deserved a great deal of credit for uniting together and working to accomplish this goal.

In the Master's address he said that all committees appointed for picnics, dinners, plays and all other social affairs, including committees incidental to the usual business of the Grange worked untiringly to make the celebration a success. Special mention was made of the dance committee, the members of which gave unselfishly of their time continously for the past four years and who are responsible for the reduction of the greater part of the note. Officers helped greatly by their regular attendance at meeting and attention to duties.

Special commendation was given the Lecturers, for since the beginning of 1936 the Lecturers actually forced members to attend meetings by their fine programs.

Grange Master Pfaff said that he felt that the name "Unity" was well chosen; that never since he was Master had a member refused to serve on a committee. "This," he said, "I think is 'Unity' in the true meaning of the word."

Brother Thomas D. Gregg, a Charter Member of the Grange, was called upon and in his talk he said that the State Deputy, Charles Roe, deserved a great deal of credit for the success of our Grange for his help and guidance in times when the Grange was not too active.

Much credit is also due Sister Roe for organizing and installing the officers of our Juvenile Grange. Under her guidance and supervision we have been able to form this organization of young people, who are the Grangers of the future. We are proud to say that it was the first Juvenile Grange to organize in the county.

"Booster Night" was also observed and many applications were distributed. We are hoping for a large class of new members in the near future.

LYNDELL GRANGE (CHESTER COUNTY) CELEBRATES FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

An event of more than ordinary interest was noted by the celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary of Lyndell Grange, No. 1179, at their first meeting in October.

Mrs. Adda Rea Page, a past lecturer, read a well prepared and interesting history of the local Grange. She recounted that the organization had its inception as a Farmer's Club, but became a Subordinate Grange, October 2, 1899. There were forty-seven charter members, thirty-five of whom attended the initial meeting. There are eighteen living charter members.

The present membership of Lyndell Grange is one hundred and ninety, mostly tillers of the soil, but its membership also consists of rural minded lawyers, dentists, doctors, merchants, teachers, artists and an undertaker.

During its existence the Grange has had thirty-two Masters of whom twenty-four are still living. Nineteen Past Masters attended the meeting and each responded with a few well chosen remarks.

One of the most impressive parts of the program was a memorial tribute to the deceased charter members and Past Masters by Past Master Warren Marshall. A list of the first set of officers was read and David Crawford, who has served as secretary for many years, read an interesting account of the Twentieth Anniversary. Included in the program was a colorful pageant, illustrating the history and object of the Fraternity. Interspersed between the various items on the program were vocal and instrumental solos and a recital by Miss Mayme McCausland, a past Lecturer.

Many visitors were present including Earl Supplee, Master of Pomona, No. 3, Furman Gyger, Jr., Pomona Deputy.

During the pageant a huge birthday cake with forty candles was part of the stage setting.

Lyndell Grange has held some very interesting meetings during the last quarter. Included in these meetings were a Youth program; the highlights of which were readings by Elizabeth Poppy, Helen Moore and Mary Joyce Martin. On music night Professor Allen Latshaw entertained on cow bells, sheep bells, sleigh bells and an instrument constructed by himself which he calls a tubular harp. Mrs. Anna Davis read a well prepared paper on great musical composers. At another meeting Benedict Osnis, a well known artist and a member of Lyndell Grange, gave a demonstration of his art and explained the general principles of his work as he proceeded. At other meetings two members, Stevenson Garrett and Aaron Zook, who specialize in poultry raising, gave interesting and instructive talks.

The Chester County Corn Husking Contest, sponsored by the Coatesville Chamber of Commerce, was held recently. The winner will compete in the State Contest.

PROGRAM COMPLETED FOR PEORIA GRANGE CONVENTION

Nearly Forty States Will Be Represented November 15-23

With the session of the National Grange at Peoria, Illinois, November 15-23, only a few weeks away, the detailed program has been practically completed and the outstanding features of the nine days event have been arranged. Present indications point to a fine attendance of Grange members from the entire Corn Belt area, with good delegations from a dozen other states and a large expected crowd from New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Ohio and Michigan will also contribute strongly to the attendance and from the Carolinas and Tennessee come similar reports of an expected visit to Peoria.

Mayor David H. McClugage of Peoria, will welcome the convention at its opening Wednesday morning, November 15, and that afternoon National Master Louis J. Taber gives his annual address at 2 o'clock, which is awaited with intense interest throughout the entire nation, as not only sounding the keynote of the convention, but indicating the Grange attitude on many big public questions.

On Thursday and Friday many distinguished speakers will be heard, including Congressman Marvin Jones, of Texas, chairman of the committee on agriculture in the national House of Representatives; Congressman Everett M. Dirksen of the 16th Illinois district; Albert S. Goss, Federal Land Bank Commissioner; Wheeler McMillen, editor of *The Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife,* and president of the National Farm Chemurgic Council. Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas and National Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace are also expected to address the convention during one of its sessions.

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Master's Letter to Granges

Education—The Safeguard of the Nation

THE State Master's address at our annual meeting last December contained the following quotation:

"Education, like growth, is a never-ending process. One is never educated; he is forever being educated. Continuing of adult education has therefore become an important phase of our educational system. Many plans and organizations are being set up to carry out this work. With the need of retrenchment in governmental expenditures and with agriculture as the focal point in many recovery plans, we believe that measures and appropriations as may be enacted should be expended through the already established and farmer-controlled agencies where such exist. In agriculture, our vocational schools, agricultural extension service and College of Agriculture provide experienced, competent and tried organizations."

As the financial depression has reached varying degrees of intensity in the last few years and many farmers as well as many city dwellers have faced serious financial difficulties, a soil favorable to radical and revolutionary principles has developed. We have recently witnessed the destruction of many of the world's Democracies. Dictators have ascended and the liberty, happiness and independence of the people have been supplanted with a state of servitude and regimentation.

When we view world conditions with so much of destruction and human misery, we should all thank God for America with its sane and universal system of Christian education which we trust will prevent the growth of hate, distrust and anarchy within our borders. K. S. B.

The Home Market

BEYOND the shadow of a doubt, the best interests of the farmers of Pennsylvania and of the United States as a whole would be adversely affected by the consummation of the proposed trade agreement between this country and the Argentine.

How could it be otherwise when, almost without exception, the commodities upon which the United States proposes to make tariff concessions to the Argentine are such as will be brought into direct competition with the products of the American farmer?

Elsewhere in this issue of GRANGE NEWS will be found a reprint of the brief presented by Fred Brenckman, Washington Representative of the National Grange, in opposition to this proposed agreement. It is well worth reading.

One of the items upon which the State Department is ready to reduce the tariff is casein. The present duty on this commodity is 5½ cents per pound. As set forth in the Grange brief, when the present tariff act was being framed ten years ago the farm and dairy groups made a special effort to secure a reasonable tariff on this product. Domestic production of casein has increased rapidly during recent years. According to the United States Department of Commerce there were 316 factories in the country manufacturing casein in 1931: By 1937 the number of factories had increased to 664. These plants are situated in 24 different States. Domestic manufacturers have demonstrated their ability, under the present rate of duty, to supply the home market. Consequently, there is no longer any necessity for us to depend upon imports.

The United States annually produces 53 billion pounds of skimmed milk. Those who are competent to express an opinion on the subject declare that we have enough skimmed milk to produce annually about twenty times as much casein as is consumed in the United States. As matters now stand about 10 million gallons of skimmed milk are poured down the sewer because there is no profitable use to which it can be put.

As the National Grange well says in its brief, there can be no justification under such conditions for lowering the duty on casein.

The State Department is also ready to reduce the duty on various types of cheese produced in the Argentine. These cheeses will come into competition with those produced in Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other dairy States. Quite naturally this cannot fail to have a depressing effect on the price of cheese and other dairy products.

As the National Grange sets forth in its brief, for every pound of canned beef produced in the United States, we import twelve. Nevertheless, the proposal is to reduce the duty on certain types of beef.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, we will have the biggest turkey crop in our history this year numbering 32 million birds. Commercial hatchings of turkeys this year were 52% higher than last year. Rockingham, a single county in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, will this year produce 500,000 turkeys. The truth of the matter is that we will have a surplus of turkeys. But the State Department does not seem to be aware of this fact, or if it is it does not care. Turkeys are listed among the items on which the United States wants to reduce the duty to the Argentine. The present duty on turkeys is 10 cents per pound. If the State Department goes the whole distance, making a cut of 50%, the duty will then be 5 cents per pound. This means that while the proposed agreement is in effect the turkey growers of this country will receive 5 cents less for their product than under present conditions. And so it goes throughout the entire list.

At no time during recent years have the farmers of this country received parity prices. During the past summer the exchange value of farm commodities, as compared with industrial products, has stood at 74% of the 1909-14 level. While farm prices have advanced somewhat since the outbreak of the European War, prices of other commodities have also advanced, so that the relative position of the farmer has not been materially improved. Nor does there appear to be any substantial hope of improvement so long as the State Department is permitted to negotiate trade agreements with other countries reducing the duty on farm commodities and compelling the farmers of this country to compete with the cheapest labor there is in the world, while buying the products of industry that are highly protected.

Does it make sense for the Government to pay the farmers hundreds of millions of dollars from the Treasury every year to reduce acreage and production while permitting our foreign competitors to flood the American market and ruin farm prices? (If that makes sense, what is the meaning of nonsense?)

We must keep in mind the fact that the American market is not only the best market, but in the case of many crops and commodities it is virtually the only market that is open to the farmers of this country. The Grange is on the right track when it demands that the American market be given to the American farmer to the limit of his capacity to supply it. The farm problem will never be solved until this is done.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PLACE IN BUSINESS

By E. B. DORSETT

The late President Harding once said, "What we need is less government in business and more business in government." This statement is more true today, as well as more pertinent, than the day it was made. It is the function of the government to umpire and not attempt to play the game. Experience has proven that both private and corporate capital can and does transact business more efficiently as well as more economically, than is usually the case when done by a governmental agency.

It is the duty of the government to see that the rules of the game are observed, its laws enforced and no one given undue advantage. To do this we must have officials who will exercise courage, intelligence and efficiency. Too often these qualities do not obtain and the official is accused of being a crook or a grafter, when the real trouble is that he is not qualified to perform the duties that devolve upon him.

This is more likely to be true with political appointees than with persons employed by private or corporate enterprises. It is not possible for the head of any government to know personally the qualifications of a very large per cent of those appointed. As a result inefficiency obtains and business suffers.

Business men generally are agreed that too many unjust laws and restrictions obtain, and that instead of helping, these restrictions are hindering the return of business prosperity. Capital will not flow readily through the channels of trade until some of these hindrances have been removed.

Let us remove bureaucratic regulations and prevent further efforts to regiment industry and agriculture. Let us promote peace between labor, capital and agriculture and hold to our American ideals and American form of government. If war comes, let it find labor united and at work. Business can and will absorb labor if the government will remove some of the restrictions and not permit so much interference.

Industry and agriculture are being hindered by labor disputes, hasty legislation, treaties with favored nations, impractical theories and unnecessary governmental interference.

Out of an abundance we have reaped poverty and a world-wide depression. Instead of removing the cause we have been flirting with the effect. We have been told that one-third of our people are poorly nourished, illy clothed and badly housed. If the statement be true, and no one contradicts it, then the economics of the problem would seem to warrant using some of our abundance to relieve this situation rather than to destroy it.

It is false economy to think that we can restore prosperity by destroying that which we have produced, or by keeping acres out of production and permit foreign products, produced by cheap labor, to take the place of that which we had or should have produced. Our problem is not one of destruction or curtailment, but one of distribution. With an abundance in store no one should be allowed to go to bed hungry, or shiver in the cold for lack of shelter or clothing.

The three great needs of mankind are food, shelter and clothing. These can and will be supplied by Agriculture if not prevented by too many restrictive laws, treaties which destroy the American market and compel the farmer to compete with cheap labor, impractical rules and regulations, paying farmers to destroy fiber, cereal grains and animals, or for not producing any of these products.

The road to prosperity is not one of destruction, but one of construction, thrift, industry and economy. Someone once said, "You cannot eat your cake and keep it." Neither can we produce wealth by destroying it. Let us try a few recognized principles in conducting our business and in administering the affairs of government and stop the policy of waste and extravagance.

Give the farmer equality under the law and an equal opportunity with other industries and he will not need subsidies nor special legislation.

THE YEAR'S FIGURES SHOW GRANGE STEADILY GROWING

Many New Units Formed and a Net Membership Gain

September 30th sees the close of the fiscal year of the National Grange, and it is interesting to note what the figures show for the past 12 months of growth in this great national farm fraternity. The records of the National Secretary indicate that 196 new subordinate units were organized during the year, 173 new Juvenile units and 15 new Pomona districts. In addition many local branches of the Order were revived after varying periods of dormancy, and today active subordinate and Juvenile units are functioning in more than 40 different states.

The leaders in new subordinate organizations for the past year were Minnesota and Montana, with Iowa and Illinois following close behind. In the Juvenile list Ohio was far in the lead, with New York, Pennsylvania and Washington the nearest competitors. Especially of interest is the fact that new organizations are reported from nearly all the states along the Atlantic seaboard and on the Pacific Coast, while the Corn Belt area has taken a new stride during the past year.

The actual net gain in Grange membership during the year for the country cannot yet be computed, but is quite substantial. In fact, during every one of the "depression years" some gain in membership has been made by the Grange without exception. Several new states are now under Grange cultivation, with the likelihood of their being admitted to the voting councils of the national organization within the coming year.

Your Family Deserves Protection

PARENTS will willingly face the most frightful dangers and suffer the most horrible pain—even death—to protect their loved ones from harm. They will risk their own lives to save their family from even slight accidental injury or suffering.

But, isn't it strange that so many parents will totally ignore the realities of life—the sufferings that may come this very day? They will refuse to spend the few minutes' time necessary to find out how to protect their families against the loss of income—want, limitation, changed living standards, and lack of the education so important to their future prosperity.

Grangers should never be found guilty of this carelessness or neglect. They have at their command an organization that can offer immediate financial help and many years of protection to bereaved families. This organization—the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Co.—was founded by Grangers for Grangers and is today one of the strongest life insurance companies in the United States. This great company is here to help you. It is ready to serve you and carry out your plans for the protection of your family.

A penny post card will bring you the information that will mean the difference between privation and comfort for your loved ones. It will give you complete details regarding Farmers and Traders Life Insurance protection for yourself and for your family.

"2 for one" protection

Perhaps this is just the plan for you. This Whole Life Multiple Protection Plan, popularly called "2 for 1," offers you the maximum protection at the minimum cost. We will gladly tell you about it and help you decide.

Write for information

Write us today and we will send you a booklet describing our many plans.

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New Castle
Mrs. Ethel H. Richards
Schellsburg

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

THANKSGIVING PRAYER

We thank Thee, O our Father,
For all things bright and good;
The seedtime and the harvest,
Our life, our health, our food;
No gifts have we to offer
For all Thy love imparts,
But that which Thou desirest,
Our humble, thankful hearts.
—*Matthias Claudius* (1782), Tr.
Jame N. Campbell (1861).

PAUSING TO THINK AND THANK

By Gerald G. Moore

Years ago on Thanksgiving Day there was an old Puritan custom of putting five grains of corn on every plate at the beginning of the feast. This was to remind those present that once our forefathers were so near starvation that they had only five grains of corn apiece for a daily allowance. Yet these pioneers never gave up and their courageous lives built our nation.

On Thanksgiving Day we think and thank. We think back to the days of our forefathers and their courage, faith, and sacrifice—then we thank God for all our blessings.

Suppose we take those five grains of corn and think of five good reasons for being thankful this coming Thanksgiving Day.

God—How thankful, first of all, we should be that there is a loving, living Father of us all whom we call God.

Country—Let us thank God we live in such a great and glorious country, where we have freedom and countless other blessings.

Church—Let us be very thankful for the church. Here we find a home for our soul and here we return thanks to God for all our blessings. A boy once wrote, "My church is a very sacred building where I feel God is very near."

Home—Thanksgiving is a feast of the home. Here we gather for our Thanksgiving dinner. How miserable we would be without a home. Thank God for it, for the dear ones in it, and for all the blessings it affords us.

Schools—Yes, we are grateful for our schools and all that they mean to us. Let us include the Sunday School too.

FOR WHAT AM I THANKFUL

By Francis Gyger, *Chester Co.*

The uppermost thing in my mind at this particular moment for which to be thankful is that we live in America. A country we can still call a democracy. A land, where we can still worship as we please, where we still have freedom of speech and the press, and the ruling power is in the voice of the people. God grant we may always keep America just what our forefathers intended it to be, a land of freedom and peace, a representative democracy.

God forbid that America should become the way of armed participation. There can be no strength morally or materially and there can be no strength for democracy in sending American men or American ships into the physical conflict. To my mind America's way is clearly the way of spiritual and physical preparedness. But until our frontiers are menaced, our shores threatened, let us stand fast upon our favored continent. If we must fight for democracy, liberty, justice and many more of our priceless possessions let it be on American soil.

I'm indeed thankful we are at least 3,000 miles from shell-torn Europe, with their tragic and helpless plight, the slaughter of their youth and the whole inhuman situation. I pray God the savagery of it all will cease ere long and dictatorship end. I'm thankful for these words of Senator Walsh of Massachusetts:

"Let us spend billions for self-defense; not one penny to send American boys to death on foreign soil. Let us continue ceaselessly to work to avert war and preserve peace."

OUR TRADITIONAL THANKSGIVING

By Georgia Kresge, *Lackawanna County*

As Thanksgiving Day of 1939 rolls around I fear there will not be the quiet peaceful reverence in the hearts of the people as have been experienced ever since the first Thanksgiving. Our lives have been so accustomed to offering thanks on a certain day that many are positively rebellious at a change of date. We like to stand by traditions of our forefathers. Can we criticise too severely the New England people if they still observe the original date for their Thanksgiving?

Many people are willing to sacrifice custome for financial gain. However, Thanksgiving was founded in appreciation for the blessings of the harvest. The Pilgrims had faith to believe that the harvest was theirs through their faith in God and with thankful hearts set apart one day for special praise and Thanksgiving. How little they had to be thankful for compared to our many blessings yet how wholeheartedly they observed the day.

This year our day of thanks has been set back a week to benefit the money makers. Everything seems to revolve around the dollar sign. Traditions are meaningless if they affect our pocketbook. If we don't watch out Thanksgiving will bump against Labor Day and so why not change all holidays for the profiteer; say, one a month like Opportunity Day or Clover Day.

Most people believe our holidays are sacred and should be observed for the principles for which they stand and not moved about to suit the convenience of trade.

However, let us all be united on one thing and that is to observe one day in the year as a truly Thanksgiving Day. Think of that courageous band of Pilgrims who were so genuinely thankful just to be alive, so thankful that at last they had religious freedom and the hope of better times.

Never since the first Thanksgiving have the American people had more to thank God for than this year of 1939.

Nations are warring against Nations in unthinkable madness. Destruction, misery and death follow in their wake.

How thankful we would be that we are living in the good old U. S. A., under the flag of the red, white and blue.

We should all thank God for the Pilgrim Fathers, their faith, their courage and their loyalty, for it is through their sacrifice, their heroic acts and their devotion to God that today we are living in the "Land of the free and the home of the brave."

THANKSGIVING

By Violet Alleyn Storey

Gone is the time to sow; the time to reap
Is past. Now, from the fields of earth, plow-torn
And scattered with fine seed through spring-soft days,
Down fall-crisp hours, the harvest has been borne.

The morning of the year and afternoon
Have fled. Now, once again, its twilight comes—
November, gray of sky and trees and ground
Streaked by the torchlights of chrysanthemums.

Now is the time for men to gather close
In homes where woodsy hearthfires flame and there,
Heeding the year's hushed vesper hour, to raise,
From grateful hearts, a Thanksgiving prayer.

For all the wonder of the Living Love
That, from one grain, lifts fruit of myriad seeds;
That makes man out of God, God out of man,
And, in frail dreams, sees harvests of strong deeds.

A HISTORY OF THANKSGIVING

Thanksgiving Day as observed in our country today, is purely an American institution. No other nation has set apart one day in each year for a thanksgiving festival.

The thought of a thanksgiving festival however is not original with us. The ancient Hebrews kept thanksgiving with great rejoicing and religious ceremonies. We read in Deuteronomy "Thou shalt observe the feast of tabernacles seven days after thou hast gathered in thy corn and thy wine." Feasts are mentioned other places in the Bible—always after harvest time—when the people were commanded to take holiday, to feast, to rejoice.

The ancient Greeks held similar feasts which lasted nine days, called the Feast of Demeter, in honor of Demeter the goddess of cornfields and harvests.

The Romans held Cerelia a harvest festival when men and women went into the fields and celebrated by worship and with music, sports and pleasures.

The old English Harvest Home was celebrated with many rude and boisterous proceedings. A great quantity of home brewed ale was drunk.

Thanksgiving days were held occasionally in Germany, France and other nations but only in England did they become troublesome. There were so many feast days during the year with so much carousing that work was neglected. No one was allowed to work on these feast days or if they did they were fined. When the English Puritans went to Holland, they became accustomed to the Dutch fast and feast days but still clung to the intense religious idea which they connected with thanksgiving days.

The first thanksgiving service held in North America, was observed with religious ceremony on the shores of Newfoundland, in 1578. Similar services were held along the Maine coast in 1607.

At Plymouth, the Pilgrims held festival after the first year in America. As we know this first year was a hard one resulting in much sickness and many deaths from cold and hunger. Men gathered in the next fall, their crops of corn, barley and peas. They had an abundance of game, waterfowl, wild turkeys and deer, cod, bass and other fish. Governor Bradford gave directions for observing Thanksgiving on December 13, 1621.

"Each brought his share of Indian meal the pious feast to make,
With fat deer from the forest and wild fowl from the brake."
Then Bradford stood up at their head and lifted up his voice:
"The corn is gathered from the field, I call you to rejoice;
Thank God for all His mercies, from the greatest to the least,
Together we have fasted, together let us feast."

NOVEMBER PRAYER

By Margaret E. Sangster

I like to watch the leaves that dance
Upon November trees;
I like to hear the way they laugh
Their answer to the breeze.
I like the gallant gowns they wear,
Of gold and scarlet made—
I even like the way they fall,
So crisp—so unafraid!

They lend my soul a little prayer,
They make me, softly, say:
"When autumn comes into my life,
Let me be brave and gay . . .
God, give me grace to laugh and dance,
As to the branch I cling
And let me wear a vivid dress,
And dream of youth—and spring."

HOME ECONOMICS COMMITTEE STAGES TOMATO FESTIVAL

The Home Economics Committee of Lancaster County Pomona, held its second annual fair at Conestoga Center, Manor Township, on Saturday, September 16th, this year. They introduced a novel feature namely: a Tomato Festival. Tomatoes are becoming rapidly one of the outstanding crops of the County. Exhibits of all kinds were shown and judged in the morning. Home-made tomato juice was served free all day. In the afternoon an apple-pie baking contest was held and Mrs. J. A. McSparran proved to be the champion pie-baker for the second time. After the contest some members of Fulton Grange very ably presented a one-act play, entitled, "His First Dress Suit." The evening was devoted to a pageant: "The Tomato" depicting the history of the tomato in tableaux and readings; after which a Queen of Tomatoes was crowned to which all the other crops of the county paid homage. The various crops like tobacco, corn, etc., were represented by school children dressed in appropriate costumes, each Grange giving a little drill. Music was furnished by an accordion and a Hawaiian guitar both before and after the pageant. The Committee under the able leadership of Sister Hattie Becker of Ephrata Grange worked hard to make the festival a success.

WHY LEAVES TURN COLOR

H. W. Popp, State College, Pa.

Have you ever questioned the reason for the brilliant display of color made each autumn by the leaves of trees and shrubs? If you have, you'll be interested in the answer.

Autumn coloration of leaves is due primarily to a decline in the vitality of the leaf. As the growing season draws to a close, a special growth forms at the base of the leaf.

The growth hinders the movement of water and plant growth materials to the leaf. This reduces the activities of the leaf and interferes with the development of chlorophyll. In case you have forgotten, chlorophyll is the green coloring matter in leaves.

Sunlight continually destroys chlorophyll. When new chlorophyll cannot be formed to replace this loss, the leaves soon lose their green color. This permits other coloring matter present to show, and it also results in the formation of other coloring substances.

Yellow pigmentation is closely associated with green coloring matter. It is more stable and remains after the chlorophyll has been destroyed. This explains why yellow coloring predominates in so many autumn leaves. Red coloring is often the result of formation of new pigments after the leaf loses its vitality.

It has been found that leaves showing the greatest intensity of red, like maples, often are rich in sugar.

Coloration is usually richest in seasons when the change from high summer temperatures to low autumn temperatures is abrupt.

APPLES VALUABLE FOR MINERALS AND VITAMINS

By Jean Hood, State College, Pa.

"An apple a day keeps the doctor away," is far from a nursery rhyme chanted by children. Today we are realizing, more than ever before, the health value of this common abundant fruit.

Let's gaze as a magician into our crystal ball, the apple, and see all the health-giving things it has for us! First we see a large amount of water and next a good amount of sugar for the energy needs of each one of us. Looking carefully we will surely find a fair amount of iron, a very small amount of lime and phosphorus—all minerals needed for good health.

What's that we see near the top? Why it's vitamins A, B, C, and G, just as plain as can be! Vitamin A and G are pretty scrawny but our friend vitamin B is good-sized while vitamin C is really portly. We all know that vitamins often called the "little things in life," from a health standpoint, have come to be some of the big things.

Raw apples, if eaten with their skins, are especially valuable for vitamin C and other food elements. Two raw apples will supply approximately the same amount of vitamin C as a half grapefruit or two small glasses of orange juice. However, the C content of apples varies widely according to variety, length of storage, and cooking. Baldwins are a variety which have been found to have a fairly good supply of vitamin C. Storing apples six months causes one-fourth loss of vitamin C while over a nine-months storage period most of the vitamin C is lost.

When a baked and raw apple were compared for vitamin C it was found that baking destroyed most of C. This doesn't mean that we should give up using cooked apples, for we still have health-giving minerals and good amounts of the other vitamins which are not destroyed by cooking.

Remember many minerals and some vitamins dissolve in the cooking water so let's cook apples in very little water. Apples prepared any way are an asset to health, since besides energy, water, minerals, and vitamins they give roughage and are a non-acid food.

With apples abundant and cheap this year in Pennsylvania none of us can afford to miss using this excellent food.

OUTSTANDING GRANGE EXHIBITS

By Charlotte N. Ruppin

It was my privilege to see the wonderful exhibits of the Berks County Granges at the Reading Fair and marvel at their completeness and uniformity. The exhibits of canned goods was particularly fine and very extensive. All cans were of uniform make and I even noticed canned rabbit and groundhog. It shows what coöperation can do, also that the Berks County Sisters are very able home-makers and housewives. The exhibits of vegetables, fruits, grains, etc., were very large and there were some wonderful specimens shown. There was everything there one can find growing on a farm. The breads, buns, cakes and pies looked exceedingly tempting. Congratulations, Berks County Grangers!

Like It

Some folks think November is drear,
But I rather like it.
Cause summer is gone an' winter's near,
An' I rather like it.
For every tree is a flaming spire,
It raises your eye above the mire
An' leads your mind to things up higher,
An' I rather like it.
You say November is cold and gray?
Well, I rather like it,
Gone is the bloom of the summer day,
But I rather like it.
For behind the haze the sun shines through,
Neath the grayest sky is a field of blue,
In June or November, God's lovin' you—
An' I rather like it!
—*Helen M. Shuster in "Trinity News," Wilkinsburg, Pa.*

THANKSGIVING DINNER

The warmth of the first Thanksgiving in the Pilgrims' hearts, established a tradition. The spirit is still the same, the day should abound in good cheer. Thanksgiving dinners of present days differ in many ways from those prepared by our ancestors. Ideals in diet and health demand, that we temper our feasting and serve a simpler meal.

Planning ahead is essential to any successful meal. With the modern equipment found in most farm-homes today, it should be a joy to plan for the feast. The work to be done is reduced to a minimum and the day becomes one of real thanksgiving for the Mother and hostess as well as the rest of the family. A Thanksgiving dinner is the outward and visible sign of the inner and spiritual gratitude, which every heart feels at harvest time.

A Few Less Expensive Thanksgiving Dinners

Cream of Tomato-Soup
Roast chicken with stuffing and giblet gravy
Candied sweet potatoes
Glazed onions, mashed turnips
Apple Sauce
Pumpkin Pie

Tomato Cocktail
Chicken Fricassee or stewed chicken
Steamed rice, or boiled noodles (both are fine with chicken gravy)
Sweet potatoes casserole
Harward beets—pepper-slaw
Steamed Cranberry Pudding

Cranberry & Pineapple Juice Cocktail
Baked leg of pork, applesauce
White potatoes roasted with the meat
Buttered beans—glazed carrots
Jellied Tomato salad
Raisin pie

Steamed Cranberry Pudding

⅓ Cup butter
⅔ Cup sugar
2 Eggs beaten light
2½ Cups cake flour
⅔ Cups milk
2 Cups cranberries

Mix well, stir in cranberries last (cut in half). Put in coffee tins. Fill ⅔ full and steam two and a half hours.

By replacing the storage space in her fruit closet with graduated shelves, one homemaker in Missouri found room for 200 more jars. This is her system—gallon jars and jugs. The next three shelves hold half-gallon jars; four shelves for quart jars; and the top shelves hold pint jars and small glasses.

Enough milk is produced in the United States each year to make a river 40 feet wide and 2½ feet deep, reaching from New York to Los Angeles.

"God loveth a cheerful giver."

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

2988—Attractive Wrap Around House Dress. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material, ¾ yard 39-inch contrasting, 4 yards braid.

2943—Shirred Afternoon Dress with Slimming Lines. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 2⅝ yards of 54-inch material, 3¼ yards plaiting.

2989—Scotch Brother and Sister Outfits. Sizes 2 to 6. Size 4 requires ¾ yard of 39-inch material for blouse, ⅞ yard 54-inch for jumper, for girl; ⅞ yard 39-inch for blouse, ½ yard 54-inch for trousers, for boy. Hat Pattern No. 2812, sizes 2 to 10 years, must be ordered separately.

2810—Colorful Apron Gifts. Sizes Small, Medium and Large. Medium size requires 1⅞ yards of 39-inch material, 3¾ yards braid for square necked apron; ⅝ yard 35-inch, 3 yards plaiting for tea apron.

702—Twin Swedish Dolls for Christmas. 15 inches high. For material requirements, see pattern envelope.

701—Say Merry Christmas with a Wooly Lamb. Dachshund also included in pattern. Lamb, 10 inches high, requires ⅝ yard of 35-inch terry cloth.

2771—Soundly Tailored Suit. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 1½ yards of 54-inch material for jacket; 1⅝ yards 54-inch for skirt.

Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS
428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

Our Juvenile Granges

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

"November woods are bare and still;
November days are clear and bright;
Each noon burns up the morning chill;
The morning's snow is gone by night,
Each day my steps grow slow, grow light,
As through the woods I reverent creep
Watching all things lie down to sleep."

NOVEMBER PROGRAMS

With the coming of November the tone of our programs will change somewhat. With the stress of the summer's work past, the older people are apt to make their meetings a little longer and so we may need to prepare longer programs. We will be spending all our time inside and not getting outside for a game period, as many of us do during the summer. Now is the time to see that our room is made just as pleasant as possible. Let's clean out any accumulated rubbish, get some new games, put up some new pictures. Raise some money and get new window drapes, if we need them, and certainly some new game material. With Christmas just around the corner, this is also the time when we begin to think about making all sorts of things. Scrap books, games for hospital children, or for older people in your neighborhood who may be shut in. This year let us think of this as a "giving" Christmas entirely. Did you ever have a Christmas tree for your Juvenile. The gifts could be games, pictures, a winter bouquet, a book of games or songs, or maybe just a written card on which you promise to do some part of the work of taking care of the room during the coming year, or it might be a new member or a reinstatement.

Don't forget that one of your November meetings will be given over to the business of electing officers for the coming year. Will you see that this is done on time and in a business-like way. As soon as this is done will you *please* send the name of your new Master, Secretary and Matron to the State Secretary. We want a *complete* list of the 1940 Juvenile officers for the register. This list will not be complete unless you do your part.

SUGGESTED PROGRAM

Song, "America the Beautiful" by all the members.

Prayer of Thanksgiving, by the Chaplain.

Playlet, "The First Thanksgiving," by a boy and a girl in Puritan costume.

Hymn, "We Plow the Fields and Scatter." Boys read verses in unison, girls sing the chorus.

"Our Thanksgiving"—A paper and pencil game.

"Collecting the Thanksgiving Dinner," a series of active games.

This is a program that will take a little preparation. The Matron will help the Chaplain to write a Thanksgiving prayer which she may memorize or read. An older boy and girl will write and give the playlet. Your English teacher will be glad to help you with it. It may be just a scrap of conversation, in which this Pilgrim father and mother speak of the hardships endured during that first hard winter, and of how thankful they are for the harvest of this summer and for the food that has been gathered in. And in the course of the conversation they get the idea of setting aside a whole day in which to feast and make merry, and offer thanks and praise. You see it will almost write itself. This very beautiful old hymn is found in nearly every hymnal but not all of them have the chorus. If you don't know the chorus, the girls can sing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" in place of it.

"We plow the fields and scatter the
good seed on the land,
But it is fed and watered by God's
almighty hand;
He sends the snow in winter, the
warmth to swell the grain
The breezes and the sunshine and
soft refreshing rain.

Chorus

"All good gifts around us are sent
from heaven above,
Then thank the Lord, O thank the
Lord,
For all his love.

"We thank Thee then oh Father, for
all things bright and good
The seedtime and the harvest, our
life, our health, our food.
No gifts have we to offer for all
Thy love imparts
But that which Thou desirest, our
humble, thankful hearts."

Now give each person a pencil and paper. Ask him to write the word "Thanksgiving" at the top. With this word as a guide he is to make a list of all the things for which he is thankful. All begin at the same time. First list all the things you can think of beginning with "T." The leader will give you about one minute for that. When she blows the whistle you immediately begin writing things that begin with "H" and so on through the word. See who has the longest list. Have it read. The others may tell the things they had that the winner did not think of.

Next we will collect our Thanksgiving dinner. These games all take some equipment so the Lecturer should ask a different member to take charge of each one. Giving them the directions beforehand so they can have every thing ready.

We can't have a Thanksgiving dinner without meat so the first game will be "Bringing Home the Bacon." For this get a large sheet of white paper or cardboard. On it paste pictures, cut from magazines, of various animals and birds whose flesh is used for food; turkey, chicken, pheasant, deer, rabbit, etc. Have each person shoot at the game with a gun or bow which shoots vacuum tipped arrows. One turn only.

The next thing on the menu will be potatoes. You can collect them by means of an old-fashioned potato race—carrying potatoes on a knife—you can do it as a relay dividing into two groups, or with three or four individuals competing, then the winners competing against each other.

Vegetables may be provided by making a bowl of half an acorn squash. Place this in the middle of a small table. Give each person ten squash seeds and a tiddly-wink snapper. See who can snap the most seeds into the bowl.

If you have a toy game of ten pins you can give each member a chance at a roll.

For the pumpkin pie give each contestant a paper plate with ten pumpkin seeds on it. Line up at one end of the room and see who can reach the goal at the other end first carrying the plates on your heads. If they fall off be sure you pick up all the seeds. Better start with four or five contestants, and run it as a tournament.

If you finish your meal with an old-fashioned Indian pudding you will want some corn. Mark a circle in the middle of the floor with chalk. Make two smaller rings inside. Mark them five, ten and fifteen. Give each contestant ten kernels of corn; from a given point several feet outside the ring he shoots them into the ring by snapping them with his finger. Leader adds the score and writes it on a tally sheet. Remove the corn before the next one shoots.

A series of games like this all threaded together by some common thought, makes an interesting program. You can regulate the length of the program by having just a selected few take part in each event—making sure that everyone gets a chance to take some part. If you have plenty of time all may enter every game. You can give a very small prize for each game or do something like this; in this case you could say that the members are all Indian scouts who are being sent out by the pilgrims to gather in the Thanksgiving dinner. Give each one a band to tie around the head. The winning scout in each event gets a feather to stick in his headband. Give a prize to the one having the most feathers at the end of the evening.

THANKSGIVING

You will doubtless feature Thanksgiving Day in your last November program. We certainly should for, as we look around the world we realize how many, many things the boys and girls of America have for which we should give thanks. So let us make a part of our program a bit thoughtful and serious.

We should have a few appropriate decorations for this meeting. If there is a fireplace in the stage equipment in your hall borrow it and set up in your room a little corner of an old time kitchen. A braided rug, a low bench, an old chair, a butter bowl filled with bright red apples and winter pears would be all you need to give an atmosphere. It will form a background for the first part of your program. At the end of the program the fruit will be passed around for refreshments.

THE SWORD AND THE PLOW

In Mr. Dorsett's chapter of Grange history in the October GRANGE NEWS, he quotes a letter from Dr. John Trimble in which he speaks of a poem entitled "The Sword and the Plough," saying that it seems to have been written especially for this Order. When I was a very small girl I learned, from an old copy of "The Farmer's Friend," a poem by this title which I gave at a Grange meeting. The words of it come back to me now and I wonder if it is the same poem mentioned in this letter. Anyway, it expresses a thought that we might well keep in mind in this day of the glorification of the sword.

"There was once a king, I have heard
it said,
Who felt that his end drew near,
So he called his sons before his bed
To part them his goods and gear.

" 'My eldest son, my joy and pride,
Do thou my sword retain
My castle on this lordly height
And all my broad domain.

" 'On thee, my well-loved younger son,
My plow I e'en bestow
A peaceful life be thine
In the quiet vale below.'

"Contented sank the sire to rest,
Now all was given away.
His sons held true his last behest
E'en to their dying day.

"You ask what became of that broad
domain
And the castle on its height?
And what became of the vale so
tame
And the humble peasant wight.

"Oh, ask not of me what the end may
be,
Ask of the country 'round
The castle is dust, the sword is rust,
The height but desert ground.

"But the vale spreads wide in the
golden pride
Of the autumn sunlight now,
It teems and it ripens far and wide,
And the honor abides with the
plow."

JUVENILE GRANGES

During the year eighteen Juvenile Granges were organized and four were reorganized.

Organized

No. 246—Beaver, by W. S. Fullerton, with 53 members and 26 honorary members.

No. 247—Erie, by Clara E. Dewey, with 16 members and 5 honorary members.

No. 248—Erie, by Clara E. Dewey, with 15 members and 2 honorary members.

No. 249—Crawford, by Clara E. Dewey, with 17 members and 5 honorary members.

No. 250—Lawrence, by W. S. Fullerton, with 18 members.

No. 251—Crawford, by Clara E. Dewey, with 22 members and 20 honorary members.

No. 252—Potter, by Mrs. Dana Campbell, with 19 members.

No. 253—Indiana, by J. B. W. Stufft, with 33 members.

No. 254—Allegheny, by W. J. King, with 22 members.

No. 255—Centre, by Mrs. L. E. Biddle, with 19 members.

No. 256—Centre, by Mrs. L. E. Biddle, with 26 members.

No. 257—Chester, by Mrs. J. Edwin Brown, with 16 members.

No. 258—Wayne, by Mrs. Charles H. Roe, with 17 members.

No. 259—Erie, by Clara E. Dewey, with 19 members and 16 honorary members.

No. 260—Clearfield, by Bertha Hamer, with 26 members.

No. 261—Jefferson, by Mrs. Joseph Bullers, with 19 members.

No. 262—Lycoming, by Mr. C. A. Stahlman, with 17 members.

No. 263—Chester, by Mrs. J. Edwin Brown, with 24 members.

Reorganized

No. 49—Lawrence, by W. S. Fullerton, with 21 members.

No. 178—Bradford, by Lucy C. Shumway, with 25 members.

No. 1566—Beaver, by Mrs. O. W. Shannon, with 18 members.

No. 46—Luzerne, by Paul K. Girton, with 15 members.

The total number of active Juvenile Granges, September 30, 1939, is 134 with a total membership of 4,032.

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

TUNKHANNOCK GRANGE, WYOMING COUNTY, CELEBRATES BOOSTER NIGHT WITH FINE PROGRAM

Tunkhannock Grange celebrated Booster Night on the evening of September 29th, in the Grange Hall when more than two hundred Grangers and guests attended. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Grange Chaplin, Mrs. Charles Adams, and was followed by the flag salute, and the singing of one verse of "America."

A very fine program under the direction of the Lecturer, Mrs. Rita Brunges was rendered. A nine piece orchestra, added a real musical treat to the program. Mrs. Freda Henninger sang a very beautiful selection.

The National Master's address was read by the Master of Tunkhannock Grange, Charles Adams. The third and fourth degree team of the local Grange gave a very fine demonstration of their work. Grange Overseer, James Maxim, gave a most inspiring address using for his subject "What the Grange Offers the Farm Family." Mrs. Lenna Krewson, of Mehoopany Grange, was guest speaker using the subject "What Comprises the Grange," for her address.

Under the direction of Miss Louise Vaughn members of Tunkhannock Grange gave a play, "Don't Mention Pigs," which was well received. Rev. Sweet and his clowns entertained with a wire performance.

Twelve of the fourteen subordinate Granges in Wyoming County were represented Friday night.

According to reports from those attending, Booster Night was one of the finest Grange celebrations ever held in this section of the State and much credit is due Mrs. Brunges and her able assistants. Tunkhannock Grange once more demonstrated the results of a wide awake and active organization.

JEFFERSON COUNTY POMONA GRANGE OFFERS RESOLUTIONS ON SCHOOL AFFAIRS

Meeting at Cloe Grange on October 5th, Jefferson County Pomona Grange, No. 20, adopted several resolutions, principally directed at school problems, also endorsing efforts to keep this country out of war, and calling on school teachers to teach and set an example in temperance.

Interesting discussions marked the afternoon sessions, with Mrs. Ira Gross, Johnstown, State Lecturer, discussing problems of teaching children and Dr. Kenneth Hood, of State College, outlining advantages of present coöperative buying agencies among famers.

In the evening Mrs. Gross spoke again and a demonstration on safety was put on by the first aid crew of the UNG from Heath station, in Heath township.

Following are the resolutions adopted:

1. That we extend to Cloe Grange our sincere thanks for their hospitality and entertainment on this occasion.

2. We residents of rural communities will be called upon in the near future to decide whether we wish to continue the small school or join with other districts in a larger and more complex group: Therefore, it is

Resolved, That while we believe in equal educational opportunity for all, we urge upon our members a careful study of this problem. While economy demands that attendance units be large enough to give each teacher a reasonable load, and we are gradually drifting toward larger attendance units, better trained teachers and better schools, let us not forget that a large percentage of our members are owners of real estate and that marble walls are not absolutely essential to an education.

3. WHEREAS, Many acts of espionage and violence are being committed in our country, to embarrass our government and aid foreign nations; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge stricter immigration regulation, more severe penalties and deportation of those offenders who have come here to enjoy our freedom but whose hearts are across the waters.

4. WHEREAS, Many nations of the world are at war and efforts are being made to influence the United States to enter these conflicts. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Pomona Grange, No. 20, go on record that we love peace and justice, hate war, cruelty and bloodshed.

5. WHEREAS, By nature of their positions, public school teachers are placed in close and continuous contact with children and youth from first grade until graduation from high school: therefore be it

Resolved, That the Jefferson County Pomona Grange, No. 20, go on record as favoring state legislation that will require each teacher in the public schools of Pennsylvania to submit to a physical examination annually. This examination should include the test for tuberculosis.

6. WHEREAS, The pupils of our public schools are brought in contact with various forms of intemperance; Therefore be it

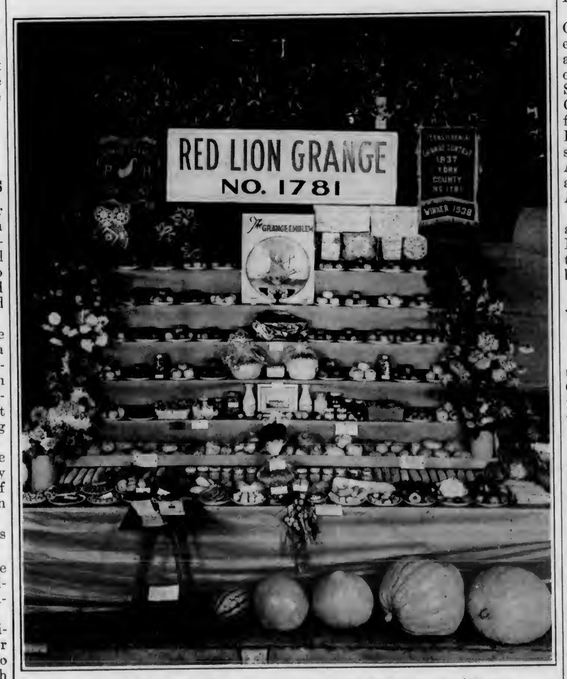
Resolved, That we urge upon our public school teachers that they advise and set the example to pupils to abstain from these vices.

WASHINGTON GRANGE SUFFERS LOSS IN THE DEATH OF BROTHER JERRY POST

After many weeks of suffering Jerry Post, a life long resident of Finley Township answered the Master's call, leaving his wife, Anna, who deeply mourns his death.

Brother Post from early manhood had been an ardent advocate of better farming methods. His fine herds of cattle, sheep and horses, proved that he was an authority along his chosen line of work. A well selected library in his home and records kept told their story of his life as a successful farmer and stock raiser. He was ever ready to help those seeking knowledge and information. One of his favorite songs being "Stay on the Farm Boys."

For more than a quarter of a century Brother Post had been a member of the Grange, always upholding the principles of the Order. For several years Brother and Sister Post have been members of the Washington Grange. As long as health would permit Brother Post was never absent; whatever undertaking, doing his part; and many times the doors of their home were opened to welcome brothers or sisters.



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DRESS UP YOUR OFFICERS WITH NEW SASHES

Prices Are Low

Write for Catalog No. 38

FULLER REGALIA & COSTUME CO.,
12 High Street, Worcester, Mass.
(Oldest Grange Regalia House)

While attending the County Agricultural Extension, Stock Breeders and Pomona Grange Fair, Brother Post injured his knee which was crippled and he was a sufferer until his death.

Our Grange deeply regrets his loss. In his passing we have a place made vacant by one who will be missed by those in his home, in the church, the Grange and the community.

CRANBERRY GRANGE, BUTLER COUNTY, CELEBRATES FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Cranberry Grange, No. 908, began its Booster Week with a special church service at Dutilh Church with the Rev. Haverfield, State Grange Chaplain, as the speaker.

On Saturday night, September 30, the Grange celebrated the opening of its fiftieth year of existence with a Booster program held in the Grange Hall.

The program which was prepared by George W. Shankey, Grange Lecturer, was built on the theme, "Building a Better Tomorrow." The speakers of the evening were Professor Black, Supervising Principal of the Evans City Schools, who spoke on this theme from the standpoint of "Knowledge." Rev. W. L. McMillan, of Unionville, spoke on "The Moral and Spiritual Advancement to a Better Tomorrow"; and R. D. McDougall, County Farm Advisor, spoke on "Coöperation."

This was followed by group singing and a short comedy skit, "Old Mr. Pinchpenny Died." At the close of the program refreshments were served by the lunch committee.

VALLEY GRANGE, HOST TO McKEAN COUNTY POMONA

Valley Grange, No. 1190, was host to the McKean County Pomona Grange on September 13. The meeting, with an attendance of seventy, was much enjoyed.

Worthy State Master Bagshaw was present for part of the meeting; it was his first Pomona meeting in McKean County. The literary program presented consisted of various phases: Talks and papers were given on "Woman and the Grange"; "Governor McKean, the Man This County Was Named For"; "What Are the Economic Values of the Boulder and Coulee Dams"; Music by clarinet, piano, violin, guitar, accordian and selections by a string ensemble were much enjoyed. Two comic readings and two plays were also presented. Pictures were shown by a member which had been taken on a recent visit to Alaska. It is hard to realize,

for those who have never been there, what a beautiful country Alaska is.

During the business meeting a resolution was passed to send to the McKean County Fair Association, calling their attention to some things which should be corrected about the fair.

After the evening program a class of eight were instructed in the work of the Fifth Degree.

The Executive Committee announced the next Pomona would be held at Eldred, December 6.

WASHINGTON COUNTY POMONA HOLDS SESSION AT BAVINGTON

Burgettstown Grange was official host to the Washington County Pomona Grange, Tuesday, September 28th, in the new Grange home at Bavington. The theme for the fall meeting of the organization was "Education"—"We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all means within our power"—Taken from the Declaration of Purposes of the National Grange. The morning session was a closed session to conduct business before the group. Roll call of officers was answered by "Education for Farm Youth." "What Do You Think Is Needed?" The address of welcome was given by Rev. J. V. Stevenson of the local Grange and responded to by J. R. McCreight of the Washington Grange.

In the afternoon the devotions were conducted by Rev. Paul K. Corley, of Claysville. Mrs. Charles Campbell, of Scenery Hill Grange, spoke on "My Scrap Book." Music was furnished by Harry Pedicord of the Buffalo Grange. The address of the session was given by Miles Horst, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

At the evening session which was held in Union High School members from all County Granges formed the cast for the pageant "The Melting Pot." One hundred and seventy-five delegates attended the session.

WASHINGTON GRANGE ISSUES STATEMENT AGAINST PICKETING

With men marching in the picket lines in front of an establishment close by the Grange Hall of Washington Grange in Washington County, the members of this Grange considering this situation drew up and issued to the public, and have sent to GRANGE NEWS the foregoing statement on picketing.

"Picketing in any form and for any purpose always contains the possibility of sabotage, assault and battery, disorderly conduct and breach of the peace. The practice of picketing has recently been extended to include not only the employers against whom the employees have a real or fancied grievance, but also include those who continue to furnish such employers with milk, farm produce or other commodities.

"Governmental agencies have been set up for the avowed purpose of the prevention or settlement of labor disputes without financial loss or destruction of property. It has also become the practice of employers to import professional pickets who have no direct or indirect connection or interest in the labor dispute then pending; such professional pickets being usually irresponsible and inclined to provoke violence.

"We ask the Grangers all over the United States to go on record as regarding picketing in general as unfair and not in accord with the principles of American freedom and liberty. That the Grange go on record as protesting against picketing instead of the use of governmental agencies for the settlement of labor disputes. That the Grange protests against the recent extension of picketing against those not directly concerned in the particular labor disputes then pending. Our Grange should lend its united support in behalf of those third persons whose business or livelihood are being threatened or destroyed because they continue to exercise their lawful right to sell commodities to persons involved in such labor disputes."

ARMSTRONG COUNTY GRANGE NEWS

On September 24th, Armstrong County Grangers had a special "Go to Church Service," held in the Reformed Church at Kittanning. The pastor, Rev. Papaigan took for his subject "The Man Who Wouldn't Sell Out." There were about three hundred Patrons present.

On October 7th a Corn Husking Contest, sponsored by Armstrong County Pomona Grange, No. 11, and the Agricultural Extension Organization was held in the central part of the county. Ten contestants participated.

On October 23d the last Neighbor Meeting was held at Spring Church. Laurel Point presented the program.

VALLEY GRANGE (YORK COUNTY) HOLDS COMBINED FAIR AND BOOSTER NIGHT

A very successful Farm Product Show and Booster Night was held at the Valley Grange Hall, Lewisberry, in York County, Friday and Saturday nights, September 29th and 30th. Over 350 exhibits were put on display by Grange members and others, not members of the Grange. Included among the exhibits were fruits, vegetables, canned goods, grain, flowers, fancy work, quilts and many other articles of farm and home.

Mr. George Weber and Miss Mathias, who judged the exhibits, highly praised the Grange for the fine display. The Exhibit Committee, who was in charge of the display, consisted of Mrs. Geraldine Bonner, Mr. Samuel Estep and Mr. Lloyd B. Wilt.

The Saturday evening Booster program was in charge of the Worthy Lecturer, John David Kilmore, and was attended by one hundred and seven Valley Grange members and a hundred and fifteen from outside the Grange. The Worthy Pomona Master, O. S. Hoffman, was also present and several visitors from Washington Grange.

Music was furnished by the Grange Chorus, consisting of over thirty voices. The program also included instrumental and vocal duets, several readings and short plays.

The Worthy Master, Donald Sidle, reported that Valley Grange degree team is to do the Fifth Degree work at the next Pomona Grange meeting to be held at Jacobus, Saturday, November 11, 1939. Springfield Grange will be host to Pomona.

In the early spring Valley Grange Patrons removed a building adjoining the Grange Hall and erected a kitchen from which suppers and refreshments can be served. The Hall was painted and the Grange meeting room was papered and painted. Other improvements are planned this fall.

On October 30th, Valley Grange will hold their Halloween party at which anybody who comes without masquerade will be fined. Many prizes are to be awarded for the best dressed, most original, most comical and the most elaborate.

CARBON COUNTY POMONA SPONSORS NEIGHBOR NIGHT MEETING

Under the sponsorship of Carbon County Pomona Grange, No. 67, the first in a series of Neighbor Night meetings was conducted at the Little Gap Grange Hall.

The Worthy Pomona Master, Fred Eckhart, informally opened the meeting at 8 p.m., after which he appointed a set of officers from the various Subordinate Grange officers of Granges represented at the meeting. These officers opened the Grange in due form.

The Worthy Lecturer presented a question and answer period in which all were requested to draw slips asking a question in regards to Grange ritualism of the first four degrees, the drawer not being able to answer his question was to refer it to the members as a whole. Brother William H. Snyder, State Grange Deputy, corrected all mistakes and made remarks on all.

Brother William Strohl and Sister Charlotte Green of Towmensing Grange and Sister Lizzie Christman of Little Gap Grange were reported on the sick list.

The Worthy Master announced the second meeting of the Neighbor Night Series in January at which all Subordinate Grange officers elected for 1940 are to be installed. All Subordinate Granges of Carbon County are asked to coöperate.

The social period following was enjoyed by all. Members of Little Gap Grange served refreshments.

RED LION GRANGE REDUCES DEBT

Red Lion Grange in York County at its semi-monthly meeting on September 17th, passed a motion providing for the payment of the additional two hundred and fifty dollars on the Grange building debt. This payment brings the total debt down to around one thousand dollars. This Grange has a splendid Grange Hall, the debt on which it has been constantly reducing for the past years and at the same time continual improvements have been made upon it. Even now it is being considered to buy another acre of ground for parking space.

This Grange won the Grange championship for Grange displays at the large York Fair. The display which won the prize of fifty dollars was the best Grange display yet shown at the York Fair. It called for much favorable comment from the thousands of people who went through the building where the Grange exhibits were located.

This Grange celebrated its Booster Night on Saturday evening, September 30th, in spite of stormy weather. The attendance for this meeting was approximately one hundred and twenty-five. Interest ran high and a good program was rendered.

This Grange held a very successful picnic on its own grounds on August 26th. Music was furnished by the Yoe Band. Chicken corn soup, hamburg, barbecue sandwiches, pies, cakes, coffee, ice cream, candies and sodas were sold. The net proceeds were $102.44.

FRIENDS OF THE QUAIL

Grangers in Huntingdon County are much interested in protecting the quail. To express their feeling in this regard a resolution was adopted at their September Pomona meeting. This resolution reads as follows:

WHEREAS, One of Pennsylvania's choicest birds, the quail, commonly known as the "Bob White," is being thoughtlessly destroyed by hunters and others; be it

Resolved, That the Huntingdon County Pomona Grange, No. 6, go on record as protesting against the ruthless slaughter of this useful and popular feathered friend of man. And, be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be presented to our State Grange at its next regular annual meeting for appropriate action.

IONA GRANGE OBSERVES BOOSTER NIGHT

Booster Night was observed by Iona Grange, Bradford County, September 30, 1939, at which time a very interesting program was given. The National Master's address was read by the Lecturer, after which fifteen members of the Juvenile Grange sang "We Are the Grange of the Future." Each of the fifty-eight persons present named his birthplace, and many told very interesting facts concerning the place. All of the six Past Masters present told what they enjoyed most during their terms in office. Each mentioned the privilege of attending State Grange Meeting, and one Master told of the coöperation of the whole body of members.

Interesting facts of Grange History were told by Mrs. Harry Weller, Matron of the Juvenile Grange. Mention was made of the Seven Founders and the home State of each, the first working Grange, Declaration of Purposes, the number of halls and members, Washington headquarters, and the accomplishments of the National Legislative Committee. The Assembly was of great interest to the Juveniles and the newer members of the Grange.

A tableau, "Three Generations in the Grange," consisted of Aden Rubert, a Golden Sheaf member who has held all the offices in the Subordinate Grange to which men are eligible, John Rubert, a Silver Star member and Past Master who is the son of Aden Rubert, and Gerald Rubert, a son of John Rubert who has been a Juvenile member only a few months.

Recitations, readings, a rope spinning demonstration, and contests were enjoyed by all. Silver Star Certificates were presented by Janice Pelton, a small Juvenile girl in a simple dress trimmed with silver stars, to Fred McNeal, Henry Borden, Martin Selleck, and Leonard Lantz.

A NEW HORSE PULLING RECORD

The national record was recently broken when a team of Illinois horses weighing 4350 pounds pulled the dynamometer for a tractive pull of 4000 pounds. Our Pennsylvania record of 3625 pounds was made by a team weighing only 3700 pounds.

The great Illinois team has established a new world's record each year for the last three years. Their pull of 4000 pounds is equivalent to starting for 15 times a load of 51,948 pounds on a wagon on granite block pavement.

Notice to Grange Correspondents

Send news copy for the December issue of The Pennsylvania Grange News on or before December 15.

PENNSYLVANIA FEED CROP YIELDS WELL ABOVE AVERAGE

Despite the dry season and a continued lack of moisture, Pennsylvania crop yields are above average for wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and tobacco, while tame hay, buckwheat and potato yields are lower than average, according to the report issued today by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, Harrisburg. The yield of tobacco in the State for 1939 will be considerably above the 1928-37 average. Buckwheat and tame hay were the only feed crops below the ten-year estimate. For September rainfall .17 inches below normal and temperatures 1.8 degrees above was reported as the average of seven weather stations throughout the State. The shortage of rainfall was more important than implied by the figures because heavy rains which fell during the last few days made favorable comparisons but concealed the fact that except for the northwestern section little rain had fallen all month. This situation is reflected in the delayed seeding of wheat as fields were too dry to work satisfactorily. Seeding is expected to gain momentum after the recent rains. Rye and barley have made a good start in the southeastern counties. Ideal conditions have prevailed during the most of the month and harvesting of apples, potatoes and tobacco advanced rapidly. Milk production per cow in herds of correspondents is again lower than average for the month. Winter feeding has started earlier than usual in the northern tier counties due to a shortage of roughage. Recent gains in milk prices have been largely offset by rising feed costs.

CORN

The corn crop is very encouraging despite the dry conditions during part of the growing season. September finds the crop rapidly going into shock and husking has begun in many fields. Yields have been surprisingly good considering the dry season.

OATS

Oat production will be somewhat below average this year because of a more than usual abandonment of acreage, although some very good yields were produced in the western part of the State.

OTHER GRAINS

The barley crop was one of the best on record for the State. Buckwheat has made a remarkable recovery after a poor start. Reported yields are exceeding earlier expectations. Harvesting will be much later than usual because of the unfavorable conditions at planting time.

POTATOES

September proved to be very disappointing to some growers who looked for favorable weather to promote growth and sizing of tubers. A continued lack of moisture prevailed in the areas west of the mountains. In the eastern and southeastern areas where late August rains had stimulated growth the effects of dry weather were less noticeable as digging was started, but much second growth was reported. The last few days of the month adequate rains fell generally throughout the State and this much needed moisture should prove beneficial to tops which are still green.

TOBACCO

The weather during the month was quite favorable for harvest of the Pennsylvania filler tobacco crop, which is rapidly drawing to a close. Curing conditions have been ideal and little pole burn is expected. Much of the binder crop in the northern counties did not fill out because of the dry weather, but is curing nicely.

HAY AND PASTURE

Pastures have suffered during the month of September and are not furnishing a great deal of feed. Late hay crops were generally short with the exception of alfalfa which made good growth late in the season.

FRUITS

Weather during the past month, although dry, except for the last few days, was for the most part favorable to fruit. A continuance of the rapid development of the preceding month generally advanced maturity with conditions relatively ideal for harvesting of all fruits. During September apples improved in both condition and quality. The weather was favorable for apples to the extent that color and sizing of fruit was very noticeable, especially in those areas which had suffered from the dry weather. Pennsylvania late peaches were a good crop of clean, fair sized, quality fruit which moved quickly at good prices. The late market for Elbertas was fair. The pear crop is maturing very nicely. Grapes in the Erie Belt ripened fast and evenly during September and are said to be very sweet and fine quality. Juice plants began taking grapes on September 27 and other plants began receiving October 2.

U. S. CROP PROSPECTS DECLINE DURING SEPTEMBER

Crop prospects declined about 1 per cent during September and pastures suffered severely because the Mississippi Valley and the Southern Great Plains Area as a whole had one of the driest and hottest Septembers in many years. Prospects for wheat pastures this fall and for winter wheat production next year also declined with further depletion of soil moisture from Nebraska southward. The crops which showed the most important decreases in prospect during September were grain sorghums, 12 per cent; peanuts, 5 per cent; potatoes, 2 per cent; and sweet potatoes, 3 per cent; with small reductions shown in tobacco, buckwheat, sugar cane and apples.

HEAVY CARRY-OVER OF CORN

With the harvesting of the corn crop in progress at an unusually early date and a minimum of frost damage, production is estimated to be about equal to last year's crop and about 10 per cent above average production during the 1928-37 period, which includes the drought years. The carry-over of old corn on farms is estimated at 24 per cent of last year's crop, or 546,000,000 bushels. This is by far the largest October carry-over of corn on record, but about half of the total is sealed corn on which a Government loan has been made. The decrease in farm stocks of corn during the last three months was about the same as at the same season last year and more than in other recent years, except 1933. Stocks of wheat remaining on farms October 1 amounted to 332,213,000 bushels, which is 4.5 per cent of this year's production.

OATS BELOW AVERAGE

The oats crop is about 10 per cent below average, but the deficiency is partially offset by above-average barley production. The buckwheat crop is indicated to be the smallest on record. The total supply of feed grains on farms on October 1, including stocks on hand and crops still to be harvested, was about 4 per cent above the large supply available on October 1 last year. Livestock numbers have, however, increased 7 or 8 per cent. Nearly 8 per cent of the supply is sealed corn, and when this is excluded the supply of feed grains per unit of livestock on hand is just about equal to the average supply during the pre-drought years, and during recent months the supply has been used at about the usual rate.

Hay production seems to have been about as expected and, allowing for reserves carried over, supplies in the country as a whole are ample for ordinary feeding requirements and should permit of a somewhat larger than average carry-over next spring. Supplies of practically all kinds of grass and clover seeds also appear ample.

POTATO CROP SHORT

Estimates of the principal food crops show about average production of the principal grains (wheat, rye, rice and buckwheat) considered together, and a moderately small crop of potatoes with the shortage about offset by somewhat more than the usual production of sweet potatoes. The bean, peanut, sugar beet and sugar cane crops are all large. Fruit production is sufficient to give more than the usual per capita supply. The tonnage of deciduous fruits is expected to be about 15 per cent above last season and equally above the 10-year (1928-37) average. Large crops of peaches, pears, apricots, cherries and commercial apples account for most of this increase. Prospective production of citrus fruits for marketing from the fall of 1939 through the early spring months of 1940 is considerably above average but not so large as the record production last season.

Taking all crops into consideration, aggregate production will be 1 or 2 per cent above the average production during the 10 years before the drought of 1933, for good yields per acre more than offset the 7 per cent reduction in acreage. Crop production, however, is quite unevenly distributed and the poor condition of western ranges and the lack of moisture in the Wheat Belt accentuate the shortage of feed that is affecting part of the Great Plains Area and portions of the Western States.

In Memoriam

DILLER

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his Almighty wisdom to call from our midst our beloved brother, John Diller, a faithful Patron of long standing; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Valley Grange, No. 1360, drape its Charter thirty days in memory of our brother, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to be placed on the Grange minutes and also a copy to be sent to the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

ANDREW E. KLINE,
MRS. ROY C. ESTEP,
C. L. PENTZ,
Resolution Committee.

ANDERSON

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father has called from our midst, Sister Mary Anderson, a charter member of Armstrong Grange, No. 1645, be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days. That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved family, and also published in the GRANGE NEWS.

MRS. JOSEPH R. PATTERSON,
MRS. ESSIE DIBLE,
MISS ERMA CAMPBELL.

O'HARA

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother John O'Hara, a faithful and zealous member of Donegal Grange, No. 1495, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the members of the bereaved family and assure them that their loss is shared by the Grange and that though he is no longer with us in person, his memory will be with us always.

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the records of this Grange, a copy sent to the family and published in the GRANGE NEWS.

L. C. FRANTZ,
EARL MILLER,
M. S. RODGERS,
Committee.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Grange Seals	$5.00
Digest	.60
New Fifth Degree Manuals, per set of 9	3.00
New Fifth Degree Manuals, single copy	.40
New Fourth Degree Manuals, per set of 13	4.00
New Fourth Degree Manuals, single copy	.35
New Juvenile Manuals, per set of 13	3.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Degree Work, First 4 degrees by Dr. Rankin	.50
Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.15
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
Secretary's Record Book	.60
Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
Roll Book	.75
Application Blanks, per hundred	.45
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.30
Treasurer's Receipts	.30
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.15
Grange Radiator Emblems	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

MILES HORST, *Secretary.*

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD, Monongahela, Pa.

"THE DAY OF THANKSGIVING"

"However flowerless the ways
Of grim November,
However dull and drear her days,
We should remember
One happy time she sets apart
For royal living,
A gift to cheer and bless each heart—
It is *Thanksgiving.*"

When the theme of this Meditation is announced, there may be some who will expect the writer to discuss the "date" of Thanksgiving, rather than the "day" of Thanksgiving. However, if so, they will be disappointed. Instead of entering into such debate or controversy, your Chaplain earnestly pleads with the Patrons of Pennsylvania to thank God for a national *Day of Thanksgiving,* regardless of the actual date of it. In these days when the state is taking preëminence over religion in many countries of Europe, we need to cling to this great national tradition of Thanksgiving, to make it a day for prayer and praise and family fellowship, rather than a day devoted so largely to commercialized sports and entertainment.

1. In 1939, the Day of Thanksgiving should find us profoundly grateful for the blessings of *peace.*

We have recently written on this subject because it is a matter of grave concern. Let us thank God, in the name of Him who is the Prince of Peace, that our nation has not been drawn into the deadly net of modern warfare, and as one speaker said recently, that the "red wine of life of our youth is not being spilled on foreign soil." Thank God for peace, and for the national will for peace.

2. The second petition in our prayer of thanksgiving as a nation might well be our gratitude for our *democratic government.* If we are to continue to enjoy the blessings of liberty, vouchsafed to us in the Constitution, we must become truly and consistently appreciative of the privileges which we as a people enjoy. We have free speech, free press, unrestricted worship, and the right of public assembly. The "voice of the people" is still vocal and effective, and public office is still determined by the vote of the citizenry of these United States. Let us thank God for our Republic and for its democratic spirit.

3. But the most profound blessing that will stir the hearts of the multitudes on the Day of Thanksgiving, will be the nation's gratitude for innumerable blessings which God has so richly and abundantly showered upon us.

"Count your many blessings,
Name them one by one,
And it will surprise you
What the Lord hath done."

Here mere human words are utterly inadequate. The emotions we feel are beyond expression, and our hearts throb with the same spirit of grateful devotion which moved the Psalmist when he said—"Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth us with benefits, even the God of our salvation" (Ps 68:19).

When we think of the manifold blessings which we who live in the rural sections of Pennsylvania enjoy, the comforts of our homes and love of our families, the abundance of fruits and grain, and the beauty of the flowers and the song of the birds; for our churches and schools, and for the Grange and its opportunities for fellowship and service; yes, these and countless other things, cause us to forget our disappointments and heartaches, and to join in the spirit of our forefathers on the Day of Thanksgiving, with a song on our lips and with love in our hearts for God and for our fellow-men.

"It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto thy name, O most high" (Ps. 82:1).

"Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him and bless his name" (Ps. 100:4).

I WANT TO LET GO

I want to let go, but I won't let go—
There are battles to fight—
By day and by night,
For God and the right,
And I cannot let go.

I want to let go, but I won't let go—
I am sick 'tis true,
Discouraged and blue,
And worn thru and thru,
But I won't let go!

I want to let go, but I won't let go—
What! lie on the field
And surrender my shield?
No! I'll never yield
And let go!

I want to let go, but I won't let go—
May this be my song,
Amid legions of wrong,
O God! make me strong
So I will not let go!

—*Author Unknown.*

WHAT THE GRANGE OFFERS THE FARM FAMILY

By James B. Maxim, *Overseer Tunkhannock Grange No. 209*

Our worthy lecturer has asked me to write an essay on the topic "What the Grange Offers the Farm Family." Perhaps if you were given this assignment you would have written how the Grange family has benefited materially due to the work of the Grange. You might mention the many legislative measures put through our nation's laws that have benefitted the Grange members and their families. You might have mentioned the lecturers which we hear from time to time, who give us helps in running our farming business, the noblest of all occupations. You might have mentioned the advantage offered Grange members in buying cheap insurance, and you could go on making mention of many more items. They are all important—Yes—but not as important as the much finer things which the Grange offers to its members. Items, that make these others already mentioned, appear as nothing. To my way of thinking, the most important thing that the Grange offers the farm family, or any family, could be summed up by repeating a part of the charge made by the lecturer of the fourth degree, when she says, "The teachings of our order would make the farmer's home the brightest and happiest place on earth." You couldn't ask for more than that. Money or position alone, can't give you happiness. There is no greater force in the promotion of purity among the human race, than a satisfactory, happy home life.

How does the Grange go about making the farmer's home the brightest and happiest place on earth? Here's how. By continually teaching lessons in Faith—Hope—Charity—Fidelity.

Let us take the first lesson—Faith. Can anyone tell when we needed more to have faith in God than we do now in this troubled time? Fear and lack of faith go hand in hand. One is born of the other. We invite what we fear. Faith is the strength of the soul inside, and man is lost without it. If the Grange did nothing more than to teach faith, it would be doing a very noble job.

The second lesson—Hope. This hope that the Grange teaches, is that which furnishes ground of expectation of desired good, because of proper groundwork thoroughly done. We are taught to keep in mind that no trees bear fruit in Autumn, which do not blossom early in the summer time; and so, that life may be profitable, laden with good fruits, we are taught to endeavor that youth be studious and virtuous, replete with the blossoms of observation and study, the promise of future wisdom and usefulness. We all realize the hope of our great nation is in its youth. I ask, "Is not this teaching another worthy offer the Grange makes to the farm family?"

The next lesson—Charity. "Faith, Hope, Charity, these three, but the greatest of these is Charity."—"We must reap for the minds as well as the body, and from the abundance of our harvest, in good deeds and kind words, dispense Charity." Have you heard these sayings before? Need there be any more said concerning these great teachings? This teaching which is the backbone of the Christian religion, a religion that has changed the whole world, a religion that grows year after year, in spite of the fact that it is continually being picked apart, a religion led by the greatest leader of men the world has ever known, Jesus Christ. Could the Grange take a lesson from one greater?

The fourth lesson—Fidelity. Fidelity is taught that our principles of manhood and womanhood be as firmly impressed as the lasting colors of the agate stone, so that in old age we might enjoy the fruits of a well spent life, surrounded by friends, in a happy home, noted for fidelity.

As stated before, if the farm family would endeavor to follow these teachings, which are the backbone of the Grange, we would truly find the Grange farmer's home the brightest and happiest place on earth. As the poet says, "Home ain't a place that gold can buy, or get up in a minute. Before it's home to ye, there's got to be a heap of living in it" and the Grange surely points out the proper way to the farm family for real living, which is the secret of a happy life.

COMING IMPORTANT GRANGE EVENTS

November 11—Lancaster County Pomona Grange meets in Fulton Hall at Fairfield.

November 11—York County Pomona Grange meets at Jacobus, Pa.

November 11—Lebanon County Pomona Grange meets at Kimmerlings Grange Hall.

November 15-23—National Grange meets at Peoria, Ill.

November 18—Upper Bucks Pomona meets at Franklin Grange, Springtown, Pa.

November 28—Erie County Seventh Degree Club will meet at Belle Valley Grange, two miles south of Erie.

December 6—McKean County Pomona Grange meets at Eldred.

December 6—Armstrong County Pomona Grange meets at Kittanning.

December 7—Allegheny County Grange meets with Fairview Grange, No. 1628, in the Women's Club of Bridgeville, Pa.

December 9—Carbon County Pomona will meet at Little Gap.

December 12-14—State Grange meets at Chambersburg.

KEYSTONE FUTURE FARMER BAND WINS NATIONAL RECOGNITION

Pennsylvania's Future Farmer Band provided the music for the 12th annual meeting of the Future Farmers of America which was held at Kansas City. To this national meeting came boys from all of the states in the country as well as from Puerto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands.

The Keystone F. F. A. Band has made quite a reputation for itself in this state. The thousands of people who annually attend the Harrisburg Farm Shows have seen this group of young agricultural students play at the Monday evening convocation. This band is also the center of attraction at the State F. F. A. Roundup which is held at State College each June.

The band consists of a hundred boys, or students, in agricultural high schools throughout the state. They are brought together twice a year, as indicated, when under the leadership of Professor H. S. Brunner of State College they are welded into a fine, well-balanced group of players.

Reports from the Kansas City Convention indicates that the band made the same favorable impression there that it has made in recent years when it has appeared in public in this state.

POMONA MASTER AND WIFE CELEBRATE SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

The home of Brother and Sister Johnston M. Russell of Washington County, Pa., was the scene of a gala occasion on September 24th, when a hundred or more friends and neighbors joined with them in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

Brother Russell is Master of the Washington County Pomona Grange. He has been a member of the Grange for thirty years and his good wife for twenty-four years.

Twelve of the thirty-five persons attending the wedding ceremony on September 24, 1914, were present, including Brother Russell's father, who is now in his eighty-ninth year. The Russell homestead was attractively decorated. Open house was observed. The popularity of this couple was evidenced by the large number of people who dropped in to extend their felicitations on this occasion.

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Must Reaffirm Faith in Destiny of America

Condensed Summary of the Address Given at the Annual Session of the National Grange, Peoria, Illinois, by National Master Louis J. Taber

WITHOUT offering any sweeping panaceas for current ills, National Master Taber outlines a course for national adoption whose practical worth will appeal to all thinking people. Stressing the basic importance of agriculture, which necessitates restored prosperity to the farm people if prosperity is to be secured for other groups, Mr. Taber's address rings true to long-established Grange policy.

The keynote of the Peoria address is found in these striking sentences which appear in its early paragraphs: "We have the problems of unsatisfactory farm prices, of low agricultural income, of continued unemployment and of crushing burdens of debt. Yet none of these, vital and important as they are, should be even considered before we first reaffirm our faith in the ultimate destiny of America and in the perpetuity of our free institutions."

It will be at once apparent that the theme of the Taber address is built around four general objectives:

First, peace and keeping out of the war in Europe—the most vital problem of the hour.

Second, the preservation of democracy at home; "adequate defense," meaning not only armed power, but building up economic and social defense against as great dangers as invasion by foreign foe.

Third, a practical solution of the agricultural problem, built upon a broad approach to its various angles.

Fourth, "preparedness for peace," in which program the Grange must be made a mighty power in restoring the faith and hope of a great people.

The Farmer's Needs

After a solemn warning against the evil effects of war propaganda and the specious plea that American prosperity can be restored by the encouragement of a European war, Mr. Taber puts the farmers of the nation squarely on record in an assertion that will have their overwhelming endorsement: "Speaking for the American farmer, it can be stated that although his prices are low and he needs increased income, he wants no added dollars if they come to him stained with human blood. We need not be drawn into this conflict, even though the propaganda machines work overtime. It is time to proclaim that only a blunder on the part of our statesmen and diplomats can entangle this nation in the present conflict across the seas."

Adequate National Defense

After pointing out the natural defensive barriers which the United States possesses, Mr. Taber warns that "Adequate national defense is nevertheless the very foundation upon which continuing freedom and liberty must rest"; and he draws a parallel for government action in saying, "No thoughtful citizen would put his silverware and his savings in the front window where all could see, and leave them unguarded; no bank or insurance company would keep its cash and investments in an unprotected place: To do so would invite the weak and vicious, not only to rob and violate law, but it would be also an invitation to destroy property and life itself. America needs no offensive program. We do not covet one acre of ground, one dollar or one single citizen belonging to any other nation in all the world. We do have a resolute determination to preserve the blessings that are ours, and to continue both the freedom and the opportunity for which our fathers died. America must keep strong on the land, on the sea and in the air. Lovers of peace face a very different world than they did 25 or 50 years ago, and the development of the aeroplane, the tank, the submarine, the rapidity of travel and the growth of international highwaymen require a nation, like an individual, to use ordinary prudence and common sense."

"But," continues Mr. Taber, "we dare not make the mistake of thinking that national defense can be assured because we have munitions, battleships or aeroplanes. The most adequate defense of any nation is a free, contented, well-employed and well-prepared citizenship. Regardless of the might of our armed forces, if there is hunger and want, if there is inequality and insecurity, then the nation itself faces dangers greater than from a foreign foe."

Agriculture and Recovery

The greatest need of the hour is to broaden the purchasing power and improve the income and standards of living of every group. Agriculture is not now and has not been for more than a decade on a parity with other groups of American citizens. While there has been some advance in farm prices and a little greater upturn in farm supplies since the declaration of war in Europe, nevertheless we cannot escape the fact that during the past ten years the farmer has faced a 22% exchange disadvantage in dealing with other groups in our nation. Department of Agriculture statistics re-

veal that in July and August of this year prices received by farmers were equal to only 74% of the prices paid by tillers of the soil for the commodities, goods and services used in rural life.

The Farmer's Contribution

"The farmer's condition is brought into bold relief," continues Mr. Taber, "when we remember that during that same period he has educated, housed, clothed and fed 31% of the youth of our land—the living gold of tomorrow. The farm dollar is still 22% below par, and it is more than a coincidence that approximately 20% of the nation's labor is unemployed. This proves that America's greatest need is economic balance—such disparity cannot be corrected by legislation alone. Until labor and industry will meet agriculture in solving this problem, depression will continue. Payrolls, business activity, and advancing farm prices go hand in hand."

Dependence on Foreign Markets

A significant fact brought out in the Taber address is that during the past five year period, with the exception of cotton and tobacco, 97% of the commodities grown on the farms of America were sold in continental United States, so that it is at once apparent that the first step in restoring agricultural purchasing power is within the reach of this nation itself, regardless of turmoil and dislocation abroad. Government, business, finance and labor must unite in a long-range, broad program doing justice to the tillers of the soil and (1) assuring to every person in the nation an ample supply of food, clothing and shelter; (2) guaranteeing the farmers that they shall have a fair return on their products for the essenital service which they render to society.

The Family-Sized Farm

First of all, Mr. Taber emphasizes the necessity of continuing in America the family-sized farm: It is the small business enterprise which furnishes the opportunity for a farm boy or for a tenant to become a farm owner, or for a clerk or a workman some time to possess a factory of his own—all in happy contrast to the system of collective farming which has furnished such a frightful spectacle in Russia, and to chain farming, a partial threat in this country, but whose results so far have not proved profitable to its promoters.

Changing relief rolls into private payrolls, and taking every possible step that will free industry from handicaps and increase the opportunity for employment; curing present tariff inequalities, and above all else preserving the American market for the American farmer up to the limit of his ability to supply its needs; employing all the possibilities of research, science, chemistry and invention, in finding new uses and non-food uses for the products of the farm; a constant persistent effort by state and Federal authorities, educational agencies and by farm organizations themselves to promote coöperative marketing wherever it can succeed; checking undue advance in such farm costs as interest, freight rates, taxation, wages and processing expenses, all largely beyond the farmer's control.

Acreage reduction alone will never solve all of our farm problems because of many inherent weaknesses, including man's inability to control the

weather. The goal we must seek is something better than WPA for the worker and government checks for the farmer. All that able-bodied men ask is a chance to work, under decent conditions and at fair wages. All the farmer seeks is a fair price and he will do the rest.

A Debt-Conscious Nation

On no other point does National Master Taber sound a more needed warning than in his appeal to make the nation not simply tax-conscious, but debt-conscious, all the time working toward a broadened base of taxation and compelling all to make a fair contribution to the cost of government. Here is the way a stern fact is expressed:

The people of America are working one-fifth of their time not for themselves, but to pay for government expenditures. A great and generous government must provide adequate national defense and take care of the human and social obligations of its people, and we must face the fact that in such directions there can be no immediate improvements, consequently no great reduction in taxation; but there must be either a great increase in revnue or substantial reduction in the cost of government before there can be business recovery.

False Leadership

Pointing out that no free and prosperous people would ever change a democratic form of government for a dictatorship, Mr. Taber reminds all that it was disillusionment, poverty and despair that made the sturdy German race trade a good constitution for dictatorship; the same being true of Fascism and other totalitarian states. Hate is after all the background of these movements. The Communist hates prosperity and ownership of property, the Nazi has learned to hate one branch of the human race. A false leader must give his people something to hate and thereby hide the sufferings caused by the loss of freedom. A true leader, on the other hand, must find that which the people can love. One destroys civilization, the other builds for a fuller life. Where the Grange comes in to combat such false leadership is indicated in Mr. Taber's ringing challenge to the organization, expressed in these timely words as he addresses at Peoria the voting body of the National Grange:

The need of the hour is to realize that freedom is not free. Our blessings and our liberties were purchased by sweat, suffering and blood, and can only be preserved in like manner. This requires a new appreciation of the problems of citizenship in a democracy. Each of us is as much a sovereign as some of the rulers of the Old World, except that we must share that sovereignty with 130,000,000 other Americans. Taking part in school elections, interest in town and county affairs, the study of community budget problems, interest in roads, health, libraries, reading-rooms, recreation, youth, and a host of other activities, may seem to some unimportant. Rigid attendance at primaries, never failing to cast a patriotic and intelligent ballot, are not great acts in themselves, but the ability to fulfill these every-day tasks with a sense of responsibility is the one method of preserving democracy. Closed or destroyed churches, crushed local institutions, confiscated property, state-controlled information and education, and vicious propaganda are the fruits of careless citizenship in other lands. This should awaken the spirit of 1776 so that freedom in education, religion and enterprise may still function in a materialistic, machine age.

Other Recommendations

Mr. Taber gives striking figures showing the waste of America's natural resources, particularly the profligate use of its fertile soil with 280,000,000 acres of farm land utterly ruined through erosion and bad agricultural practices. In similar fashion we have permitted the waste of forests, of oil, coal and metals, as well as wild life and other of Nature's blessings. The continued purchase of marginal and submarginal land for orestry purposes is urged and a sound forest-restoration program declared to be of great importance; likewise the conservation of lakes and streams, the building of dams and the prevention of stream pollution; and cordial approval of the crop insurance plan.

Again the Grange is pledged to hearty coöperation with such educational agencies as the Land Grant colleges, experiment stations and Extension Service; the teaching of Home Economics, the support of 4-H Club activities and the championship of vocational education.

The insuring of bank deposits up to $5,000 is strongly commended, with regret expressed that this might not have been enacted a generation ago. There is far-reaching significance in this statement by Mr. Taber:

We must not think alone of security. We must preserve the desire for opportunity and adventure, and above all realize that the lazy and indifferent are like the greedy—enemies of progress and stability. Those who long for a work-less, toil-less and worry-less world are like the grasshopper who perishes with the first blast of winter. We must protect youth, we must care for the aged, if stability is to be preserved, but there must be thrift, economy and a return to the hardy virtues if we are to withstand the storms that are ahead.

STOP STRAY CANINES AND PREVENT RABIES SAY DOG LAW MEN

In Pennsylvania during the last several years Rabies, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, has occurred in about one-third of the counties, and during the last three years, approximately fifty per cent of the cases have been found in three-tenths of one per cent of the area of the state. Dogs infected with Rabies usually die within five or six days after the appearance of symptoms. In case of death within a ten-day period, the brain of the dog affected should be forwarded, the Department states, for examination, to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry Laboratory, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, P. O. Box 403.

From January 1, 1939, to November 1, 1939, three hundred and twenty-three (323) positive cases of Rabies in animals were reported as the result of examinations made at the laboratory. One of the difficulties in guarding against complications of this disease is due to the fact that many people are unaware of the danger that exists.

The chief disseminator of this disease is the stray and ownerless dog and those owners who allow their dogs to run at large. The control of the disease is dependent upon the proper authority and supervision over all dogs. There is plenty of evidence that Rabies have been successfully controlled and eliminated from the number of areas by the proper execution of police measures. These include the elimination of uncontrolled dogs.

Full coöperation from the public, the Bureau emphasizes, in keeping their dogs under control at all times, will greatly assist the sanitary police officials in accomplishing the task. The enforcement of the provisions of the Dog Law in eliminating stray dogs and the laws for the prevention and control of Rabies is for the purpose of protecting human health and safeguarding the health and danger to other animals, livestock, and poultry.

AVOID DYSENTERY LOSSES BY SUGAR FEEDING BEES

By E. J. Anderson

Because most honey gathered during late summer and fall is of poor quality, bookkeepers should feed their bees a sugar syrup any time the temperature goes above 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Dysentery losses may be high if bees must depend on low grade honey this winter.

Ten pounds of sugar made into a thick syrup is enough for each colony housed in a one-story hive. As an additional precaution against dysentery, add one-half teaspoon of cream of tartar to each 10 pounds of sugar.

An excellent feeder can be made from an ordinary half-gallon friction-top nail. Merely punch about 20 small holes in the center of the lid. Fill the pail with syrup and place it upside down over the opening in the inner hive cover. Place an empty super on the inner cover and then cover the super. Unless the lid of the feeder fits tightly, the syrup will run out and drown the bees.

The best time to feed is in early evening. In warm weather the bees will remove a half-gallon of sugar syrup in 24 hours. If it remains in the feeder for several days, the holes in the lid generally become clogged with crystallized sugar.

1939 TURKEY CROP LARGEST OF RECORD

The 1939 turkey crop is the largest of record—almost 32 million birds. This is 22 per cent larger than the 1938 crop of over 26 million birds. Cold storage holdings on September 1st were almost double those of the same date last year — 10,808,000 pounds, compared with 5,711,000 pounds on September 1, 1938. When large supplies of a commodity are available, it is the better quality that sells first. For this reason, consumers and dealers are especially discriminating in their turkey purchases this year.

FEWER COLD STORAGE APPLES THAN IN 1938

Warehouse reports indicate that the quantities of apples moved into cold storage in Pennsylvania at the beginning of the present month, according to the State Department of Agriculture, was 1,378,000 bushels as compared with 1,763,000 bushels on the same date in 1938. Storage holdings of pears in Pennsylvania were 29,000 boxes and bushel baskets compared with 28,000 for last year.

RUTGERS TO LAUNCH TURKEY STUDY CENTER

Work will start November 1st on a new turkey research center at Millville, New Jersey, according to a recent announcement of Rutgers University. Start of work on the new center will make New Jersey the first State to establish an experimental station devoted exclusively to the investigation of turkey husbandry problems.

WIRING COUNSEL GIVEN IN NEW FARM CIRCULAR

To the inexperienced person, a well-installed set of farm electric wires may only appear as a criss-crossed maze of wires, switches, boxes, fuses, conduits, cables and circuits. Indeed these very terms and names may have no meaning whatsoever. For these individuals, many of whom now find themselves faced with the problem of installing electric wiring or of choosing between types of wiring and between many qualities of material, a new bulletin written by experts at the Pennsylvania State College will be a helpful guide.

The authors, J. R. Haswell and V. S. Peterson, agricultural engineers with the agricultural extension service, illustrate practical hook-ups, define terms, and give a broad general explanation of wiring problems which is specific enough to be of practical use.

Copies of extension circular 215, "Electric Wiring for the Farm," will be supplied by your county agricultural extension agent or by the Agricultural Mailing Room, State College, Pa.

CELERY GROWERS HAVE MARKET ORGANIZATION

A unique marketing program is being followed for the second year by a group of celery growers near Philadelphia. Definite grades conforming generally to the U. S. standard grade requirements for celery have been set up by the growers' organization. All celery meeting specified requirements is sold under the brand and label of the organization.

This year the organization will handle approximately 45,000 crates of celery, representing the crop from more than 125 acres. "Sweet Nut" brand celery, representing the highest quality crop, in addition to being sold in the Philadelphia area, will go to New York and to points several hundred miles west of the producing area.

EGG LAYING CONTEST MAKES A FINE START

The new 1939-1940 Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest which operates under the direction of the State Department of Agriculture is under way with a total of 96 pens ready to compete for honors that will be determined September next.

Since October 1st, the thirteen birds in each pen which make up a total of 585 birds have produced 27,095 eggs which have an average weight of 22.4 ounces per dozen.

Of the ninety-six pens, eighty-three are for pullets which are divided into seven breed classifications. There are forty-five Single Comb White Leghorns, nine New Hampshires, ten Barred Plymouth Rocks, nine Rhode Island Reds, six White Plymouth Rocks, two White Wyandottes and two Anconas. These birds are owned by sixty-eight specialty breeders in fourteen states including Pennsylvania.

The pullets entered in competition are now producing at the rate of over 62 percent. Should the management be successful in maintaining this rate of lay, it is reasonable to expect that the contest will attain a rating equal to or better than third place in the United States which it attained in contest year recently ended.

To keep the shovel clean from snow dry the shovel, dip a rag in kerosene and rub on the shovel. This is enough to keep the shovel clean for nearly half a day.

Production Costs on 79 Pennsylvania Dairy Farms

By W. L. Barr, *Penna. State College*

COST account records kept by the Department of Agricultural Economics at The Pennsylvania State College show that the average cost of producing 100 pounds of milk on 79 dairy farms in four areas of Pennsylvania in 1938 was $1.89. Costs varied among individual farms from $1.16 to $3.40 per hundredweight of milk produced, see chart. Forty-four farmers produced milk below the average cost and 35 at costs above the average. Only five farmers produced milk within 5 cents above or below average.

The "cost of milk production," as used in this study is the net cost. Credits for the value of manure produced, veal calves sold, and miscellaneous items such as returned feed bags were subtracted from the gross cost. Hauling and marketing costs were not included; these were classed as marketing costs. Net cost of milk per hundredweight is, therefore, the cost of production before the milk leaves the farm.

Cost and Price Fixing

The interest of many farm organizations in production costs has reflected a desire for public action that will increase or safeguard prices of farm commodities. This interest is evident in such slogans as "cost of production plus a profit." Individual farmers are interested in the margin between their cost of production and the price received by them for their products. A comparison of costs and

Table 1.—Comparison of costs of producing 100 pounds of milk on 79 dairy farms in four areas of Pennsylvania. 1938*

Area	No. of Farms	Lbs. of Milk Produced per Cow	Butter-fat Test	Av. Cost of Milk Production
Northeast	24	6,575	3.7	$1.75
Southeast	28	7,425	3.8	1.85
Central	14	6,843	4.0	2.00
Western	13	6,531	4.2	2.12
Average		6,916	3.9	$1.89

* Man labor is figured at 30 cents per hour.

returns shows that many farmers in 1938 did not even receive cost of production, to say nothing of any profit.

There are two points, however, at which an individual farmer can attack the problem of increasing the margin between his cost of production and the price received by him for his product. The first, that of obtaining an increase in price by arbitrary price-fixing, has had little success. In the case of milk, arbitrary prices have not long been held far out of line with prices of other farm and industrial raw materials. The fundamental factors of supply and demand which determine the prices of all products sold on competitive markets cannot long be set aside, and milk is no exception to this rule.

Pressure from various groups has resulted in the setting up of federal marketing agreements and in state control of milk prices. In Pennsylvania the creation of the Milk Control Board in April, 1934, with power to establish milk prices to be paid to producers and to be paid by consumers, raised the questions: Upon what basis should prices to producers be fixed? Should it be cost of production plus a profit? There is no doubt that in the long run enough farmers must receive a return sufficient to cover their cash costs and to leave some wage for their labor, otherwise the supply of milk will be reduced. However, the problem of any control agency that attempts to fix prices based upon cost of production is: whose costs, and whose production, shall be taken into consideration in fixing the price?

Difficult Problem

The difficulty involved in fixing prices based on cost of production is illustrated by the variation in costs on the 79 dairy farms in this study. If each individual were given his cost of production there would have been many prices, and no dealer would have been likely to buy milk from the man whose costs were $3.40 per hundredweight, see chart. Again, if the price were fixed so that all producers were given a price which would cover the costs of the $3.40 producer, the majority would have made a very large profit. Three things might then have occurred to break the price:

(1) More farmers would have gone into the business because of the opportunity for profit. (2) Those already in business would have increased the size of their herds and increased their production per cow. (3) Producers in outlying districts would have been able to ship fluid milk into the market at a profit. This would have resulted in a great increase in the milk supply. The percentage of milk sold for fluid use would have decreased, and the average price would have been lower because of the lower price received for the milk not sold in bottles. Established dairymen would likely have regretted price-fixing of this sort.

If the price were fixed at $1.89 per hundredweight, the average cost of production, 35 farmers would have produced at a loss last year. Since man labor was charged at 30 cents per hour in this study, it does not follow that the supply of milk was reduced. Some farmers continued to produce milk for a return of less than 30 cents per hour of labor. While hoping to get more it is conceivable that some may have produced for a return of only 5 cents or even less per hour of labor, if they had no opportunity to produce an alternative product which would have resulted in a larger return per hour for their labor. Provided there was no opportunity to produce an alternative product, the supply of milk conceivably would not have been reduced seriously until some farmers were actually furnishing labor free, with cash expenses even greater than income. The final result would be lower milk production and reduced living standards for farm families. Under a competitive system the final test as to whether the price is adequate is whether production over a period of years is forthcoming to meet the demands of the market. After all, costs in no two years are the same. Indications are that costs will be considerably higher in 1939 than in 1938. Cost of production, therefore, is one but by no means the only factor in determining milk prices.

The second point of attack offers more promise. By reducing the cost of production, an individual can increase the margin between cost of production and price received.

Production and Efficiency

In studying the operation of his business, the farmer is interested in knowing how each unit of farm organization will respond financially to the use of various materials and practices, and how costs can be kept at a minimum consistent with good farming. To this end it is necessary to know of what the costs consist, and the relation between the various cost factors and output. Attention will now be given to the cost of production study with these questions in mind.

In the fall of 1937 the Department of Agricultural Economics set up a system of farm accounts designed to study the cost of milk production in Pennsylvania. The primary purposes of this study were to determine the cost of milk production in terms of the amount of feed, labor and other factors, and to analyze the farm management factors responsible for variations.

Farms located in four areas of Pennsylvania were selected in which to study costs. The area designations were: northeast, southeast, central and western. The northeastern part of the state was represented by dairymen in Susquehanna county; the southeastern area by dairymen in Lancaster and Chester counties; the central by dairymen in Clinton, Centre, Huntingdon and Blair counties; and the western by dairymen in Butler, Armstrong, Indiana and Mercer counties.

From October 26, 1937, to January 31, 1938, inventories were taken on 87 farms. A complete account of all cash receipts and expenses was kept in a book provided for that purpose. Special records were kept on

Table 2.—Relationship of Size of Herd to Costs and Returns on 79 Dairy Farms in Four Areas of Pennsylvania, 1938

No. of Cows	No. of Farms	Average: No. of Cows per Herd	Lbs. Milk per Cow	Cost per Cwt. Milk	Cost per Lb. Butterfat	Labor Income*
10.0 or less	22	7.6	6673	$2.13	$.54	$233
10.1-20	38	14.5	6871	1.82	.48	591
20.1 or more	19	26.4	7289	1.76	.45	1004
Average		15.2	6916	$1.89	$.49	$590

* Labor income is what a farmer receives for his year's work over and above all farm expenses, figuring interest on the average total capital invested as an expense. Farm products furnished toward the family living, and the value of the house rent, are in addition to labor income.

Table 3.—Relationship of Pounds of Milk Produced per Cow to Costs and Returns on 79 Dairy Farms in Four Areas of Pennsylvania, 1938

Lbs. Milk per Cow	No. of Farms	Average: No. of Cows per Herd	Lbs. Milk per Cow	Cost per Cwt. Milk	Cost Lb. Butterfat	Butterfat Test	Labor Income
Less than 5,500	11	12.4	4,772	$2.28	$.53	4.4	$420
5,500-6,499	19	16.0	5,947	2.03	.50	4.1	531
6,500-7,499	23	15.5	6,904	1.83	.46	3.9	560
7,500-8,499	18	15.2	8,017	1.73	.49	3.5	466
8,500 or more	8	16.4	9,725	1.58	.47	3.4	1,336
Average		15.2	6,916	$1.89	$.49	3.9	$590

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TABLE 4.—RELATIONSHIP OF HOURS OF LABOR PER COW TO COSTS AND RETURNS ON 79 DAIRY FARMS IN FOUR AREAS OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1938

Hours Labor per Cow	No. of Farms	Average: Hours Labor per Cow	Cost per Cwt. Milk	Cost per Lb. of Butterfat	No. of Cows per Herd	Lbs. Milk per Cow	Labor Income
Less than 100	6	81	$1.55	$.41	21.8	6600	$1038
100-124	20	111	1.75	.46	17.1	6815	582
125-149	24	139	1.82	.48	15.5	6992	681
150-174	14	160	1.99	.49	13.4	6814	626
175 or more	15	202	2.25	.57	10.9	7153	243
Average		143	$1.89	$.49	15.2	6916	$ 590

mimeographed forms of the amount of grain fed and the labor performed in the various operations in the dairy. Each farmer was visited about eight times during the year and his records checked. A roughage record was made at these visits by weighing the amounts of hay, silage or other roughage fed per cow. Eighty farmers completed one year's accounts. One farm was not included in the analysis because the milk was sold to a special market.

COST OF KEEPING A COW

The average gross cost of keeping a cow for one year was $157.06. Feed amounted to nearly half the cost, 47 per cent. At 30 cents per hour, man labor accounted for little more than one-fourth of the cost, 27 per cent. Grain amounting to 2,301 pounds was fed per cow; of this quantity 39 per cent was home-grown. One and seven-tenths tons of hay, 2.7 tons of corn silage and .47 of a ton of other roughage were fed per cow.

Average feed costs amounted to $73.87 per cow, and were low during the year. The price of a 20 per cent home-mixed dairy ration was 39 per cent lower in 1938 than in 1937, and it was 18 per cent lower than in any of the preceding 4 years. Pastures were also 10 per cent above average, further reducing feed costs.

Allowing 30 cents per hour for man labor, the cost of producing milk on the 79 farms averaged $1.89 per hundredweight, table 1. Costs in different sections of the state varied considerably, ranging from $1.75 in northeastern Pennsylvania to $2.12 per hundredweight in the western part of the state. In western Pennsylvania no farmers in the study were able to produce milk at less than $1.50 per hundredweight. In northeastern Pennsylvania the costs of 17 per cent of the farmers were less than $1.50 per hundredweight.

Forty-four of the 79 farmers produced milk at less than $1.89 per hundredweight. Some combinations of factors in these dairies must have been responsible for low costs which were not found in the 35 dairies which produced milk above the $1.89 per hundredweight.

Three factors which have a large influence in determining cost of production are clearly brought out in this study. They are: size of herd, milk production per cow, and man labor efficiency.

Size of Herd.—Size of herd was an important factor in determining both the cost of milk production and the financial success of these dairy businesses. Those farms having 20 cows or more produced milk at an average cost of $1.76 per hundredweight, or 45 cents per pound of butterfat, as compared with $2.13, or 54 cents per pound of butterfat, for herds of 10 cows or less, table 2. Milk production per cow rose with increases in the size of the dairy herds. Average labor income varied from $233 for the farms having 10 cows or less, to $1,004 for those having 20 cows or more. Large-sized herds make possible much greater labor efficiency.

The hours of labor per cow varied from 174 hours for herds of 10 cows or less to 128 for herds of 20 cows or more. This difference of 46 hours of labor per cow, or of 20 cents in cost per hundredweight of milk produced, was saved by the large-sized dairies as compared with the small.

Milk Production Per Cow.—Milk production per cow was the second important factor in determining costs. The average was 6,916 pounds, which probably is representative of commercial milk production. Milk production per cow varied from 3,900 to 11,500 pounds, and only three herds averaged above 10,000 pounds.

Cost per hundredweight of milk and cost per pound of butterfat decreased as production per cow increased, table 3. Labor income also increased as milk production per cow increased.

A high percentage of butterfat does not necessarily mean low cost of production per pound. The highest costs per pound of butterfat occurred in the herds having the highest tests. More important than test was milk production per cow. As milk production per cow increased, cost per pound of butterfat decreased.

Man Labor Efficiency.—Number of hours of man labor per cow is directly related to cost of milk production. Those farms requiring less than 100 hours of labor per cow had costs of only $1.55 per hundredweight, as compared with $2.25 for those spending 175 hours or more, table 4. The average amount of time spent per cow on the 79 farms was 143 hours, made up of 75 hours milking, 22 hours feeding, 19 hours cleaning and bedding, 12 hours cleaning utensils, and 13 hours of miscellaneous work.

As stated before, the larger-sized herd makes labor efficiency possible. Those farms requiring less than 100 hours of labor per cow had the greatest average number of cows, 22, as compared with an average of only half as many for those spending 175 hours or more per cow. Labor income was largest, $1,038 for those using the least amount of labor per cow, and labor income was smallest for those using the most labor per cow.

Hauling Milk and Marketing Costs.—The average cost of marketing the milk was $16.22 per cow. This varied from $12.75 per cow in northeastern Pennsylvania to $18.61 per cow in southeastern Pennsylvania. The cause of this variation was the amount of milk which was hauled by the farmers themselves. On a per-hundredweight-of-milk-sold basis, hauling costs averaged 22 cents. Thirteen cents went for hired milk hauling and 9 cents for the farmer's own hauling. Two cents were spent for other marketing costs. Total marketing costs were 24 cents per hundredweight. Since producers must pay both marketing and production costs, the cost of producing and marketing one hundredweight of milk by the 79 farmers averaged $2.13.

If your hens insist on filling front roosts first and blocking out back ones to hens that fly up late, try this plan. Elevate the back roosts six inches and you will find that the hens will proceed to fill the rear roosts first.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS FOR 1940

By F. F. LININGER

Prospective increases in domestic business and consumer incomes are expected to result on the whole in a stronger demand for farm products in 1940 than in 1939. Export demand for a few farm products will be increased because of the war.

The war, too, has been partly responsible for the sharp increase in industrial activity in the last part of 1939, and has improved business prospects for 1940 as a whole. It is possible, however, that business activity and consumer incomes would have shown some improvement in 1940 even if there had been no war.

Sharp fluctuations are likely to occur in 1940 industrial activity as a result of uncertainties arising out of the war and adjustments that will be necessary following the period of inventory accumulation which began at the outbreak of the war. Production now is running ahead of consumption and exports by a considerable margin. Consumer incomes do not fluctuate so much as industrial production, but tend to lag behind changes in industry. Gains in industrial activity already made this year should reflect favorably on consumer income gain in 1940.

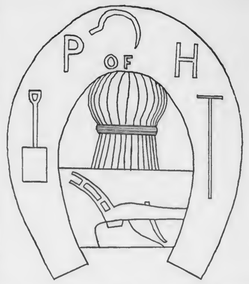
Cash income from sale of farm products should be materially higher in 1940 than in 1939 because a slightly larger total volume of farm produce will be disposed of at higher prices.

Prices of commodities and services used in production of farm products in 1940 probably will average a little higher. Some rise in wage rates is expected although total farm employment will decline further next year, but greater use of mechanized equipment will enable farmers to maintain production at current levels. Higher prices for farm machinery and building materials are expected. Prices of most fertilizer materials will rise a little. Prices may be lower for some seeds except for shortages for certain crops such as red clover. Feed prices advanced in September along with the advance in grain prices and are now higher than a year ago. During the remainder of the 1939-40 season little change in feed prices is expected in view of ample supplies.

The Government Outlook says ample short-term credit will be available for meeting all anticipated credit demand by farmers of good credit standing. Commercial banks, production credit associations, and other credit agencies can easily expand their loans. Funds available for making rehabilitation and emergency loans, however, are slightly smaller than last year. Applications for rural electrification loans are exceeding available funds, but credit for other coöperative purposes appears to be ample.

AN OLD GRANGE EMBLEM

This is a drawing of a cast iron horse shoe that was plowed up, several years ago, on the farm of George Longenbach at Pennsville, who had been a member of Harmony Grange, No. 1692. This farm was formerly owned by Francis Kleppinger who had



been a member of the old Lehigh Grange, No. 782, organized in 1884. This emblem is in possession of Harmony Grange. It seems nobody knows where this horseshoe originally came from, or in what way it was used as an emblem in Grange work at the time. It weighs two pounds.

SUNRISE ROUND-UP NEW AID PROGRAM ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS

John H. Light, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, announces that a new series of radio programs—the first of its type ever rendered under the direct auspices of the Department of Agriculture and designated as the "Sunrise Round-up"—will be on the air from radio station WHP, Harrisburg, Pa., every week day morning at 6:30 o'clock.

In addition to talks by well-known authorities on all phases of agriculture and kindred subjects there will be given each morning up-to-the-minute market reports and prices on livestock, grain, hay, etc. Music, vocal and instrumental, will daily intersperse the technical addresses and reports.

Secretary Light inaugurated this series of agricultural programs, which made its initial bow to Pennsylvania farmers on Monday, November 13th.

Changes in Annual Per Capita Consumption of Principal Foods During Last 15 Years

	Avg. Lbs. 1920-24	Avg. Lbs. 1934-37	Per cent Change
Vegetables	135	169	Plus 25%
Dairy Products	355	377	" 6%
Fruits	185	195	" 5%
Sugar and Syrup	106	110	" 4%
Lean Meats and Fish	138	126	Minus 9%
Potatoes	178	157	" 12%
Cereal Products	229	196	" 14%

The above foods comprise over 90% by weight of the average person's annual food consumption. There has been a larger increase in the per capita consumption of dairy products (milk, butter, cheese, evaporated milk and ice crean) since the early "20's" than for any other major product in the diet except vegetables. The large increases in consumption of vegetables, dairy products and fruits—the protective foods—are indicative of the slow but consistent improvement in the quality of our national diet.—*U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

OLD AMISH SCHOOL WILL BE REOPENED FOR SATURDAY CLASS

Quaint and picturesque customs of the Pennsylvania Amish people are to be perpetuated in the reopening of the old White Hall Dutch Schoolhouse, near Belleville in Mifflin County.

Once again these peaceful, law-abiding people, attired in simple grey, buttonless clothing, will attend the "chool-haus" to learn reading, singing, and spelling in the language of their Dutch forefathers.

Built about 1867, the schoolhouse served Amish folks for the instruction in German and Dutch for many years. Now, however, members of any creed will be welcomed to the Saturday classes at this school, which has no connection with the public school system. Mennonites, Reformed Mennonites, and Plain People, as well as Amish, are expected to attend.

"These religious sects, clinging to their age old habits of simple behavior and severe dress, lend a great deal of charm and color to Pennsylvania," said Richard P. Brown, Secretary of the State Department of Commerce.

Letters are received from all over the United States and several foreign countries asking for stories and information concerning the Pennsylvania Dutch groups, Mr. Brown said. He added that tourists are greatly interested in meeting and talking with these unusual people.

"Visitors enjoy seeing the neat homes of Pennsylvania's beloved Dutch inhabitants, and are delighted with the intriguing history which describes the difference in dress, customs, and beliefs of the conservative sects," the Secretary explained.

Traveling along modern highways the little black, fringed-top buggies carrying a somberly dressed family—mother in plain grey and father in simple black—create a picture of an older world.

With the reopening of the White Hall Dutch Schoolhouse, the identify of the famed Pennsylvania Dutch will be emphasized to continue their important rôle in Pennsylvania life.

29 COUNTIES LOWER TAX LEVY ON REAL ESTATE; RAISED IN 12

County tax rates for 1939 range all the way from one mill in three counties to 16.5 mills in a single instance, Secretary of Internal Affairs, William S. Livengood, Jr., revealed in a comparative table of county rates made public.

"Variations in the amounts of taxable real estate values, the relation of assessed property value to true value, and the percentage of the duplicate collected all have their influence on the tax rate," the statement said.

The table shows the combined tax rates for county and institution district purposes and a variation from two mills as a minimum to 24 mills at the upper limit.

Budgets filed with the Bureau of Statistics show that 12 counties increased their county tax rates on real estate, 29 counties lowered their rates and 25 levied the same rate as in 1938.

A comparison of the combined tax rates for county and institution district purposes reveals that only two counties, Huntingdon and Bradford, showed net increases in real estate levies, while forty reported decreases, and 24 made no change. Philadelphia is not included in this analysis, being listed as a city in department records.

Americans consume more than two hundred million pounds of sugar each year in ice cream, ices and sherbets.

REMARKS BY WALTER D. FULLER, CHAIRMAN, STATE JOB MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE, NOVEMBER 15, 1939

We have been hearing from many sources that Pennsylvania faces a crisis and I think that we will all agree in that statement.

This crisis is not new but is now approaching an acute stage where we people of Pennsylvania must meet it and solve the problem or find that we are in a situation as serious as any we have ever faced.

It is as though we had been descending the side of a steep ravine and have now reached an area from which we may move in two ways. The easy way is to keep further down the ravine, where it grows darker each step we progress and at the bottom of which no man knows what exists. The harder way lies upward, towards the light and, where we know if we conquer the heights, we shall find happiness and comfort and satisfaction for all.

We Pennsylvanians are not afraid of hard work or serious effort. We shall slip and fall, have our bumps and bruises as we climb upwards, but we shall win success in proportion to our effort. It is possible that in solving our own problems we may lead America to new heights of economic achievement.

May I quote from a recent leaflet sent out by one of Pennsylvania's leading colleges:

"Our freedom is apparent on every hand—in the church, where we have free worship; in the state, the product of our self government; and in our schools and colleges, repositories still of intellectual freedom. Each of these institutions is essential to our full liberties. It is not by chance that when liberty was suppressed in Russia and Germany the church was persecuted and universities languished. Germany closed all but five of her universities this autumn. Even Heidelberg is no more.

"In a democracy the individual is of primary importance; it follows then that to be a strong nation we must develop men and women who value their individuality. Most important of all the responsibility for growth must be squarely upon the individual himself. Education, like liberty, cannot be inherited but must ever be won anew. Each must learn his own lesson from the past and apply it to the present and the future, and *no one can do it for him*—no Hitler, no Stalin, no Mussolini."

What is this crisis which we face and how do we plan to conquer it?

It is a crisis of unemployment—about one million people out of work among our population of 10½ millions. A crisis of relief financing—122 millions spent—perhaps 100 million more to be raised by new taxes in 1940 unless we are successful. A crisis in the American principles of self-reliance and self-help. A crisis in responsibility—the responsibility of all of us to join together and solve this problem—the responsibility of business and government to come together and do this job which is so long overdue and which must be done.

We can do it if we will be realistic and practical. The job is both sound and expedient. Expedient because the need for quickness is so great—sound because the methods to be used will develop the best and most useful approaches. Notice please that we plan to mix intelligent publicity with sound engineering and that our Executive Director, Mr. William A. Hemphill, is a skilled management engineer loaned for the period of the campaign by the great engineering form of Day & Zimmermann, Inc.

"THAT'S OUR RING"

There's always some one to talk with when there's a telephone in the house. Neighbors and relatives are closer. Friendly calls lead to friendly visits. Even when winter lays down its barrier of snow and ice, there's a welcome "Hello" waiting at the other end of the line.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

All of you have read our purposes but let me read them to you again.

The plan is a non-partisan State wide effort by business leaders with the coöperation of the State Government, labor and other organized groups to do whatever possible to:

1. Stimulate reëmployment and create new jobs for idle men and women in Pennsylvania.

2. Organize complete State-wide local consideration of the relief problem by local citizens, cultivate local responsibility and local knowledge of the situation, encourage self-reliance and self-help, and search seriously and analytically for a practical and humane solution of unemployment.

These are the first and primary considerations but growing out of them and of vital interest to every tax conscious citizen are these objectives:

a. To reduce the State relief load while maintaining the principles of the Golden Rule.

b. To reduce or eliminate the possibility of additional tax increases on the people of Pennsylvania.

c. To bring nearer the period when tax reduction may be possible because such reduction will lead to industrial expansion, to more reëmployment and to a generally healthier economic situation.

You know of our needs. The winter is nearly here. There are 230,568 cases on relief and 147,000 persons on WPA. No one knows exactly how many people are out of work in Pennsylvania but there are thousands more than the figures just quoted—thousands of persons courageously holding their heads up and their chins out and preserving their heritage of American independence by staying off of the public assistance rolls while desperately seeking work.

Tax moneys allocated for relief will not last beyond April at the rate we are now spending. If no change takes place in this situation you know the answer as well as I do.

All the evidence from a hundred angles sums up to say we *must* make jobs in private employment. Governmental jobs at best only transfer the cost from one tax to another. No one knows better than I do that you cannot make jobs by wishing them. Jobs can only be made as we find job opportunities and that is the work cut out for us to do. It is easy to find objections, easy to say "it can't be done," but we must resolutely turn our faces from such thinking.

The Lecturer's Corner

MRS. IRA C. GROSS, *State Lecturer*

Christmas, 1939, approaches amid troublous times; the birthday of the Prince of Peace comes to a world in which a great portion of the people must feel that "there is no peace."

Four days before we celebrate the birthday of the world's Saviour, there occurs another anniversary day, little noted, that of Forefathers' Day on December 21st. Perhaps, if we would let our thoughts dwell for a little while on the pioneer men and women who gave this nation its background of fine tradition—courage and fearlessness—much of our own uncertainty would be clarified. Because the lives and the deeds of our forefathers are so much a part of the warp and woof of our own lives, we are prone to take them and the worthwhile things they did, for granted. But if we would do a little stock-taking in the days preceding Christmas, find out where we stand and upon what issues we build our philosophy of life, we could enter the Christmas season with a truer spirit of joy and peace. This inner communion, this self-examination, will serve to reëmphasize, for us, the necessity for sane individual thinking and personal doing. Because, it is not nations nor groups of people who motivate and are responsible for the ruthless and cruel things that are being done in some countries today; rather are these things the result of the individual thought of some ruthless and beastly individual mind. So, to keep intact the heritage of bright courage and fearlessness that have come to us from our forefathers, we need to concern ourselves with individuals.

As we go into the Christmas Season, we Patrons of Husbandry,—advocates of Fraternity in its best sense—can stop thinking in terms of indecision and fear, and put into positive action the things we have gained from a long line of Grange forefathers who exercised both courage and fearlessness in perfecting this great organization. Friendliness, courtesy, kindness, Christian faith, the ideals upon which this organization were built, are still alive, and cannot be lost to the world so long as individuals in organized groups will to keep them alive. As our descendants look back upon us, their forefathers, the things they will commemorate in our lives will be the steadfastness of purpose and faith in worthy tradition that influenced us to keep standards of right aloft in a crumbling and wavering civilization.

We might make this Christmas a rededication celebration in our Granges, and thereby say to the world that so long as the Grange can live and serve, the finer instincts of life shall not perish from the earth.

There are so many lovely things we can do this month. I wish every Grange would have a Christmas party, with a tree decorated beforehand, and with a little, inexpensive gift for everyone. If each person who comes to the party would bring such an inexpensive gift, and these would be distributed at the party, naturally each person takes a gift away with him. Then, there are the boys and girls returning from school, glad to be back with family and friends. They add to the spirit of Christmas. There are baskets for needy and toys for under-privileged children. If a Juvenile Grange is looking for something to do, here is a job right at hand. Best of all, there can be carol-sings. While one of the oldest of Christmas customs, it has come into favor again, strong as ever, and more groups and communities are participating in carol singing than in many years. Please do not think that only sick and shut-in people love to hear the carols on Christmas Eve. I'll venture to say that if word goes out in your community that your carol-singers will stop, to sing, where a candle of welcome burns in the window, you will have a busy time during the period of singing.

If your group thinks of going carol-singing for the first time, a few pointers may help you. Decide upon the area your group will cover, then have it well announced, with the note that stops will be made where a candle burns in the window. The choir of the local church or Sunday school and the Grange might coöperate to the pleasure of each group. Select the fine old favorites: "Silent Night," "O Come, All Ye Faithful," "Joy to the World." There is nothing like a combination of frosty air, friendly voices coming out of the night, the soft gleam of lighted candles, to help us "keep Christmas" in spirit and in truth.

SAY IT WITH BULLETIN BOARDS

Bulletin Boards can be made to serve a number of purposes other than the mere announcement of events to come. One of these is to create an increased interest in one's community, since this seems to be one of the current trends in education.

First of all, the Lecturer should not try to do this project alone, but should have a working committee of members who will be interested enough to put some time and thought on the project. First the early history — interesting landmarks (pictures), files and clippings from old newspapers, interesting documents, hidden away in safes and cupboards, letters, etc. This might constitute one installment of the bulletin display. Next the geography of the community, with a map of the outlines, showing where your Grange Halls are located, your churches and schools, rivers and streams, good soil, timber. With this chapter of the project might be included a report showing how many farms in your community; how many families; how many children; how many electrified homes; how many furnace heated homes; how many homes with running cold water or both hot and cold water and waste disposal; how many bathrooms, etc. A map and chart of this sort was one of the displays of a 4-H Extension Club, at the recent American Country Life Conference at the Pennsylvania State college, and no other display received more interested attention.

Then still another installment on your Bulletin Board might show what the community does; what it raises; where it markets this produce; what changes happened to make the community grow or decline? Use pictures wherever possible and displays of all sorts. I am sure that a project of this sort will have a tremendous value, not alone in stimulating interest in local affairs and history, but in bringing to light the picture of the evolution of a community—showing how natural resources were adapted to the needs, or, in some cases, allowed to be destroyed; the part played by far-sighted and worth-while citizens and by organizations. Perhaps one of the greatest goods that could come from having a Grange enter into a project of this sort would be a realization of the fact that we are able to direct the future well-being of our community in just such measure and degree as we understand the changes and the history of the past. So, say it with Bulletin Boards.

We would take this opportunity to suggest that one of the ways our Lecturers may bring an element of interest to the meetings is to have map displays of other countries. Particularly does this apply to the warring nations of Europe. It is hard to visualize the scene of conflict and explain the reasons behind many of the moves, today, unless we see it with our eyes. Maps are easy to secure. Many of the daily and Sunday papers publish these for free distribution, or at most for the price of mailing. I am sure that many members would appreciate this service.

One warning note should be given if you have the thought to do something about the use of your Bulletin Board. Please do not allow any display to remain posted so long that everyone becomes thoroughly tired of seeing it. Rather, change these often enough that our members will keenly look forward to what may be presented next time. Keep the Bulletin Board interest alive.

HOW GOOD ARE YOUR PROGRAMS AND MEETINGS?

If you want to make a check of the worthwhileness of your meetings, and evaluate the program, please secure a copy of Circular No. 216, from the office of R. W. Kerns, Rural Extension Sociologist of the Pennsylvania State College. If you have not already received a copy of this circular, you can do so through your County Agricultural Office.

With apologies to Prof. Kerns for using his circular, but with thanks withal, we quote a part of it below.

"One of the best ways of developing leadership and strengthening the programs is to check up on meetings after they have been planned and held. The following Score Card for Rural Meetings is the best method of doing this. Use it and have others use it, to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the program."

1. *Advertising*—Did people know about it? Was it advertised by announcement in yearbook or community calendar, newspaper notices, card notices, telephone calls, personal solicitation, at other meetings?

2. *Meeting Place*—Was the room ventilated and properly heated? Were seating arrangements the best that could be secured? Was lighting adequate and non-glaring?

3. *Planning and Timing*—Did the program committee have a balanced program planned? Did the chairman start the meeting on time and keep the program moving rapidly? Did all of the talent appear as scheduled? Was it closed when members still desired more?

4. *Enjoyment*—Did everyone have a good time? Was the program varied and interesting? Did all have a chance to take part in talent activities, singing, stunts, or social games? Were refreshments served?

5. *Education*—Did each have a chance to learn something? Was there a main feature which challenged the thinking of members?

It is a high aim for all of us to hope to score one hundred points—twenty for each item—for each meeting, according to the above score. But we can all try for it. Not one item is impossible of attainment, and all are important. As we approach the beginning of the new year, with many Lecturers attempting the work for the first time, and with many others continuing in the service, I know of no more constructive suggestion than to urge the use of this score card for self-evaluation and improvement.

Again I urge you to secure the circular, and use it to the advantage of your meetings.

THE VOICE OF THE CHRIST CHILD

The earth has grown old with its burden of care,
But at Christmas it always is young,
The heart of the jewel burns lustrous and fair,
And its soul full of music breaks forth on the air,
When the song of the angels is sung.

It is coming, old earth, it is coming tonight,
On the snowflakes which cover the sod;
The feet of the Christ-child fall gently and white,
And the voice of the Christ tells out with delight
That mankind are the children of God.

On the sad and the lonely, the wretched and poor,
That voice of the Christ-child shall fall.
And to every blind wanderer opens the door
Of a hope which he dared not to dream of before,
With a sunshine of welcome for all.

The feet of the humblest may walk in the field
Where the feet of the holiest have trod;
This, this is the marvel to mortals revealed,
When the silvery trumpets of Christmas have pealed,
That mankind are the children of God. —*Phillips Brooks.*

SECRET OF WASHING VELVET

Many of the new winter velvet materials will wash successfully if done carefully. The new cotton velvets, velveteens, corduroys, and chenilles, as well as some of the rayon and silk velvets take to soap-and-water baths if they are protected against rubbing, squeezing, or wringing which mash and mar the pile of the fabric.

The trick in washing velvet garments is to hold them on the wrong side and wash by dipping and lifting in thick mild lukewarm soapsuds. Rinse the same way in clear lukewarm water. Never wring or squeeze the water out. After rinsing, shake off the excess moisture or lay the garment between turkish towels for a few minutes. Hang the garment on a smooth wooden hanger to finish drying. When almost dry, brush the velvet to lift the pile. Always brush in the direction of the natural "lie" of the velvet.

Velvet materials need no ironing.

SERIES OF "TRAVELING YOUTHS" PROGRAMS STAGED IN MERCER COUNTY

The series of the "Traveling Youth" Programs, which were sponsored by the Mercer County Pomona Grange, closed on Tuesday evening, October 17th, with the sixteenth program being presented by the members of Pleasant Valley Grange in the Sandy Lake Grange Hall.

The meeting was called to order with Roy E. Perrine, Master of Pleasant Valley Grange, in the chair, assisted by the other officers of Pleasant Valley Grange.

The minutes of the fifteenth "Traveling Youth" Program presented by members of the Millburn Grange No. 1647 at the Pleasant Valley Grange Hall on September 19th, were read and approved.

The chairs were then vacated by the Pleasant Valley Officers and filled by the Sandy Lake Officers with the latter's Master, G. N. Boyd, presiding.

Wm. Elder, Master of the Mercer County Pomona Grange, was present and when called upon for remarks spoke concerning the interest having been shown by the Grange members in the "Traveling Youth" programs. He mentioned the fact that all Grange members should be good enough Grangers to reflect the Grange life to those they come in contact with. He expressed a desire that the Grange work in the County would be as prosperous during the winter months as it has been this summer.

Announcement was made of Booster Night to be held at the Millburn Grange Hall, Springfield Township, on Friday evening, October 20th, to which all Grangers were cordially invited.

At the conclusion of the regular business session of the Sandy Lake Grange the meeting was again given in charge of the Pleasant Valley officers.

Mention was made of the Seventh Degree Banquet to be held in the American Legion Hall of Mercer on Wednesday evening with the members of Mt. Pleasant Grange entertaining.

The business session was properly closed by the Pleasant Valley officers and a brief recess was declared preceding the literary program, which included the following numbers, presented by the members of Pleasant Valley Grange under the direction of the Lecturer, Miss Mary Dunn and the Assistant Lecturer, Miss Mary Fitzgerald—

Orchestra selection—Drums, H. C. Sanderson; Guitars, Thomas Campbell and Russell Fitzgerald; Saxophone, James Robinson; and pianist, Mrs. John Fitzgerald. The Welcome address was given by Mrs. Mabel Kelley, Lecturer of the Sandy Lake Grange; and the response by Miss Mary Dunn, Lecturer of Pleasant Valley Grange. A paper "Youth in Danger—War, Alcohol and Automobile" was read by Arthur Courtney.

The History of the Sandy Lake Grange was given by Mrs. Arthur Clayton, Secretary of the Sandy Lake Grange. She stated Sandy Lake Grange was organized December 10, 1874. In January 24, 1902, twenty-one members met at the Egbert School Building, No. 2, to reorganize the Grange. Joseph Bond was elected Master. Once again the Grange was on its way. In June 23, 1919, thirteen members of the old Sandy Lake Grange met in the home of Frank Booker and reorganized the Grange again. Frank Booker was elected Master. The meetings were set for the first and third Tuesdays at the home of the members. Later that year in July, they decided to meet at the School Building, No. 2. In the year 1921 it was decided to build a hall. Work began in April of 1922. The hall was completed and dedicated August, 1924. The oldest member is Mrs. Rice, having belonged for 37 years. There are three silver star members—Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Urey and Mr. Griffith. At present there are fifty members on the roll.

A summary of the "Traveling Youth" programs given by Mrs. Roy E. Perrine, Lecturer of Mercer County Pomona Grange, is quoted as follows: "Again we have traveled around Mercer County with a Traveling Program—our subject being Youth. When we started Mercer County had seventeen Granges. Our good friends at South Pymatuning Grange decided to discontinue to have meetings therefore sixteen Granges have carried the Traveling Youth Program around Mercer County with great success. It started from Sandy Lake Grange and tonight it is brought back to Sandy Lake by Pleasant Valley Grange. In 1937 the Grangers of Mercer County traveled around the county with the Flag. The total attendance was 2,098, making an average of 131 each meeting. In 1938 the Grangers went around the county with the Altar Cloth. The total attendance was 2,348, making an average of 147 each meeting. This year the total attendance was 2,225, making the average attendance each meeting 134. Our Worthy Lecturers have bid you welcome to their Grange halls with the preparation of the best programs possible. The secretaries have kept an accurate account of all the points each Grange has won and have read the history of their Grange. There are three Granges that have had a representative at each of the sixteen meetings. These Granges are West Salem, New Lebanon, and Pleasant Valley. Pleasant Ridge has missed being represented just one night. Since we started around Mercer County one of our Lecturer's homes has been saddened by death—Mrs. Kenneth Anthony's husband was killed in an auto accident.

"My Electric Mixer makes the grandest cakes . . ."

I WOULD BE LOST WITHOUT MY ELECTRIC MIXER. I KEEP IT ON A TABLE READY FOR CONSTANT USE.

MRS. SAMUEL B. LONG
Drumore, Lancaster County, Penna., is one of the prize winners in the P.E.A. Contest on the subject: "The electric service or appliance which I find most useful."

WITH Christmas just a few weeks off, Santa Claus will specialize on useful electric gifts, like the electric mixer which Mrs. Long finds so helpful. There are lots of electric appliances which make ideal Christmas presents, and which the housewife will enjoy right through the year. Stop in at your electric store and make your selection now to guarantee Merrier Christmas.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

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The Power of Organization

THE power of organization has been demonstrated in all past ages. The pyramids of Egypt bear silent testimony to the physical possibilities of organization. History is replete with the record of achievement as well as of destruction by organized groups of humanity.

Perhaps the first organizations were of tribal formation. These tribal bands were, in time, succeeded by the armed forces of nations and for many centuries the destructive power of the organized armies of the world periodically destroyed the better things of humanity and even life itself.

Thus the history of man's achievement and the development of earth's civilization as well as the historic destructive periods are but the record of organization.

Never has there been a time in the history of mankind when sane and constructive thought emanating from organizations such as the Grange was so much needed as now.

The unparelleled advancement of science, art and education during the last half century has been due to the power of coöperation and research directed along the lines of industrial, agricultural and educational achievement. The Grange has led the forces of organized agriculture in America and has demonstrated the potential power of organization.

The Grange through the power of organization has been, and will continue to be, a factor in establishing legislation fair to American agriculture.

In summarizing we find, first, that activity either constructive or destructive since the beginning of time has been the result of group organization.

Second, the Grange has been, and will continue to be, the chief promoter of better agricultural conditions in America. K. S. B.

National Grange Sessions

AS THIS is written, the National Grange Session is well advanced in its activities. Officers and delegates have reported Grange activity and progress in all parts of the country. Resolutions affecting the future of agriculture in America have been introduced and are now being carefully considered by the various committees.

The Seventh Degree of the Order has been beautifully conferred upon a class of patrons, most of whom are "Corn Belt Farmers."

One cannot observe the deliberations, declarations and activities of this great delegate body of farm people without being deeply impressed with the power and influence of the Grange for permanent good in America.

We are looking forward with much interest to the meeting of our own State Grange at Chambersburg, December 12th, 13th and 14th. We have every assurance of an excellent convention. K. S. B.

Commercializing Holidays

J. A. BOAK

As I think of our legal holidays I can recall none that were enacted for commercial purposes. The dictionary defines "holiday" as follows: "A day of some ecclesiastical festival; a day of festivity, or sport."

Our earliest remembrance of holidays complies with the dictionary's definition. Some years ago the G. A. R. endeavored to have the laws changed so that Memorial Day would be always on the last Sunday of May. Their claim was that the day was a sacred day and should not be desecrated. At that time Sunday was observed as a Holy Day, since then it, too, has been commercialized. Instead of our New Year prayer-meeting the day is used to make an inventory. Instead of Memorial Day and Independence Day's programs showing honor to those who sacrificed their all, and teaching patriotism, they have become days of sports, which have become highly commercialized. Instead of spending the day in returning thanks to Almighty God for the blessings we have enjoyed during the year, Thanksgiving day is used for our big football games and boxing matches. Can you think of anything further from what was intended? The commercializing of the day was emphasized when our President gave as his reason for changing the date of Thanksgiving, that the merchants wanted it earlier so as to give a longer shopping season as Thanksgiving and Christmas came too close together. Has Christmas lost its significance? Recently a teacher in a Pennsylvania borough asked her pupils who Christ was and was surprised to find that many had never heard of him. Then she asked why we observed Christmas and received the answer, "to get presents," and is this not too true of most people. We only need observe the busy shoppers and the gawdy investments of presents and the lack of sentiment as to this most important event.

How about the Sabbath day? How is it observed? It was intended as a holy day, one of worship, later it became a holiday and now it is commercialized. On Mt. Sinai God wrote with his own hand, on tables of stone, "Remember the Sabbath Day and keep it holy." No other commandment is referred to oftener in the scripture. The promises and punishments attached to this commandment should be sufficient to warrant its observance.

It is fitting that this subject be discussed from the standpoint of the home. All reforms must be started in the home. From the home their effect radiates throughout the nation.

Master Bagshaw Reports Progress Among Pennsylvania Granges at Peoria Sessions

KENZIE S. BAGSHAW

We esteem it a real pleasure to bring to the National Grange the greetings and good wishes of the patrons of the Keystone State. We have very pleasant memories of your visit with us two years ago and well remember the inspiration you brought to our people many of whom were vested with the highest degree of the order and will ever cherish pleasant memories of the National Grange.

The last year has witnessed many changes in Grange personnel in our State. It has sometimes been said that the Grange is a training school wherein agricultural leaders are instructed and this thought was impressed upon our minds when our Secretary who had also served for many years as our Legislative Representative at Harrisburg was appointed State Secretary of Agriculture. Another vacancy occurred when our Treasurer, due to advanced age requested that he be relieved of his responsibilities. These vacancies were filled and the work of the Grange has gone steadily on.

Early in the year, the objectives for nineteen hundred thirty-nine were sent to all Masters, Lecturers and Deputies. Following this, thirty Regional Conferences were conducted by the State Master and the State Lecturer. At these conferences one session was devoted to a general discussion of Grange problems and procedure after which a group session was held and specific instruction was given to Masters and Deputies under direction of the State Master. The State Lecturer in a similar manner directed the discussion and instruction of the lecturer group.

We feel that this contact made early in the year means much, especially to the newly elected subordinate Masters and Lecturers. For several years special emphasis has been placed upon better degree and ritualistic work. Many of our Granges have participated in quest of the blue ribbon awarded in recognition of work well done.

The Middle Atlantic Lecturers' Conference assembled at State College in August and brought much instruction and inspiration to our Patrons.

As the years' activities have drawn to a close, our objectives and goals have not all been obtained, but we have been much encouraged by general Grange progress in the dedication of new halls, the organization of several new subordinate Granges, and the reorganization of one.

In the Juvenile field, we feel very optomistic as we have had twenty new organizations and five reorganizations. The solution of the Grange problem in Pennsylvania, one of the nation's most intensely developed industrial states with its many cities and their alluring attractions, depends very largely upon our ability to interest the young people of the farm in the Grange and rural activities in general.

A fine fraternal spirit of coöperation exists among our members and we are looking to the future confident of continued Grange success.

ALL IN READINESS FOR STATE GRANGE

Reservation for the Pennsylvania State Grange Sessions have been flowing into Chambersburg the past several weeks in goodly numbers. These indicate a good attendance at State Grange this year.

Even though Chambersburg is not a large city its accomodations on this occasion guarantee ample and comfortable room for all who can attend. Local committees of Grangers and townsfolk have been very busy during the past month arranging for the prompt handling of the assignment of rooms and ample meeting spaces for all occasions called for during this annual session and such other activities as this occasion may call for.

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all Patrons

State Grange Officers are whipping their annual reports into shape.

The State Grange Session will open officially on Tuesday morning, November 12th, at the Rosedale theatre in the heart of the city of Chambersburg. The Master's address, the announcement of committees, reports of state officers being among the chief items of interest for the program the first day. Late in the afternoon of Tuesday the local Grange ladies will entertain the visiting ladies at a tea in the local high school gymnasium. The evening will be an open meeting with addresses by prominent speakers. The Memorial Service on Wednesday, and the Fifth and Sixth Degree put on in the late afternoon and evening will be among the chief attractions of the second day. On Thursday there will be the election of officers—treasurer, secretary, member of the Executive Committee and a member of the Finance Committee, with a continuation of reports of committees and officers and the final installation of newly elected officers on Thursday evening.

GRANGE HONORS COMING TO PENNSYLVANIA

At the 1939 National Grange Session at Peoria, Ill., Pennsylvania was recognized as a Model State Grange. This is the fourth time that Pennsylvania has won this achievement and this state is one of the very few in the country who have won this coveted honor four or more times.

At the National Session special recognition was also given to Pennsylvania for its excellent work in the development of Juvenile Grange activities in this state. In fact, only four states received this special mention.

Among the winners in the 1939 National Grange Improvement Contest was Valley Grange of York County, Pa., the only Grange in the state which won recognition in this contest. This Grange meets at Lewisberry, Pa., and its Lecturer is John D. Kilmore.

A contest conducted by the National Grange during 1939 in which much interest was shown was the National Grange Booster Night Program Contest. Special recognition was given to a Subordinate Grange in each Grange state in the country for staging the best program for this occasion. A distinction was made for Granges having more than two hundred members and those having under two hundred members. In the state of Pennsylvania, Brokenstraw Grange of Youngsville, Warren County, received the award for having over two hundred members and Union Grange, of Nicholson, Wyoming County, for Granges having less than two hundred members.

Pennsylvania fell short this year of winning a National prize in the National Grange Annual Highway Safety Essay Contest. The winner of this National Contest was Arthur W. Pryor of Fredonia, Kansas.

Competition for honors in this contest within Pennsylvania was keen. The contest resulted in Doris Simpson, Corsica, winning first place, William Ludwig, West Chester, second place, Nancy W. Kuhns, Salina, third place and Maguerite Hering, Montgomery, fourth place.

EMPLOYMENT

The Pennsylvania State Employment Service has found private employment for 74,779 persons in the first ten months of this year, an increase of more than 2,000 over the total placements in the entire 12 months of last year.

Tomorrow--Is Very Often Too Late

WHEN the future of your family is at stake, you can not afford to wait until tomorrow. Many things can happen tomorrow that will upset the most sincere intentions of today.

Parents are constantly thinking and planning for their families. Sometimes, they take the steps necessary to put these plans into operation, but, too often, something happens and the most carefully thought out ideas are forgotten.

Many, many times, this delay has caused years of want and dependence for loved ones. Just waiting until "tomorrow" has made it necessary for the mothers of small children to struggle and toil to support them. In very many cases, waiting for "tomorrow" has prevented deserving children from obtaining the education and the opportunity to which they were entitled.

The Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company—your own Grange Company—has many plans that will enable you to assure your family complete protection in the future. One of these plans may be just what you want. Why not find out now? Don't wait until tomorrow, you may forget—tomorrow.

Take a moment now to write us a letter or a post card asking for our booklet describing the plans that are available. There is no obligation on your part and the information we supply may prove valuable in helping you to plan for the future of your family.

You owe it to your family to act now.
Write us today.

"2 for one" protection

Perhaps this is just the plan for you. This Whole Life Multiple Protection Plan, popularly called "2 for 1," offers you the maximum protection at the minimum cost. We will gladly tell you about it and help you decide.

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New Castle
Mrs. Ethel H. Richards
Schellsburg

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS

Nothing is more important on your Christmas list than some good reading. Magazines will last throughout the year and what real enjoyment they bring to the whole family.

Then there are books for old and young as well as the very small child. No other gift will leave a more lasting impression on a child's life than the reading of good books. Animal books teach the children a love for animals and should be the first ones to be read to them. Every child loves Peter Rabbit, Donald Duck, The Ugly Duckling and many, many more of those delightful animal stories with their bright, attractive pictures. Then come Fairy Tales, also airplane and machine construction guides for older children. There are books for everybody no matter what they like.

If you are undecided what to buy go to a library or book store and they will advise you of a selection suitable for the age with prices varying to suit your purse. Be sure to give the children under six some books this Christmas and then read them over and over to them, occasionally adding some of your own imagination along with the pictures. Don't ever say you are too busy to read to a child unless it is positively necessary. A few minutes will often satisfy and avoid the disappointment. If children are refused too many times they may lose the inclination and turn to other amusements. Do we realize the opportunities we might miss of molding a child's life just because we are too busy. As we grow in years there is nothing that brings more satisfaction and real enjoyment than the love for reading. This love for reading can be instilled in the child's mind at a very early age. Even the two year old will like to look at pictures and readily understand when you read about them. I believe there isn't a child that couldn't be taught to love books and magazines as they grow older if we would take the time to read to them from early childhood. Don't say you haven't time *now*. In a few years it will be too late.

APPLES

Mrs. W. F. Hill

This year when Pennsylvania's apples are so plentiful and luscious it is gratifying to know that we Rural Folk are becoming more "Apple Conscious" and are using them daily in the old and new ways.

Huntingdon County is situated in the very center of fine orchards. Huntingdon County Pomona Home Economics Committee under the efficient chairmanship of Sister Kathryn Clark sponsored an Apple Pie Baking Contest. Each Subordinate Grange in the County entered into this enthusiastically. Having been a guest in the county for the past summer it was my privilege to attend the Pie Contest in one of our very progressive Granges, Hartslog Valley, on the banks of the beautiful "Blue Juniata River." Having just joined the Juvenile Grange I shared the interest that all those youngsters felt in those twenty-seven pies. After much looking, chatting and tasting, the three judges gave first prize to one of the charming lady school teachers of the county. Second prize was won by a brother. His wife was away but he rolled up his sleeves and baked a winner.

This November all Subordinate Grange Winners will compete at the Fall meeting of Pomona. The Lecturer of Hartslog Valley had a splendid program prepared on the many ways of cooking and serving apples. Many fine specimens were placed around the hall and a table holding dishes of baked apples was in the center of the room. The most attractive dish on the table was a plate of "apples on a stick." Lovely red apples of uniform size were chosen. They had a wooden skewer inserted in the stem end and had then been dipped in a hot rich syrup of sugar and corn syrup. They were lovely and surely a healthful and delicious dainty for the children.

At the close of the Lecturer's program the local Home Economics Committee served generous slices of the pies, topped with ice cream.

It was a very timely and worthwhile program and I hope other Granges will try such a contest.

ADORNING THE CHRISTMAS TREE

Elmer G. Leinbach

One of the beautiful and joy-provoking customs associated with Christmas is the decoration of the Christmas tree. Just how and where this custom began is not definitely known. With its introduction unnumbered lives of little children have been brightened wherever our Saviour's birth is honored.

There is almost as much mystery about the custom of hanging gifts on the Christmas tree, as about the tree itself. This, however, we do know, a marked change has taken place as to the things that are used in the decoration. It is hard to decide which is most beautiful—the tree of the years gone by, or the tree of today. Perhaps more good and useful things were tied on the tree of the long ago, but then, do not the beautiful ornaments and brilliant and vari-colored electric lights, far surpass those good things tied on the old-fashioned tree?

'Tis Christmas
Across the desert waste
A solitary star
That glows and shines
And whispers like some living thing
That Christ is born.

Holy Night, Peaceful Night, is one of the best known and best loved of all Christmas carols. In a certain village in Germany a festival play was performed commemorating the event of Christmas. A young priest from the neighborhood was so stirred that instead of returning home after the play, he climbed a mountain overlooking a beautiful valley. There he stood in silent meditation. The silence of the night, the blinking of the stars, and the murmur of the little river flowing below inspired his soul. After he returned to his home late that night, he wrote the words to "Silent Night." The next day, he hastened to his organist and requested him to write the music for his song and the organist composed the well known tune. Since then the song has become one of the Christmas favorites all over the world.

A CHRISTMAS MEDITATION

"The meditation of my heart shall be of understanding."

Martha White Craig

With each Christmas we learn again that giving and taking are not opposites, but intermeshed halves each completing the other. You cannot give unless some one accepts; you cannot receive unless some one gives. So simple it is, yet almost too profound for us.

We know those who give from pride of ego. They expand with generosity. But they will not accept from others. They are not big enough to be humble in receiving. We know those who receive with no thought of giving again, the constant sponges, who feel too small in themselves to give. They make God small, since none of us has anything to give the other except what we have from Him.

With each Christmas God gives us the first and the ultimate Christmas gift, His Son. Shall we refuse with, "I can't take this—it is too much for me—I don't deserve it!"? Shall we take Him as a special mark of privilege and say, "Look what I've got that you haven't!"? Year after year the Christchild is offered to us. The gift is vain unless we take it, and having taken, give.

Now let us take the weakness of the Child for our strength.

Let us take the freshness of the Newly-born to stir us into life again.

Let us take His wisdom, the wisdom of innocence, rather than our high fences of distrust and suspicion.

Let us take the humility of the manger, the ox, the ass, and with it the value of spirit beyond things.

Let us take the glory of the heavenly host about Him, and the sound of angels' wings, and with them the certainty that earth and heaven are glorious and that we may be lit by that glory.

Only now can we give. With the strength, the love, the humility and the glory of the Child in our hearts, now we can give joyfully to each other. And surely, as we share with each other fragments of what God has already given us, we are giving also to Him.

WHEN IT'S CHRISTMAS IN THE HEART

By Mary J. Galbraith

'Tis Christmas in the crowded
streets. The people hurry by,
A shopping list is in each hand, a
tense look in each eye.
The holly sellers loudly cry their
wares and push and dart;
But it's only truly Christmas when
it's Christmas in the heart.

'Tis Christmas in the market place.
The shops are filled with toys.
At every door a Santa Claus to
thrill the girls and boys.
There's a Christmas tree aglitter in
the window of each mart,
But it's only truly Christmas when
it's Christmas in the heart.

'Tis Christmas in the churches, with
music sweet and low,
'Tis Christmas in each happy home,
with candles all aglow.
And every where the Christmas
Star still plays its shining
part,
But it's only truly Christmas when
it's Christmas in the heart.

Dear Jesus, Lord of Christmas,
dwell in my heart today.
Let not the glint and tinsel turn my
thoughts from thee away.
O! Blessed Babe of Bethlehem, Thy
love and peace impart,
And may this day be really, truly
Christmas in my heart.

DON'T QUIT

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will,
When the road you're trudging seems all up-hill,
When funds are low and debts are high,
And you want to smile, but you have to sigh,
When care is pressing you down a bit,
Rest if you must, but don't you quit;
Life is queer with its twists and turns,
As everyone of us sometimes learns,
And many a failure turns about
When he might have won had he stuck it out.
Don't give up, though the pace seems slow—
You may succeed with another blow.
Often the goal is nearer than
It seems to a faint and faltering man.
Often the struggler has given up
When he might have captured the victor's cup.
And he learned, too late, when the night slipped down
How close he was to the golden crown:
Success is failure turned inside out—
The silver tint of the clouds of doubt,
And you can never tell how close you are,
It may be near when it seems afar,
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit—
It's when things seem worst that you mustn't quit. —*Anonymous.*

NEW FLOWERS GIVEN ALL AMERICA RATING

By A. C. Rasmussen

Every year outstanding new flowers are given "All America" rating. From the 84 entries in the 1939 trials, four were selected for the silver medal awards, four for the bronze, and five were given honorable mention.

Petunias, riding on a crest of popularity, were most numerous among the entries and earned several top awards. Glow petunia was chosen as the most outstanding of those entered in this year's trials. It is a dwarf, compact, ball-shaped plant. The flowers are bright, rosy-red with lighter throat. It is a free-flowering all-season variety.

Cream Star petunia also earned a silver award. It is an extremely free bloomer all season. The flowers are creamy white, blunty star-shaped, with a star of creamy coloring. It is a dwarf bedding plant.

Third best in the rankings was Midget Blue ageratum. It is only three to four inches tall but has a dense, 12-inch spread. Its azure-blue flowers are produced freely. Midget Blue is considered the most compact, dwarf ageratum developed so far and is considered highly valuable for edging, rock gardens and pots.

Spring-flowering Rose Pink Sweet Pea came in for fourth honors. It matures between the early and late flowering classes. This new type is tall and produces long stems. Rose Pink, in color, is between the Early Giant Rose and Early Shirley Temple, a popular shade for cutting. The colors are large and wavy, with the dominant color on a white background.

GOOD SHOPPERS TAKE BUSINESS SERIOUSLY

By Mabel C. McDowell

The most wasteful shopping results from hasty, ill-advised decisions. Articles may prove to be useless or at least unsatisfactory if such a plan is followed.

We are in the midst of a far-reaching movement to educate the consumer. Women are endeavoring to learn more about the articles they buy and many manufacturers are using labels that give necessary information about their products. A shopper may be well-informed as to qualities of materials and have an eagle eye for labels, and, if she is an intelligent buyer she will shop with due regard for business standards.

The wise shopper chooses the store best equipped to meet her needs, as to type of goods handled, quality, price, and services offered. She knows where she can best buy shoes, hats, dresses or children's clothing. She learns this by window shopping, reading advertisements, and her previous experiences in shopping.

The good shopper acquaints herself as far as possible with the characteristics of the article she wishes to buy. She can identify weighted silk; she knows the difference between a welt sole and a turned sole on her shoes; and she knows which type of wool fabric will soon wear threadbare. She goes armed with a list, with articles grouped to save time in locating them if the store is large. She knows sizes needed and does not "guess" at colors to be matched.

MILK BARS ON THE ROADSIDES

The recent State convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in this city (Harrisburg) was introduced to still another beverage, non-intoxicating, pleasant to the taste and created primarily as a substitute for alcoholic drinks.

How popular the new drink will become is for the future to determine, but when it comes to substitutes for booze, the rapidly increasing popularity of the milk bar, which has now reached roadside stature, cannot be ignored.

Reports show that this relatively new development is making marked headway. The milk bar is said to be especially welcome on the college campus.

Here in this city it is not uncommon to see ash and garbage collectors and street sweepers sitting on the curb drinking milk with lunch. In the old days the corner saloon with its free lunch and a mug of beer was the more established practice.

There is an old doctrine that the way to break a bad habit is to take on a new one. That may explain why in some cases milk is making converts though as a beverage it has still other virtues to commend it.—*The Patriot, Oct. 25, 1939.*

Hermit Drop Cakes

2 cups brown sugar
1 cup lard or butter
2 eggs
½ cup raisin juice
1 tablespoon soda
3½ cups flour
2 cups raisins
1 cup nut meats

Spice Cake

2 cups sugar
4 eggs
¾ cup of butter or lard
1 cup buttermilk or sour milk
1½ teaspoons cream of tartar
1 teaspoon soda
2 teaspoons cinnamon
2 teaspoons cloves
1 teaspoon nutmeg
3 cups flour

Makes 3 layer or 1 loaf cake.

Icing

1 cup brown sugar
¼ cup sour cream
Butter size of a walnut.
Boil until right consistency.

Plum Pudding

½ lb. stale bread crumbs
1 cup scalded milk
¼ lb. sugar
4 eggs
½ lb. raisins, seeded, cut in pieces and floured
¼ lb. currants
¼ lb. finely chopped figs
2 oz. finely cut citron
⅓ lb. butter
¼ cup grape juice
¼ grated nutmeg
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon clove
¼ teaspoon mace
1½ teaspoons salt

Soak bread crumbs in milk, let stand until cool; add sugar, beaten yolks of eggs, raisins, currants, figs and citron; melt butter and add to mixture. Add grape juice, nutmeg, cinnamon, mace, clove, salt and whites of eggs beaten stiff. Turn into buttered mould, cover and steam six hours.

Rich Plum Pudding Sauce

1 egg
1 cup confectioner's sugar
½ cup thick cream
½ teaspoon vanilla

Beat white of egg until stiff. Add egg yolk well beaten and sugar gradually. Beat cream until stiff. Combine mixtures and flavor.

Plum Pudding Sauce for Children

½ cup brown sugar
1 cup hot milk
1 tablespoon cornstarch
2 tablespoons butter
½ teaspoon vanilla

Mix brown sugar and corn starch. Heat milk in double boiler. Add sugar and cornstarch mixture, stirring until smooth. Cook in double boiler twenty minutes. Add butter and vanilla just before serving.

Boiled Cake

1 lb. seeded raisins
1 cup lard or part butter for flavor
3½ cups boiling water
2 cups sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon nutmeg

Boil all together for three minutes. Cool and add 2 teaspoons soda dissolved in hot water. 1 teaspoon vanilla and 1 teaspoon baking powder. Add flour to drop from spoon. Bake in slow oven.

Date Nut Loaf Cake

1 lb. dates (after stoning)
1 lb. English walnuts
1 cup flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup brown sugar
4 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla

Have dates and nutmeats as whole as possible. Sift the flour over them, with the baking powder and salt. Then add sugar and yolks of eggs. Hastily fold in stiffly beaten whites. Bake one hour in moderate oven.

Chocolate Cookies

Melt 2 squares of bitter chocolate
Add ½ cup melted butter
1 cup granulated sugar
½ cup flour
A little salt

Beat well and add two well beaten eggs. Flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla. Spread very thinly on a greased cookie sheet. Sprinkle with finely chopped nuts and bake in oven about 400 degrees Fahr., for about 10 minutes. Cut in squares or other shapes while warm.

Date Cookies

Mix 5 tablespoons of flour with 2 teaspoons of baking powder. Combine with 1 pound of chopped dates. One cup of chopped nutmeats. Three-fourths cup of sugar. Add a little salt and 1 teaspoon of vanilla and last 3 unbeaten eggs. Bake in shallow pan in medium oven and cut in squares when still warm. Ice with a thin icing made of confectioner's sugar and hot water.

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

2032, 3334, 3455—Apron Aces for Christmas. Sizes Small, Medium and Large. Medium size requires 1¾ yards of 35-inch material, 7¾ yards binding for No. 2032; 1½ yards 35-inch for No. 3334; 3 yards 35-inch, 11 yards braid for No. 3455.

2994—Trim Jumper for School Wear. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8 requires 1¼ yards of 39-inch material for blouse; ⅞ yard 54-inch for jumper.

3014—Two-Piece Dress with New Silhouette. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material, (2 yards for skirt; 2 yards for blouse). Hat Pattern No. 2995 must be ordered separately, one size, adaptable to any headsize.

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Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS

428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

Our Juvenile Granges

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

The year 1939 is drawing to a close. Already our magazine covers are featuring that little apple-cheeked lad without many clothes on, that artists use to depict the New Year. You may have one tacked up in your Juvenile room to remind you that the New Year is almost here. If you have, you will doubtless notice that he has a smile on his face. Some way, we always picture the New Year as being good, and happy, and ready to shower all sorts of good things on us. Let the grown-ups "kid" themselves that way if they want to; but let us Juveniles be real honest with ourselves and say, what we know to be true, that the kind of year 1940 is going to be depends somewhat on the way we treated old 1939.

As Juvenile Granges, have we put off doing a lot of things that should have been done this year, and are we carrying them over as burdens to lay on the shoulders of the little New Year?

Have we paid all our bills?

Did we all commit the pledge to memory?

Have we broken or destroyed anything around the Grange hall that should be replaced?

Have we remembered to say "Thank you" to every one who has helped us in any way?

Have we paid our dues?

Have we sent our quarterly reports and dues to the State Secretary?

Have we elected our officers for next year?

Have we sent the names and addresses of the new master, secretary, and matron to the state secretary?

There is still time to clean up most of these matters before the end of the year. Instead of putting a sign on our desk saying, "10 more shopping days 'til Christmas" let's put one there saying, "10 (or twenty, as the case may be), more days to do the things that belong to 1939." Then, on the morning of January first we can open the door and say, "Good Morning little New Year. We are all ready for you." And then I know that you will have the Happy New Year that I so heartily wish for each and every one of you.

RING OUT THE OLD, RING IN THE NEW

When this reaches you your December programs will all be planned. They will doubtless include a Christmas tree or party—perhaps along with the older people. But whatever else you have planned for your meeting nearest Christmas will you have a short program in your own room that will remind you of the real meaning of the day. It can be very simple and easy. This is one way,—make a collection of the best Christmas pictures you can find. The Shepherds—Taylor, Holy Night — Corregio, A Madonna — Raphael, Arrival of the Shepherds—LeRolle, Adoration of the Magi, etc. They should be quite large and in color if possible.

For the program, all sit facing the altar on which there is a pasteboard easel lighted by two candles. All the other lights are turned off. A good reader, sitting in the back of the room, reads—or tells—the Christmas story from the Bible (a flashlight will furnish light for the reading). As she reads, the picture illustrating that part of the story is displayed on the easel. Have the pictures all in order so they may be changed quietly. At the end, before the lights are turned on, all sing one of the lovely old Christmas hymns.

Let us try to close our year on a good, strong note and begin the new year in the same way.

Installation of officers—Begin now to plan to have your Juvenile officers installed with as much ceremony as possible. Many Juveniles have their officers installed along with the Subordinate officers. That does both the Subordinate and Juvenile officers good, I believe. I know of one Pomona officer who does a good bit of installing who uses a juvenile boy for Marshal and Juvenile girls for Regalia and Emblem Bearers. Why not try this with your Installation this year?

Projects for 1940—Don't wait until the end of January, or later, to plan your work for 1940. Both Subordinate and Juvenile Granges lose valuable time because they wait until the year is well under way before they begin to plan the year's work. Some time before the first of January, the Matron and her assistant should get all the newly elected officers together and spend an afternoon or an evening planning the work of the coming year.

First of all, in your planning, plan to enter all national and State Juvenile contests. All of these contests are very carefully arranged to give large or small Granges equal opportunity for success. You will have information concerning them very early in the year. If you start work on them just as soon as possible your chance of winning is good.

Matrons write asking that I suggest projects for them. That is hard for me to do when I know nothing of your individual needs or problems. I can give you a general rule that might help. Every Juvenile should plan each year to do three things: 1. Better your work; 2. Better your environment; 3. Better your community. Every project you plan should further one of these objects. For instance you can better your Grange work by having a degree team, by adding tableaus to the degree, by working up a little ceremony to accompany the salute to the flag, by a systematic study of parlimentary procedure, by learning a grand march, that may be as complicated as the abilities of your members will permit. You can help make your programs better by making a game scrapbook, a scrapbook of readings or recitations, by making collections of pictures on different subjects, by working up a rhythm band, or a harmonica band, by raising money to buy a musical instrument if you don't have one in your room, or buying a victrola and records—just a few of the many projects that would tend to make your work better.

You can better your environment making new drapes for your windows, getting a cupboard to keep your equipment and games in, by cleaning your room thoroughly at least twice a year, by having a clean-up committee appointed for each meeting, by having a picture committee whose duty it shall be to bring at least one good picture to each meeting, see that it is displayed to advantage and that old pictures are taken down as soon as their interest is gone. Perhaps your room needs better lights, new furniture, possibly you need a room of your own—all these are projects that any ambitious Juvenile may tackle.

You can better your community by helping to care for the grounds around your hall, your church, or your little country school. You can help clean up old cemeteries, you can set out seeding trees on reforestation projects, you can put on a campaign for the extermination of rats, mice, flies, or any other pest. You can comb your neighborhood for wild barberry or any plant pest. You can read to the blind, make sunshine baskets for shut-ins, make simple toys and scrapbooks for hospitals, collect clothing for unfortunate families, etc., etc.

There is no end of worth-while projects just waiting for you to tackle them. The only problem is to select the one that is most needed by your individual Grange.

Have a project. Have enough projects to keep all your members comfortably busy. When you have completed one, put that group to work on something else. A good Grange is always a busy Grange. If you get that thoroughly learned while you are Juveniles there will be more good subordinate Granges some day.

Let's make candy. A Juvenile had, for several years, been meeting in the kitchen of the Grange hall. When the parent Grange began talking about building a Juvenile room the children voiced a protest. They said, "we like to meet in the kitchen, when we don't have anything else to do we can always make candy." Candy-making is fun. Almost any age group can take part in it, and all can enjoy the results (if mothers don't object). So it occurred to me that you might like to have recipes for some candies that you can make without benefit of a kitchen. The uncooked candies can be made with a minimum amount of bother and always turn out well. A little sterno—canned heat — will furnish heat enough to melt dipping chocolate, and that is all you need.

Uncooked Fudge

2 eggs well beaten
Confectioner's sugar to make stiff—about one pound
1 cup broken nut meats
1 teaspoon vanilla
8 squares sweet, or semi-sweet chocolate
2 tablespoons butter

Add sugar gradually to eggs and mix until smooth; then add nuts and vanilla. Melt chocolate in double boiler, add butter and blend; then add to sugar mixture. Pack in greased pan. When cool cut in squares. For variation add cocoanut, chopped raisins or preserved ginger.

Walnut Patties

1 egg white
2 tablespoons water
2 squares Baker's semi-sweet chocolate, melted
1 teaspoon vanilla
5 cups sifted confectioner's sugar
Halves of walnut meats

Beat egg white slightly, add water, chocolate and vanilla and mix well. Add sugar gradually, blending well. When stiff enough to shape, roll in small balls, flatten slightly and press a walnut half into each. You may add the chocolate to only one-third of the mixture. Wintergreen flavoring and pink coloring to one-third, green coloring, almond flavoring and pistachio nuts to the remainder.

Peppermint Patties

1 pound confectioner's sugar
White of one egg
2 tablespoons mashed potatoes
Peppermint flavoring to taste
Bitter chocolate

Thoroughly mix sugar, egg white and potatoes, adding more sugar if not firm enough to form into balls. Roll into small balls, flatten into patties. Set aside in a cool place. Melt bitter chocolate and dip as soon as patties have hardened a bit.

Cocoanut Peaks

¾ cup cold mashed potatoes (should be put through a ricer)
4 cups confectioner's sugar
4 cups shredded cocoanut
1 teaspoon vanilla
pinch of salt
4 squares unsweetened chocolate

Combine mashed potatoes and sugar, add salt, vanilla and cocoanut, blend well. Form in peaks on slightly greased surface. Let stand uncovered twenty minutes to dry. Dip base of each peak in melted chocolate.

JUVENILES STAGE PROGRAM AT LEBANON COUNTY POMONA

Lebanon County Pomona Grange held its regular meeting in the Kimmerling's Grange hall on Saturday afternoon and evening, with Master George B. Heisey presiding.

In addition to the routine business of the afternoon the Kimmerling's Juvenile Grange presented the following program: The whole group gave "The Juvenile Cheer" followed by the flag ceremonies; vocal duet "Whispering Hope," by Mary Potteiger and Jane Kauffman; recitation, "This is Our Juvenile Grange," by Geraldine Deimler; dialogue, "The School Test," by Lester and Earl Blatt; recitation, "Did You Ever Get a Letter," by Miriam Klick; play, "The Sewing Circle," by a class of Juveniles; recitation by Grace Buchter; reading, "He Is the Same," by Harold Kauffman; vocal solo, "God Bless America," by June Hoffa; recitation, "Five Little Squirrels," by Miriam Kauffman; playlet, "Watermelon Pickles," by Helen Thierwechter and Lester Blatt; trumpet solo by Jimmie Kauffman accompanied on the piano by Dorothy Kauffman; recitation by Earl Blatt; piano duet by Helen and Mary Potteiger; recitation "Working Together" by Arthur Buchter; recitation, "Bed in Summer," by Leon Kauffman; piano solo, "Polonaise," by Dorothy Kauffman.

Several Pomona members gave short instructive talks to the Juveniles. The Juvenile matron, Mrs. Lloyd Snyder, introduced the Juvenile officers to the Pomona Grangers and expressed her delight in working with the Kimmerling's Juveniles because they are a very active and enthusiastic group of little workers.

At the evening session the following program was rendered; song, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean"; reading, "In Flanders Fields," by Marion Shirk; selections by the mixed chorus; reading, "Which Way America," by Mrs. Harry C. Anspach; vocal solo, "Jackey Frost," by Pauline Rittle, a Juvenile Granger; reading, "The Battleery of Peace," by Mrs. George Bowman; humorous reading, "How We Caught the Mouse," by Mrs. John Artz; Miles Horst, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange, gave a very interesting address.

Among the Granges

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

COLUMBIA AND LOWER LUZERNE POMONA GRANGE NAMES BERWICK MAN AS MASTER

Jack Fairchild, of Berwick, was named Master of Pomona No. 5, Columbia and Lower Luzerne Counties, for a two-year term, during the fall sessions held in the Light Street Grange Hall and marked by a splendid attendance, over 200 being present for the evening session.

Mr. Fairchild succeeds Paul E. Girton, of Millvill, and the new Master and others chosen at this session will be installed during the January meeting held at Benton.

Paul Girton, retiring master is now in California attending the Golden Gate Exposition, and Ralph Hosler, of Salem, Past Master, presided at the sessions. Reports of the Subordinate Granges found fine programs being carried on.

The Grange, which during the afternoon session heard a splendid address by Joseph Schumaker, captain of Williamsport city detectives, on the evils of marijuana weed, by resolution pledged its utmost effort to eradicate the evil and will ask the local Representative in the General Assembly to introduce or sponsor a bill to appropriate money to investigate traffic in the weed and bring justice to those responsible. The Grange recommends that punishment be equal to that for murder in the first degree.

A vote of thanks was extended to Light Street Grange and also to the degree team of Wyoming County Pomona which put on the degree work at this session when twenty-nine candidates were initiated.

Routine business occupied the morning session with a delicious chicken dinner at noon.

The literary programs were well prepared and well presented and much enjoyed by those present.

BEAVER COUNTY POMONA IN COOPERATION WITH AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION SPONSORS CORN HUSKING CONTEST

John Sipp, New Sewickley Township, is the new champion cornhusker of Beaver County, having husked 1,055½ pounds net in eighty minutes in the annual county contest on the farm of S. C. Logan, near Beaver.

Frank Vok, Jr., Chippewa Township, and C. M. Palm, of Raccoon Township, tied for second honors with 978 pounds.

Liberal awards were provided by the banks of Beaver County through the Clearing House Association for the participants in the final contest.

Mrs. C. E. Buckley, Home Economics Committee Chairman, was in charge of the lunch facilities.

PHILADELPHIA GRANGE PRESENTS SILVER STAR CERTIFICATES

Silver Star Certificates were presented to eight members of Philadelphia Grange at a meeting at which a special program was prepared for this occasion. Everyone enjoyed the speeches, action songs, question bee, and shadow play. At the close of the meeting a delicious oyster platter was served.

Philadelphia Grange held church service in the Bustleton M. E. Church at which fifty Patrons from Upper and Lower Bucks Pomona and Philadelphia Grange were present in a body. Rev. Clarence Kulp, Chaplain of Philadelphia Grange, conducted the service. Brother Kulp's sermon was very appropriate and thoroughly appreciated by all.

GREENE COUNTY HOLDS SEVENTH NEIGHBOR NIGHT MEETING

The seventh in a series of Neighbor Night Meetings held in Greene County was held at Hoover's Run Grange with Independent Grange filling chairs. Carmichaels Grange furnished a fine program on the subject "Recreation and Youth." Miss Mae Warne, Lecturer of Carmichaels Grange was in charge. John D. Throckmorton, Master of Hoover's Run Grange extended greetings to the visiting Granges. Many helpful suggestions were given by Pomona and Subordinate officers. A play "Job Hunting" was much enjoyed as were the readings by W. D. Goodwin, Margaret Biddle and Ruth Wilson. A duet by the Brant sisters received much favorable comment.

Seven Granges of Green County were represented and eleven Pomona officers were present. The Granges represented were Carmichaels, Independant, East Franklin, Rogersville, Woodruff, Harvey's and Hoover's Run. The next Neighbor Night meeting will be held at East Franklin Grange, Waynesburg, with Harvey's and Woodruff taking part.

WEST CALN GRANGE—CHESTER COUNTY—NOW FREE OF DEBT

Burning of Mortgage Big Event

West Caln Grange, No. 1365, enjoyed one of the crowning events of its organized history of usefulness when it burned its $1,600 "satisfied" mortgage of building indebtedness and bridged its nearly 32 years which lay between the organization date of January 1, 1908 and this event.

The program was enjoyed by about 130 persons, consisting of officers from Pomona Grange No. 3, of Chester and Delaware Counties, Patrons from its own and nearby Granges, and a few non-members who constituted the audience in the large assembly room of the beautiful stone Grange Hall at Wagontown.

In the foreground was the Grange's handsome American flag upon its standard, in the deep window sills and in every other available spot were great baskets of bright fall flowers, grown by the farm folks and arranged by the farmers' native art.

West Caln Grange Hall

The draped charter was symbolic of the many names reverently spoken of and gone with the years with Mrs. John K. Schrack as the most recent.

Harold Cooper's eight-piece orchestra, from Coatesville, rendered delightful music before and between the program numbers.

Welcome was offered by Worthy Master Robinson, after which Miss Ethel A. Sauders took charge of the program in a most capable manner. The Grangers sang their "Greeting Song," after which the history was read by Miss Sauders. Miss Sauders told of the organization of the Grange on January 1, 1908, in the Wagontown Chapel. The name was adopted upon suggestion of L. Trego McFarland. George R. North, of Lyndell, presided and the charter closed with 90 names. On the fourth meeting night the Grange took up its home in the room over the old blacksmith shop.

In the course of time the matter of buying ground and building its own home became an issue and on April 7, 1909, the first building committee was appointed.

In May, 1913, the present site was purchased from I. Trego McFarland for $450 and the building was dedicated September 7, 1915.

Past Masters present were: Walter E. Greenwood, Esq., who recalled in his greetings that the site of the Grange Hall is the only ground in West Caln that ever sold for $500 an acre, and he recalled the early date of the Grange and those who stood behind it. He told of many of the volunteer workers upon the building project and the early acetylene lights in the present building. In these stories the name of Mrs. Adam Usner, who was present, figured many times for the benefit festivals and parties at her home.

Miss Ethel A. Sauders spoke from her 24 years of membership association in West Caln.

Miss Ruth Morris read an interesting article published in the Pennsylvania Grange News, of October, 1915, telling the story in full of the dedication, with John A. McSparran, then Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, as the speaker and the cost of the building as $2,500 and furnished a total of $3,000.

Two charter members present who gave brief greetings were Past Master W. M. Merritt Echoff and John K. Schrack.

Many past Masters and other prominent people gave brief addresses.

Earl C. Supplee, Master of Pomona Grange of Chester and Delaware Counties, told of the influence of the Grange, as it carries on its ideals of religion, patriotism and moral welfare, its educational value to the whole family, its support of the Christian Sabbath observance, its legislative program and its social value.

The burning of the mortgage was then conducted by Worthy Master Charles Robinson, assisted by Samuel Davis, first Master of the reorganized Grange, who touched the match to the document.

Mrs. Richard C. Burroughs, Lecturer of Pomona Grange, No. 3, then gave a group of three recitations, "The Things We Can't Forget," drawing a delightful picture of memories from an old elm tree, a story in patriotism, "Dan McCann Declares Himself" and her "booster" offering, "Are You An Active Member?"

William C. Mason, Honey Brook, and State Representative Amos Leisey, arrived late from a previous engagement at Waywood, and each spoke briefly.

DRESS UP Your Officers With NEW SASHES

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PAST MASTER'S JEWELS and Grange Jewelry

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FULLER REGALIA & COSTUME CO., 12 High Street, Worcester, Mass.

(Oldest Grange Regalia House)

Refreshments of sandwiches and coffee were served to all and a big square dance concluded the evening's pleasure.

The Grange now has 74 members with several others renewing their memberships on this occasion.

INTERESTING PROGRAM MARKS BOOSTER NIGHT AT DAVIS GRANGE — WASHINGTON COUNTY

The meeting opened with the march of officers to their respective stations. This being an open meeting, Worthy Master, Hugh Munce, gave a cordial welcome to all visitors. Recitations were given by the little Misses Alice and Helen VanKirk. Wilmetta Joyce Ramsey sang two numbers—"Little Brown Thrush" and a "Lullaby."

An officers roll call was answered by giving Grange facts and achievements. Reading of the "Declaration of Purposes" and presenting legislation, both favored and opposed by the National Grange. A paper, "What the Grange offers the Farm Family" was read by Mrs. Howard VanKirk, of Washington Grange. This paper showed careful and thoughtful preparation.

The guest speaker was Mr. George Shanks, Master of Independence Grange and a past Pomona Lecturer. Very cleverly and skillfully he compared the life of the farmer with that of men in other walks of life, closing on a note of hope and cheer for the future of the farmer. Mr. Shanks employes a unique method in presenting his subject which proves to be very interesting.

County Agent, Ellwood Fulton, was present and gave a very interesting report on our recent Farm Products Show. Grange booths, symbolizing farm scenes and Grange ritualism merited much favorable comment.

VENANGO COUNTY POMONA GRANGE HOLDS SESSION

Venango County Pomona Grange, No. 57, held its regular quarterly meeting on Saturday, November 4, 1939, at Sugarcreek Grange in Bradleytown.

The special feature of the day was the election of officers for the coming two years.

Net gain in membership for the past quarter was 32.

The afternoon public session was in charge of the Lecturer, Mrs. Velma King. The theme used was "Coöperation." The various Subordinate Granges presented music and readings. Two topics were discussed, "Need of Coöperation in the Grange"

and "How Coöperation Helps the Farm Income."

Canal Grange was presented with the Traveling Bible, won in the recent Neighbor-Night Meetings. The new Grange, Rockland, was second.

The officers were then installed by Mrs. Velma King and assistants of Sugarcreek Grange. Wesley Grange won the attendance banner for the day.

The cake contest, under the direction of Home Economics Chairman, Mrs. Wm. Parker, was quite a success. First prize was won by Mrs. Shelly of Scrubgrass Grange and honorable mention was given to Helen Campbell also of Scrubgrass. Mrs. Haylett of Canal Grange won the salad contest and Mrs. Brown of Canal Grange won honorable mention.

Twelve candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the Fifth Degree. A committee consisting of all new Subordinate Masters was appointed to see about Pomona creating a scholarship fund.

The session was well attended with about 300 present. The next Pomona meeting will be held in February.

LABOR GRANGE—WAYNE COUNTY—PRESENTS SEVERAL INTERESTING PROGRAMS

Several interesting programs have been presented by Labor Grange, one of which was the Booster Night program on September 28th. At this meeting there was an attendance of 40 Subordinate members and 20 Juveniles. There were four Past Masters, the State Deputy, State Juvenile Deputy and six members from Sister Granges present who each gave a two minute talk. Booster Night Greetings from the National Master were read by the Lecturer. Two excellent essays were given. First, "An Ideal Community"; second, "What Grange Offers the Farm Family." Several readings which consisted of "What Is the Grange?" "It Pays to Advertise," "The Child's Appeal," "The Sale of Bachelors," and "If You Like Your Grange Tell Them So." Several recitations were given. Both instrumental and vocal selections were much enjoyed.

An address was then given by our State Deputy after which the Lecturer gave a report of the various programs conducted during the year. A program was given at every regular meeting through the year. The Lecturer congratulated the Grange on having attained our seven new members and then going over the top by getting the eighth. The eight new members were then initiated in the First and Second Degree.

A social half-hour was enjoyed.

In Wayne County there are four Master's and Lecturers' Conferences held each year. Labor Grange has entertained the conference twice in the past year. Pomona was also entertained by Labor Grange this year.

At the meeting on October 12th, our eight candidates with 11 from Indian Orchard Grange, were initiated in the 3d and 4th Degrees by the Degree Team from Indian Orchard Grange.

Representative Dix then gave us a talk on Agriculture in the Legislature. Brothers Histed and Trumm sang several selections, with Joe Bodie at the piano, which won generous applause.

On October 26th, the Lecturer presented a Halloween program. Several Juveniles were on the program. A communication from the State Master was read by the Lecturer.

Master J. Thomas Wilcox, spoke on teaching our children methods of safety in getting on and off the school bus and safety on the highway.

Sister Marie Sheard explained about school patrols and suggested that this system be used at our school. The Lecturer then told of a new series of Neighbor Night Meetings starting soon.

The literary program was then presented with music and readings after which fortunes were told by Alma Wilcox who was dressed in the costume of a witch.

Visitors were invited to this program and as this occasion was a variety shower for our bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bishop, a large number of friends and relatives were present. After the program the bride and groom were invited to open the presents they had received. Luncheon was then served to about one hundred people.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY GRANGE ACTIVITIES

On Tuesday, November 21st, Middle Spring Grange, No. 1728, conferred the third and fourth Degree on a class of candidates from all the Subordinate Granges in Cumberland County.

Mifflin Grange, No. 1725, held a Neighbor Night Meeting in the form of a Halloween Party with a large attendance. Eighty or more were masked and those not masked were fined a small fine. A very enjoyable and entertaining evening was spent. Each Grange in the county contributed a number to the program. Competition ran high and Penn Grange won first prize with a Hill-Billy wedding.

Cumberland County expects to confer the 5th Degree in Cumberland County prior to State Grange at Chambersburg. It will be put on by a team made up of Middle Spring Grange members. The date has not yet been set.

LANCASTER COUNTY POMONA GRANGE PROTESTS CHANGE IN ELECTRIC RATES

Lancaster County Pomona Grange, No. 71, held their fall meeting on Saturday, November 11, at Fairfield as guests of Fulton Grange, No. 66.

There were morning, afternoon and evening sessions with Master Charles McSparran in charge. During a business meeting, officers were elected for a two-year term.

A resolution committee, composed of G. B. O. Fletty, Manor, Pa., S. M. Mohler, Ephrata, Pa., and Alva L. Lamborn of Fulton, presented a resolution protesting proposed change in electric rates. It was read, and adopted as follows:

"Be it resolved that we of Lancaster County Pomona Grange go on record as being greatly disappointed at the attempt of the Public Utilities Commission to do away with the B one rate now in force, and to substitute a new rate that will be an undue hardship on the farmer."

During the afternoon, the lecturer, Miss Doris Jamison, presented a fine program in keeping with Armistice Day, centering on the subject of "Citizenship."

The Home Economics Committee presented several splendid numbers. This committee reported a Fair held at Conestoga Center, with over forty-five dollars cleared.

In a pie baking contest, Mrs. John A. McSparran and Mrs. Laura K. Ferguson of Fulton received first and second prizes respectively. Mrs. John Buckhart of Warwick and Mrs. Howard Walton of Colerain came in third and fourth.

The Pomona attendance banner, being held by Ephrata, was awarded to Salisbury.

The evening session was devoted to conferring the Fifth Degree on a class of nineteen by a Degree Team in charge of Colerain Grange.

The next meeting will be held on January 13, 1940, at the Lancaster County Farm Bureau Headquarters, Lancaster. The ladies will provide a box luncheon.

YORK COUNTY POMONA MEETS AT JACOBUS

York County Pomona, No. 40, P. of H., held two interesting sessions in the Sunday-school rooms of the beautiful Salem Union Church at Jacobus, Pa., Saturday, November 11th. Springfield Grange, No. 1939, was the host.

The theme of the meeting was "Peace," which shall be advanced among ourselves and our children by all the means within our power.

In the afternoon the devotions were conducted by Brother Jerome Flinchbaugh. The subject of Brother Russel Wentz's inspiring address was "The World Awaits the Dawn." The address of the afternoon was given by Dr. Charles B. Heinly, Principal of York Senior High School.

The evening session was a closed session to conduct the business of the organization. Officers were elected for 1940 and 1941.

The Degree of Pomona was conferred in full form upon a class of sixteen candidates by a very able Degree Team from Valley Grange, No. 1360, of Lewisberry, under the direction of Mrs. Lois E. A. Zeigler.

The Pomona award banner was awarded to Valley Grange.

Mr. Geo. Stine, treasurer of the Pomona, gave a short talk on "What Are You Going To Do About It?" which was much enjoyed. Congressman Gross also addressed the assembly, telling of a few of his activities during the recent special session.

Chester and Delaware County Pomona Master, Earl C. Supplee, wife and daughter were present and spoke. Brother Supplee congratulated the Degree Team on their splendid performance.

Music was furnished by various groups from Subordinate Granges within the county. Approximately 225 Grangers attended these sessions.

Public installation of officers will be a feature of the next meeting to be held at Delta, Saturday, February 10, 1940.

THE SCHELLSBURG GRANGE CHRISTMAS PARTY FOR CHILDREN

The Schellsburg Grange contacted Santa Claus, and invited him and his helpers to come before Christmas and give the children in and around Schellsburg a treat. As there was very little snow, Santa Claus used a team of horses and a bob-sled, on which there was a victrola equipped with a loud-speaker, through which were heard Christmas carols. His sled was festooned with red and green ropes, and the horses wore lovely toned bells. Two of his brownies helped him pass out the "goodies" and toys which he had for each child, not wishing to miss a single one of them.

He arrived at the Schellsburg schoolyard just as school was closing. As the children came out of the building, he began playing Christmas carols, beckoning the children to follow him to the Christmas tree, which some of the older boys of the town had erected. He stopped his horses there, and handed out his gifts to all who came up to him. For the tiny tots, he had rubber toys; for the girls, bead sets; and for the boys, automobiles and airplanes. Each child received a candy cane, some hard candy and an orange. To the adults he gave candy. When all the "goodies" had been given out, he asked the people gathered about to sing him a song. They responded joyously. He thanked them, said good-bye, and started back to his homeland of ice and snow. Children from villages and homes as far as ten miles away came to see Santa Claus, and the adults were deeply impressed by the happiness of the children.

BIG BOOSTER NIGHT AT SCHNECKSVILLE

On the evening of September 29th, Schnecksville Grange No. 1684 observed Booster Night in the Community Fire Hall at Schnecksville. The meeting opened with the procession of Charter Members of which there are three remaining, Mrs. Mazetta Semmel, Mrs. Sarah Stopp and Mrs. Julia Miller, the Past Masters and the officers.

The Assistant Stewards opened the Bible and the Chaplain led in prayer after which the Star Spangled Banner was sung. The Master, William J. D. Heintzelman, gave a short address of welcome and read National Master Taber's letter. "America the Beautiful" was sung by the audience. Paul S. Meckley, Pomona Master of Lehigh and Northampton County Pomona Grange No. 68, spoke on "Grange Work, Past, Present, and Future." Sister Evelyn German rendered a vocal solo, "Over the Rainbow." The Feature of the evening was "Uncle Bill's Question Bee" with the popular "Pumpernickel Bill" Troxell as master of ceremonies. There were four rounds and a final round. Representatives from Star Grange No. 993, Laurys Grange No. 1570, Macungie Grange No. 1569, Seipstown Grange No. 1657, Central Grange No. 1650, Schnecksville Grange No. 1684, and the Schnecksville Sunday School participated.

The Grand Prize was won by Austin Ruch and second prize by Robert Edwards. The Judges were Prof. Frederick McKley, Rev. Robert Urffer, and Mr. Irwin H. Lengel. Between rounds Electric Guitar selections by Elmer and Nevin Reitz; duets by Mrs. Wilmer Hamm and Mrs. LeRoy Follweiler, a solo "God Bless America" by Evelyn German, and a playlet by members of the Dramatic Club were presented. This was an open meeting of which the public took advantage. The spacious hall was well filled.

MILK PRICES RISE

The Milk Control Commission has ordered an increase of one cent a quart in the price to consumers on Grade B milk in the Scranton and Pittsburgh area as an emergency measure to permit an increase in the price paid farmers made necessary by higher feed prices due to last summer's drought. Farmers will receive $3 per hundredweight in the Pittsburgh area for bottled milk of 4% butterfat while in the Scranton area farmers will receive $2.96. This order will remain in effect to April 1, 1940, unless revoked earlier by the commission.

Tommy had handed in his homework and his teacher had examined it closely.

"Tommy," he said, "this looks very much like your father's writing."

"Well, Teacher," replied Tommy after a pause, "come to think of it, I used Pop's fountain pen."

PENNSYLVANIA GARNERS FULL HARVEST; SEASON ERRATIC

Yields of fall crops are better than growers were expecting because of the unfavorable weather earlier in the season, according to a report issued today by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, Harrisburg. Production of corn, buckwheat, potatoes and tobacco are higher than earlier indications. Fruit crops are far superior to average and are the best in recent years. The growing season has been noted for its many and varied changes.

The 1939 season developed with the eastern half of the State experiencing rain fall shortage approaching acuteness in some localities while the western half of the State enjoyed beneficial growing conditions. Later the pattern was reversed and the western part of the State experienced moisture deficiency which retarded crops and pastures, while the eastern half received good rains but suffered locally important damage to crops through hail and high winds. As a rule the dry conditions throughout the State were broken by many but scattered very heavy showers that caused washing of crops and left crop conditions varying widely between communities. Crops in many localities were not seriously hurt and matured to produce excellent results while other contiguous localities suffered injury and resultant sub-average yields. Crop production for the State as a whole will likely exceed average because, in general, timely rains, by coming while crops were in critical phases of growth, prevented losses. Crops suffered most in the northeastern quarter of the State where forage and oat crops were short.

Good penetrating rains occurred generally throughout the State the last week of October which have encouraged prospects for next year, although additional precipitation is needed to restore water levels and build up soil reserves.

Corn

Autumn conditions have favored the husking and drying of the corn crop. Silage yields were lower this year than last because of the dry weather in parts of the State, but one of the most pleasing highlights of this crop season is the good yields of grain corn obtained. About 3 per cent of the acreage this year is estimated to have been harvested by mechanical pickers. Hybrid corn has been introduced, and good results reported from the principal grain areas.

Buckwheat

Buckwheat has threshed out very well in some localities while in others the crop suffered from lack of rain and from high temperatures. Seedbed preparation was especially difficult this summer for many farmers in the dry communities.

Potatoes

Pennsylvania potatoes are practically all dug. Both yields and quality this year emphasize the advantages of good seed and more extensive spraying. It is estimated that two-thirds of the crop will grade U. S. No. 1. Late rains not only have improved yields but also made much second growth.

Tobacco

The tobacco crop is reported on the whole to be good and curing nicely. Quality is low in some localities because of rust or damage.

Hay, Pasture and Feed

Pastures have shown improvement with the fall rains but continue sharply below a year ago. Hay and forage crops for the State were less than average but supplies have been augmented somewhat by the large carryover from last year. While there appears to be no shortage of feed grains this year, a few localities that suffered from the mid-summer prolonged dry spell will have to purchase hay.

Fruit

The picking of fruits is about completed with weather conditions favorable and crops yielding very well. Despite September and October rains, the apples in many orchards were a little undersized. Apples are of good quality although a few orchards report off-color and insect damage. Grapes were high in sugar content but many vineyards in the Erie Belt suffered from the berry moth, which reduced quality and yield. The early market was overstocked and prices low, but recovery was later recorded.

THIS YEAR'S POTATO CROP

From the Federal-State Marketing Service

The 1939 potato crop in the United States is estimated at 361,765,000 bushels compared with 371,617,000 bushels harvested in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 372,258,000 bushels. The November 1st estimate is an increase of 3,076,000 bushels from the production indicated on October 1st.

In several of the New England States the potato crop continues to fall short of expectations earlier in the season, or a month ago. As stated previously, top growth in many instances died off prematurely as the combined result of dry weather and heavy insect infestation. Digging shows very disappointing yields, particularly in Maine where prospects show a further reduction this month. In the St. John River Valley where heavy rains prevailed during the growing season, late blight and late blight rot reduced yields. In central and southern Aroostook, conditions during the growing season were quite dry. Heavy attacks of aphis and flea beetles killed growth prematurely and yields are very light this season. Tubers are rather small in size. In Connecticut, yields are turning out substantially better than seemed likely early in the season.

In New York

On October 1st, many of New York State's late potatoes were green and in growing condition. Moisture was more abundant than it had been at any time during the summer. Killing frosts held off until after October 15th in some areas and in others until about October 24th. The potatoes on Long Island and on the mucklands upstate had completed their growth before October 1st and no further improvement here was possible. In comparing the probable yields, county by county, on October 1st with the reported yields on November 1st; in practically all counties where the September frosts had not killed the vines, the reported yields of November 1st were several bushels larger than the October probable yields. The crop is unusually free from rot in contrast to last season, and quality, as to color and appearance, is said to be high. Many light yielding fields have a high percentage of No. 2 size potatoes.

The Michigan crop will show heavy grading losses due to blight, small sizes and ill-shaped tubers. Yields are lower than expected a month ago.

In Pennsylvania

The potato harvest in Pennsylvania is practically over. Both yields and quality this year emphasize the need for better seed and more extensive spraying. Late rains not only improved yields in many fields but made much second growth which lowered quality. In some localities stem end rot is very heavy, and over the State many crops run small in size. Quality is reported high in the Somerset-Cambria area. Of varieties, Katahdins apparently have excelled in yield and quality this year. Commercial growers (189) have estimated 66% of the crop will grade No. 1. Improvement in price is anticipated and consequently a larger than usual proportion of the crop is being stored in some localities.

In the Lake States

The weather in Wisconsin has been dry this fall. This was favorable to potatoes in the northern part of the State because there were infestations of blight disease which would have become serious had there been much rainy weather. As things turned out it now appears that the blight damage is quite limited and localized. Harvesting conditions for the Wisconsin potato crop were quite favorable—the season being fairly late and the field work being done under dry conditions. While final crop yields will not be greatly different from earlier estimates, it is believed that they may be slightly higher and the quality of the crop is generally quite good.

Yields in Minnesota were very spotted this year. Yields on peat soil were good and in what might be termed the early crop around the Twin Cities on sand land. Parts of the Red River Valley were very spotted and some sections good.

Digging of the crop in North Dakota was hampered by rains.

In Idaho

Potato yields in Idaho are extremely spotted this year. In the Twin Falls area, for instance, a wide-spread infestation of Fusarium and probably other causes resulted in a good share of the vines dying down in August and early September. Yields are variable on these farms but generally average quite low because of lack of size in individual potatoes and because of the relatively light set which occurred this year.

In Memoriam

KLINE

Whereas, It has pleased our heavenly Father to take from our midst our brother, D. M. Kline, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Logan Grange, No. 109, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, that we drape our charter for thirty days, that these resolutions be placed on the minutes, a copy sent to the family and to the Grange News for publication.

A. C. Grove,
Grace Corl,
Mila Jodon,
Committee.

BAKER

Whereas, Our heavenly Father has called from our midst Brother Joseph Baker, a member of Hebron Grange, No. 1251, be it

Resolved, That we drape our Charter for thirty days and also send notice to Grange News for publication.

Alta Clark,
Mabel Scott,
Grace Pepperman,
Committee.

FOR SALE

Registered Jersey Cattle—Cows, Heifers, and Young Bulls. Sybil breeding. Also Chester White Hogs.

J. A. Boak & Sons, New Castle, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Make extra money by raising a brood of our fine Quality Baby Chicks this Fall. Now is the time to order them. Hatches every week year round. A fair deal assured. Try a brood of our New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, or cross-breeds. Write Ralph Bolton, Box 12, Schoeneck, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN and ANCONA pullets. Nelson's Poultry Farm, Grove City, Pa.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Grange Seals	$5.00
Digest	.60
New Fifth Degree Manuals, per set of 9	3.00
New Fifth Degree Manuals, single copy	.40
New Fourth Degree Manuals, per set of 13	4.00
New Fourth Degree Manuals, single copy	.35
New Juvenile Manuals, per set of 13	3.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Degree Work, First 4 degrees by Dr. Rankin	.50
Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.15
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
Secretary's Record Book	.60
Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
Roll Book	.75
Application Blanks, per hundred	.45
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.30
Treasurer's Receipts	.30
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.15
Grange Radiator Emblems	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

Miles Horst, *Secretary.*

A FEW OF PENNSYLVANIA'S GRANGE HALLS

Of the 779 active Subordinate Granges in Pennsylvania, 439 meet in their own Grange halls. A conservative value of these halls is $3,000 per hall or a total of $1,317,000.

SPRING HILL GRANGE
BRADFORD CO.

LOYSBURG GRANGE
BEDFORD CO.

LOGAN GRANGE
CENTER CO.

CURFEW GRANGE
FAYETTE CO.

WORTH GRANGE
BUTLER CO.

GIDEON GRANGE
YORK CO.

BRANDYWINE GRANGE
CHESTER CO.

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD, Monongahela, Pa.

THE MESSAGE OF THE ANGELS

'Twas a calm, clear night, the night the Saviour was born in Bethlehem, and the shepherds were peacefully watching their flocks. But suddenly the familiar quietness was vibrant with celestial music as the first Christmas carols were sung, and grave fears froze the hearts of the humble shepherds. Ah, but only for a moment! The voice that heralded the good news of the Saviour's birth, said:

"Be not afraid, for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people; for there is born to you this day in the city of David a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord."

"And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God and saying:

"Glory to God in the highest,
And on earth peace . . ."

This was nineteen hundred years ago, but the message of the angels on that memorable night has been sung over and over again. It has brought eternal hope to the world and its message of truth is "Sweeter as the years go by."

There are four dominant words in the message of the angels, and we need to hear these words again in 1939, as they were heard by the shepherds of Judea centuries ago:

I. Joy

It is not by accident that we hear very often at Christmas time the carol "Joy to the World, the Lord Is Come!" That is the keynote of the true Christmas spirit. It is a time when young and old rejoice together, and laughter rings in many homes. The cares of life are forgotten for the time and there is gladness in the heart of humanity, that is not to be found at any other time or season.

"Joy to the world! the Saviour reigns;
Let men their songs employ."

II. Adoration

"Glory to God in the highest!" With so much of exchange of gifts, and of commercialization, we may lose sight of the spirit of worship at Christmas time, and think of it only as a gala holiday. However, it is ever intended to be a day of *Joyful Adoration.*

"O come, all ye faithful, joyful and triumphant . . .
O come, let us adore Him, Christ the Lord."

And may every Patron of Husbandry in the shrine of his own home and hearthside, or in the church of his choice, join in the world-wide worship and praise unto the Babe of Bethlehem, and in our giving, let us not forget to give as He gave, remembering "It is more blessed to GIVE than to RECEIVE."

"Hark! the herald angels sing,
Glory to the new-born King."

III. Salvation

"A Saviour, who is Christ the Lord."

No wonder there was joy and praise and adoration. The fears of the moment were forgotten in the consciousness of a new light and a new faith. But thanks be unto God, the promise of salvation was not to these selected shepherds, in a far-off land, but a promise of salvation "to all people"—a universal message from the angels which the world has not yet comprehended in full, but which is the essence of God's purpose in sending his only begotten Son. May our prayer be—

"O Holy Child of Bethlehem,
Descend to us, we pray;
Cast out our sin, and enter in,
Be born in us today."

IV. The fourth word is PEACE.

"And on earth PEACE and GOOD-WILL among men."

Surely at no time since that first Christmas dawn was this message more sadly needed. How we have missed the intent of our Lord's coming! We hear of war and of rumors of war; we parade our armies, and sow seeds of hatred; we live in a world tense with fear. O God, send peace!

"'Tis time we will that war should end,
And strife no more increase;
The ills of man it ne'er can mend;
The woes of life it ne'er can fend;
Give peace, O God, give peace."

These then, are the four key-words of the angels' message as it was proclaimed to the humble shepherds, and the words which we trust will be the key-words of our celebration of Christmas this year, namely JOY—ADORATION — SALVATION — PEACE.

Now hearts are warm though winds blow cold,
So say good-bye to sadness.
For Christmas turns life's grey to gold,
And fills the world with gladness.

As the Christmas season is drawing near we look forward to it with enthusiastic anticipation. The birthday of our Lord stimulates people to work toward the accomplishments of noble ideals. "On earth, peace, good-will toward men."

The exchange of messages and gifts creates in us a spirit of mutual understanding and neighborly appreciation. It sets free the better part of our natures. Confident in these ideals, let us respond to the challenge of human service. Christmas belongs to the child. Everyone tries to give joy to the children on this birthday of the most wonderful child. If there are no children in your own home, make Christmas a glad and joyous occasion for some other child. "In as much as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

War toys, like guns, cannons, soldiers, crime weapons, etc., have a harmful effect on the mind of young children. A great many educators and psychologists warn against their use.

The baby from one to twelve months likes harmless and washable toys, which attract his attention.

For 1-2 years unbreakable toys are desirable at this age.

From 2-4 years is the experimental age. Constructive and creative toys are acceptable.

COMING IMPORTANT GRANGE EVENTS

December 6—Neighbor Night Meeting at East Franklin Grange, Waynesburg, with Harvey's and Wood Ruff taking part.

December 6-7—Crawford County Pomona Grange meeting with Richmond Grange, No. 135. I. O. O. F. Hall, New Richmond, Pa.

December 7—Allegheny County Grange meets with Fairview Grange, No. 1628, in the Women's Club of Bridgeville, Pa.

December 7-8—Erie County Pomona—Union City Grange acting as host.

December 7—Franklin County Pomona meets at Community Hall, Scotland, Pa.

December 9—Carbon County Pomona will meet at Little Gap.

December 9—Beaver County Pomona Grange, No. 55, will meet in North Sewickley Grange Hall on Saturday afternoon and evening.

December 12-14—State Grange meets at Chambersburg.

January 13—Lancaster County Pomona meets at the Lancaster County Farm Bureau Headquarters, Lancaster, Pa.

February 11—York County Pomona meets at Delta, Pa.

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VOL. XXXVI HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY, 1940 No. 10

Sixty-Seventh Annual Session of Pennsylvania State Grange Held at Chambersburg, Pa.

Session Well Attended and Large Class Initiated Into Sixth Degree

THE Pennsylvania State Grange opened its Sixty-seventh Annual Session in the town of Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, Tuesday morning, December 12th, with all State officers at their stations and some 700 delegates present. The Grange went through its three-day session acting upon many problems of concern to itself as well as problems of public concern. Certain State Grange offices were filled by election and a large class of candidates were inducted into the Fifth and Sixth Degrees.

Headquarters for the session were established in the Washington Hotel. The main sessions were held in the Rosedale Theater, which afforded ample accommodations for the meetings as well as the large attendance for the Sixth Degree. The town of Chambersburg, while only a town of 12,000 people, afforded ample accommodations for the many visitors. The town's folks served as splendid hosts.

The Worthy Master, Kenzie S. Bagshaw, sounded the keynote of the convention in his Master's address which summarized the activities of the Order during the past year, made recommendations for the coming year, and stated the feelings of the Grange on many public issues. The address appears in full elsewhere in this issue.

Splendid reports were made by the various officers of the State Grange. The spirit running through these reports showed the deep feeling of fraternity which binds together the 66,000 Pennsylvania members in the Order.

The Worthy Master appointed eighteen committees which were announced early in the session. These eighteen committees with the four standing committees restudied the policy of the State Grange, making changes here and there but as a whole maintaining the position of the Grange on all major issues. We are publishing some of these committee reports in full in this issue of GRANGE NEWS and propose to publish others in later issues.

Among the special features of the convention was the personal appearance of Governor Arthur H. James to extend his greetings to the Grangers. Speaking informally he praised the Grange for the stand it has taken on such questions as public economy and rights of local communities. He stressed the need of observing the fundamentals of government upon which this nation was founded and the responsibility of the individual in making the nation prosperous. Preceding the Governor's address John H. Light, former Secretary of the State Grange and now State Secretary of Agriculture, brought personal greeting to the convention.

Master L. J. Taber addressed the body on Wednesday morning, December 13th. The main points stressed by the Worthy National Master were as follows: The need of giving agriculture a larger share of the nation's income; maintaining the American market for the American farmer; broadening our markets by finding new uses, new crops and new plants; balancing public budgets, developing coöperative marketing and continuing education and research as the greatest aid to agriculture.

The Worthy Master emphasized the need of building a strong membership in the Grange and pointed out that good management on the part of all officers of the Subordinate, Pomona and State Grange is essential in building up a strong Grange membership.

Miss Laura W. Drummond, Director of Home Economics at Penn State, addressed the convention on Tuesday afternoon. She emphasized the importance of maintaining the family relationships which have characterized the American family in past years and pointed out the factors necessary in the proper training of the child. Later in the afternoon Miss Drummond and the Grange ladies present were the guests of the ladies of the Franklin County Pomona Grange and the ladies of Chambersburg at a tea staged in the gymnasium of the Chambersburg High School. Some 400 people attended this social affair at which the local women left nothing undone in order to make the visitors feel welcome.

Fred Brenckman, Legislative Representative at Washington, very ably presented the attitude of agriculture towards International trade agreements now in the making, particularly those with certain South American countries. He showed by many examples what proposed lower tariff rates on agricultural products coming into this country would do to the prices of farm products here.

A most impressive Memorial Service was conducted on Wednesday morning with the Worthy Chaplain, Rev. Ross M. Haverfield, presiding. Special tribute was paid to the memory of Philip H. Dewey, Past Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange,

ABOVE SCENE TAKEN DURING EXEMPLIFICATION OF SIXTH DEGREE AT STATE GRANGE MEETING, CHAMBERSBURG, DECEMBER 12-14

and to Mrs. Georgia M. Piollet, Past Pomona in the State Grange, and to the many loyal Grangers who have been called to the beyond during the past year.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to meetings of committees, meeting of the Keystone Grange Exchange and to the meeting of Pomona Masters and Deputies. During this afternoon the Juvenile Grange of Bedford Grange, in Bedford County, exemplified the Juvenile Degree in the local high school gymnasium at 2:00 o'clock with a goodly number of Grangers in attendance. At 6:30 Wednesday evening, at the same place, the Valley Grange of York County put on the Fifth Degree. Many complimentary remarks were heard on the fine way in which this Grange put on the Degree.

The high spot of the session was the administration of the Sixth Degree to a class of 247 in the Rosedale Theater on Wednesday evening, under the very able leadership of State Flora, Mrs. Harold T. Allebach. The theater was filled on this occasion. This was Mrs. Allebach's first responsibility in planning for this degree. She and her assistants did a very commendable piece of work in presenting it.

Philip Price of Chester County was elected to fill the unexpired term of treasurer and Miles Horst of Lebanon County was elected to fill the unexpired term of secretary. C. M. Davidson of Mercer County was elected as a member of the Executive Committee to serve for three years and E. W. Van Horn of Bedford County for a term of three years as a member of the Finance Committee.

The last day of the session was devoted largely to the presenting of committee reports which covered a wide range of subjects. Each committee functioned. The reports showed much work and sincere earnestness in covering the subject and resolutions assigned to them. Before the close of the session a number of awards were made to Granges making outstanding records during the past year. A list of these awards appear elsewhere in this issue.

The Sixty-seventh Session of the Pennsylvania State Grange closed at 10:30 p.m., Thursday evening, December 14th, following the impressive ceremony of the Order arranged for this occasion.

ROUNDUPS HELD FOR 4-H BABY BEEF, SHEEP CLUBS

Fifteen baby beef and sheep club roundups are being held in Pennsylvania this month, bringing to a close the sheep and lamb club projects of many of the state's 4-H club members, according to W. B. Connell, livestock extension specialist at the Pennsylvania State College.

However, from the 425 calves and 300 sheep to be exhibited, the best 100 calves and 168 lambs will be continued on feed and will be shown at the State Farm Show at Harrisburg in January. There they will compete for state awards and later will be sold at auction. Most of the remainder are being sold at auction at the roundups being held now.

Because enrollment in the lamb and baby beef clubs is up approximately 20 per cent over last year, Connell believes that the quality of the 4-H club stock at the state show will be better than last year's high quality exhibit.

The baby beeves have been grain-fed intensively for the last ten months, while the lambs have been on feed approximately four months. Those selected for the state competition will be continued on feed until January when they will be judged and sold at auction under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Livestock Breeders' association.

The following counties are participating in the 15 local roundups being held now: Lebanon, Blair, Cumberland, Adams, York, Perry, Montgomery, Lehigh, Northampton, Lycoming, Dauphin, Lancaster, Chester, Berks and Franklin.

PENNSYLVANIA RANKS SIXTH AMONG TOMATO GROWING STATES

Pennsylvania now ranks as the sixth principal tomato canning state in the United States with a total production of 123,400 tons of tomatoes in 1939, according to a report of the State Department of Agriculture.

Pennsylvania is surpassed only by Indiana, California, Maryland, New Jersey, and Ohio in the order named.

The Pennsylvania acreage planted in tomatoes in 1939 was 18,700 compared to 16,400 in 1938 and to 7,900 acres for the 10-year period, 1928-1937. The 1939 season in Pennsylvania was generally quite favorable for tomato production and growers report an average yield of 6.6 tons for the years from 1928-1937.

The Department attributes this increase in tomato acreage in Pennsylvania to grower demand for additional cash crops, to favorable growing conditions in the State both as to soil and climate, and to the increasing demand from canners processors for increased production of high quality tomatoes in sections relatively near the nation's largest markets. Most of the increase in tomato growth is said to be due to the increased demand for tomato juices, soups, or catsups.

THE MARKET FOR GOAT'S MILK WIDENING

There is a rapidly growing demand for goat's milk for human consumption here in Pennsylvania. People seek it because it is especially valuable for infants and invalids. Prices paid for it are good compared to prices for cow's milk.

To meet this popular demand the number of goat herds is growing. While these producers of goat's milk are generally located near large industrial centers it is surprising to find herds scattered throughout all parts of the state. Those who maintain these herds are optimistic about the future outlook of the market for their product. The Bureau of Animal Industry reports that 65 goat herds consisting of 300 purebred and five hundred grade goats have been tested for tuberculosis and that very little tuberculosis has been found among them. There are also 42 herds consisting of close to 500 head which are now under supervision for Bang's disease.

FATAL FOOLISHNESS

One of the most popular single bits of foolishness contributing to our annual fire toll, despite years of warning is perking up a sluggish kitchen fire by pouring kerosene on it. Kerosene burns are terrible, painful injuries—so are the burns from gasoline, naphtha, alcohol and the like. The Fire Casualties Statistics Committee of the National Fire Waste Council received newspaper clippings last year which covered more than one hundred deaths caused by the misuse of flammable liquids.

Accident statistics show that while home may be sweet it is about the most dangerous spot there is.

STORING HAMS IN THE OAT BIN

Maybe there's something to this idea our grandparents used to have about storing smoked hams in the oat bin because meat kept that way had a better flavor. At least that is what some experiments carried on at the Pennsylvania State College seem to indicate.

Foods containing fat, and that includes meats, milk, butter and cream, are subject to a type of breakdown known as oxidation. In milk, this oxidized flavor may develop in a short time. Oxidized flavor is considered undesirable by dairymen and consumers.

C. D. Dahle and D. V. Josephson, both members of the dairy manufacturing division at the College, have found that oat flour contains an antioxidant. This is a substance which checks oxidation as it occurs in fat-containing foods, such as milk. For a number of reasons adding the extract of oat flour direct to milk was found undesirable. However, if the milk is placed in milk bottles made of cardboard that has been sized with oat flour before paraffining, the oxidized flavor can be largely if not entirely prevented in market milk.

1940 POULTRY AND EGG STOCKS TO TOP 1939

Market receipts of both dressed poultry and eggs are expected to continue larger this fall and winter than last according to the Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg. Storage stocks of eggs and poultry are now larger than last year, and are expected to be above 1939 levels on January 1, 1940.

Some further increase, the Department points out, in the number of fall and winter broilers to be raised in the principal commercial broiler-producing areas in the East is in prospect for the coming fall and winter, according to reports received from representative producers. Despite the fact that the past season was one of record high production and that prices were comparatively low, many commercial producers were able to realize some profit in their operations. This was possible partly because of low feed prices and partly through efficient management resulting from commercial operations.

POTATO WART DISEASE ON WAY TO BE CONQUERED

It is gratifying to all those who grow potatoes in this Keystone State to know that the potato wart disease is on the way to be conquered. This disease caused considerable concern to the potato growers of this state when it was discovered in a number of localities in Pennsylvania in the fall of 1918. The disease was imported from abroad, through the importation of potatoes carrying the infection and planted in a number of gardens particularly in the mining sections of the state.

It was soon discovered that certain varieties of potatoes were immune to the disease. This gave one clue to a method of control, and has been the method followed since the discovery of the disease. By strict supervision by the state the disease is on the way out by the starvation way. But it is a slow process for the wart infection stays over in the soil and persists for a good many years before eventually starving out.

Since 1923, American dairymen have supplied on the average about 99 per cent of the domestic market for dairy products.

SEED POTATOES

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has just issued a report on potato certification which shows that in 1939, 799.25 acres of potatoes were certified for seed in Pennsylvania by the State Department. The production of this acreage is estimated at 183,000 bushels.

The Russet Rural variety is the leading variety certified. In addition to this, however, White Rurals, Cobblers, Nittanies, Kathadins and Pennigans have been certified.

The heaviest seed growing counties in the state are Potter, Cambria, and Somerset. These three counties have high elevation, cool growing seasons, conducive to the producing of the best seed stocks.

The State Department has a list of the growers of these certified seed potatoes.

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT

Fifty-five of Pennsylvania's 67 counties have dairy herd improvement associations, reports I. O. Sidelmann, dairy extension specialist at the Pennsylvania State College. Bradford County leads with six associations, followed by Susquehanna and Tioga, with five each.

The goal of each association, according to Sidelmann, is an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat per cow. This goal has been reached by 88 of the 99 associations in the state. Twenty-two associations have passed the 350-pound average.

The first dairy herd improvement association in Pennsylvania was organized in Chester County in 1910, Sidelmann says. The average butterfat production of cows owned by association members that year was 235 pounds. Ten years later, the average had climbed to 266 pounds. Their last annual average, that for 1938, stood at 329 pounds.

Members of the dairy herd associations follow the feeding recommendations of the Pennsylvania State College and eliminate the low, unprofitable producers from their herds, Sidelmann points out.

STATE'S EGG CO-OPS HAVE LARGE BUSINESS

The eight coöperative egg marketing organizations in Pennsylvania marketed $2,844,100 worth of eggs and $254,650 worth of poultry during the fiscal year of 1938-39, according to Frank E. Manning, extension marketing specialist at the Pennsylvania State College.

These returns were received for 11,050,500 dozens of eggs and 1,508,000 pounds of poultry. Five of the organizations marketed through auctions held twice weekly.

Eighty-eight per cent of the eggs handled by the associations selling through auctions were either large or medium and sold in the two top grades.

EMPLOYABLES

The Department of Public Assistance reports that as of Nov. 1, the total number of persons on relief in Pennsylvania who are available for private employment is 215,000 comprising 3,765 professional workers, 6,830 salespersons, 5,200 clerical workers, 28,910 service workers, 89,440 skilled and semi-skilled workers and 80,855 unskilled workers.

If a dairy cow were considered a market for the silage, hay and grain that she consumes, no cow that would not pay for it would be allowed to make a purchase.

State Master Bagshaw Sounds Keynote at Opening of 67th State Grange Session

AS WE are assembled in this Sixty-seventh Annual Session of the Pennsylvania State Grange to deliberate upon and devise measures for the welfare of our Order, we are impressed with the imperative need of the better and more worthwhile things of life. When we behold the picture of strife, desolation, and death that is rapidly destroying the material wealth of the world as well as the Christian virtues of many lands and climes, we pause with thankful hearts that we are permitted to meet each other here for work in this glorious cause.

We are not unmindful of the toil and sacrifice of those who have gone before and blazed the paths of virtue meriting the Divine favor of an All-wise Father.

As we study the many intricate and perplexing problems of agriculture during this session, may every thought and action be motivated by the high ideals preached and practiced by the founders of our Order.

Fortunate indeed are we who follow in the footsteps of those whose philosophy of life was one of peace and plenty. May this torch of faith, hope and forgiveness reared to national view by Father Kelley ever find glad hearts and willing hands to bear it on down life's pathway.

Many and grave are the responsibilities of a people whose heritage is such as ours. The world at large knows little and enjoys less of the fine things that have been ours for centuries past. We who are assembled here under the protection of the American flag may well rededicate our lives to the unfinished task of perpetuating liberty and love in a distressed and bleeding world.

Condition of the Order

As I have mingled with our many members during the last year, my faith in humanity has been strengthened by the earnestness and loyalty of our Patrons. By your united effort we have concluded a prosperous year in Pennsylvania Grange history. We have made a substantial gain in paid up membership, organized four Subordinate Granges and have reorganized one. In the Juvenile field our work has been very successful, resulting in twenty organizations and five reorganizations.

We are happy to report Pennsylvania's recognition as a Model State Grange for the fourth time by the National Grange. We are equally glad to report Pennsylvania as one of four States receiving special Juvenile recognition by the National Grange.

These splendid results could not have been obtained without the united support and coöperation of all our Patrons. We feel that the spirit of fraternalism was never finer and that our Granges as a whole are in a healthy condition. Perhaps our greatest problem arising under condition of the order is the "weak" Grange. Each weak Grange presents its own peculiar problem. Many of these Granges can be rebuilt and some should be consolidated. None should be permitted to die.

Agriculture

The importance of Agriculture in our national life is well understood by most political economists. The history of ancient nations tells a story of the unified and simultaneous growth of agriculture and national prosperity. America has proven no exception to the rule, and thus we believe that American agriculture must become prosperous before national prosperity will return.

Many panaceas have been tried but no permanent remedy has been obtained. Perhaps there is no legislative cure-all; but we believe that the answer will be found in a broad agricultural program embodying a few sound and fundamental principles of production and marketing.

Science, research, chemistry and invention have done much in developing new uses for farm products and this work should be continued. The inter-relationship of agriculture and other industry should be better understood by both agriculture and industry. All should understand that any unnecessary expenditure of public funds adds to the tax burden and thus becomes an unseen mortgage upon all tangible property.

One of our greatest needs in agriculture is a better appreciation of the value of coöperation. The Grange has been the pioneer in this field and should continue to lead the way. We have seen the development of many helpful agencies in this field. We realize that in order to have effective and valuable coöperation, our farm people must be well informed, and to this end we are working with many other groups. Among these we might mention Agricultural and Home Economics Extension, 4-H Clubs, Agricultural Vocational Schools and others.

Another asset to Pennsylvania's agriculture is our excellent markets near our farms. Many more dollars can be made available to our farmers by coöperative marketing.

In summing up, we believe in

1. Agricultural science and research.
2. Curtailment of agricultural imports from foreign countries which replace home grown products.
3. A better understanding between Agriculture and Other Industry.
4. The most rapid removal of the relief load possible with a consequent reduction in the tax load.
5. Coöperation and education as a means of bringing about permanent agricultural parity with labor and industry.

Dairying

As dairying is the chief agricultural industry of our State, naturally much attention has been given to better methods of production as well as to improved marketing facilities. For many years producer coöperative marketing agencies have functioned in our State and have marketed a large percentage of the products of our dairy farms, and much remains to be done in providing saner sanitary laws and regulations governing the dairy industry. This subject will be more fully discussed by the legislative and dairy interests committees.

Education

It has been said that education is the safeguard of the nation. This is especially true in a democracy. The school boys and girls of today are the voters of tomorrow. The Grange has always been an ardent advocate of a practical system of education.

In sponsoring agricultural education including 4-H Club, future farmer, and vocational agricultural work in general, the Grange has made an enviable reputation for itself. We cannot properly evaluate the saving influence of these agencies as they affect the future agriculture of America and our national destiny. We must ever be on the alert to see that those who instruct our boys and girls are Americans at heart teaching the principles of democracy.

Temperance

From the beginning the Grange has adhered strictly to the principle of temperance and in the past has been one of the most potent factors in promoting temperance legislation.

We are proud of the position of our Order in promoting good government and suppressing crime and degeneracy. We have worked hand in hand with the Church, the W. C. T. U., and other moral agencies to bring about a better moral standard of living, and to this end we pledge ourselves anew.

Legislation

Sometimes the activities of the Grange are divided into three classes —the social, the economic or coöperative, and the legislative.

Many years ago while a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, I had the opportunity to learn of the power of the Pennsylvania State Grange in legislative matters. Many bills in the interest of agriculture were introduced at the instance of Brother Brenckman, who was at that time our Legislative Agent at Harrisburg, and doubtless many of you have heard me say that if we received no benefit from our dollar and sixty cents dues except that which comes to us in maintaining a legislative agent at Harrisburg our money would be well spent. Time and space will not permit a recital of the many legislative accomplishments of the Grange, both State and National. Most of you are familiar with them and the Grange continues to be the nation's most potent agency in developing and securing a sound agricultural program.

Many of us believe that the principle of arbitrary price fixing is only a temporary expediency and must of necessity yield to the inevitable law of supply and demand. We also deplore any farm program that will bring about a regimented agriculture.

America has been a nation of individuals with the rights of the individual carefully safeguarded by Constitutional law. Our forefathers coming from the restricted and oppressed countries of Europe were careful to safeguard individual rights in the "New America." These safeguards permitted the development of a nation unparalleled for achievement. The American system permitting individual initiative made it possible for our people comprising less than seven per cent of the world's population to enjoy more than half the world's conveniences—automobiles, telephones, etc., and a standard of living found nowhere else in the world.

When we realize that this is true, we must guard well the fundamental principles which have made this outstanding national achievement possible. America has been a land of home owners, and must continue so to be if all the provisions of the Constitution are maintained.

The Grange has always been a staunch supporter of the family-sized farm and continues to promote its interests, realizing that national stability rests upon the continuance of a pure and wholesome family life.

Coöperation

The Grange was the pioneer in agricultural coöperation and many of our farm coöperatives of the east are closely related to the Order. Among those more closely related to the Grange is the Keystone Grange Ex-

ROUND-UP OF STATE WIDE FARM ORGANIZATIONS
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change which for many years has functioned in the field of supplying feeds, seeds, fertilizers and other commodities used by our members.

Life Insurance

For several years we have had a Grange Life Insurance Company, and I am glad to report the continued growth of the Farmers and Traders of Syracuse, New York.

During the year we were sorry to learn of the death of Brother Lennie, Superintendent of Agencies. For many years Brother Lennie had attended our Sessions and had endeared himself to many Pennsylvania Patrons. We bespeak your continued support of our Grange Life Insurance Company.

Automobile Insurance

The National Grange Mutual Liability Company has been writing automobile insurance in our State during the last four years and is well equipped to care for the needs of our Patrons. This is purely a Grange Company and is receiving the support of many of our people.

Objectives

Early in the year definite goals and objectives were established and a pamphlet containing these was jointly prepared by the Master, Lecturer, and Secretary. This was placed in the hands of those charged with the responsibility of Grange activity in the State.

These activities included Lecture hour activity and achievement goals, Honor Grange requirements, Community Service, Legislation, Juvenile Grange activities, and Better Ritualistic work. These objectives were stressed at thirty regional conferences conducted early in the year by the Master and the Lecturer. It is our belief that the establishment of these goals and their emphasis at our regional meetings has meant much in creating Grange interest throughout the State.

I would especially emphasize the value of the Better Ritual project in developing Grange growth as well as beauty in the work, and hope it may be continued.

National Grange

The National Grange Session held at Peoria, Illinois, November 13-23, was attended by the delegates from thirty-six organized States. The Sessions were well attended and an agricultural program based upon the sound principles of developing new uses and the curtailment of agricultural imports, thus giving the American market to the American farmer, was adopted.

Space prohibits a detailed report of the activities of the National Grange, but among the many items mentioned in the program we call particular attention to the first five which are as follows:

Give to agriculture its fair share of the national income, in order that it may be raised to an equal level with other groups.

Insist that the farm program be administered by farmers, with compensatory payments continued during the emergency while farm prices remain below parity; all benefits to be paid within the year earned, not contingent upon compliance in future years; and never to be used as a means to force compulsory crop control.

Speed national recovery by removing the shackles from business, increasing employment and reducing the relief burden; recognizing that such benefits as accrue will be shared alike by agriculture and the nation.

Recognize the fundamental right of the American farmer to the American market, up to the limit of his ability to supply it.

Close the doors to imports of foreign farm products (which are injurious to American agriculture and are reducing its purchasing power).

Also to the following as favored by the National Grange:

Continued soil conservation work, but wholly divorced from compulsory crop control.

Increased use of Federal road funds for construction of farm-to-market highways and rural post roads.

Encouragement of farm coöperatives—with financial support from Federal agencies created for that purpose.

Immediate and effective legislation to punish livestock stealing from farmers.

Continued investigation of un-American activities.

Deportation of aliens who refuse to become American citizens.

Making labor organizations individually and collectively responsible for their acts during strikes.

Enactment of a Wool Labeling law and effective Truth-in-Fabrics legislation.

In concluding our observation of the activities of the National Grange, I wish to direct attention to the following which were opposed:

Transfer of the Forest Service now in the Department of Agriculture to any other supervision.

All forms of farm regimentation and compulsory crop control.

Bringing new farm lands under cultivation until there is actual need for increased agricultural products.

Issuance of any more tax-exempt securities; but favors taxing those already existing.

Any government system of socialized medicine; but supporting community or coöperative projects of such nature.

Government purchase of foreign canned meats for Army, Navy, or other uses.

In Memoriam

During the year many of our loved ones have been called to the Great Grange above. We miss them; but the memory of their devotion and loyalty will inspire us to the achievement of the better things of life.

In Conclusion

As I look back over the year's work I realize that we have not accomplished all that we desired, but much has been done at a time when the need is supreme. We are face to face with a world crisis. We cannot foretell when it may become a National crisis. The Grange position is one of responsibility and leadership. We should all realize our responsibility in this trying hour when the civilization wrought by centuries of toil is threatened by the horrors of a ruthless war at the hands of dictators.

The greatest question in the world today is—Can America keep the torch of Liberty and Democracy burning amid the tumult of a war-torn world? The answer largely rests with you and kindred groups in America.

Mandy, who washed for Mrs. Frisk came to work one day with a tale of woe calculated to awaken pity in the hardest heart.

"Cheer up, Mandy," said Mrs. Frisk consolingly. "There's no use in worrying."

"How come dere's no use in worryin'?" asked Mandy. "When de good Lawd send me tribulation, He 'spects me to tribulate, don't He?"

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

J. B. W. Stufft, *Chairman*

Pennsylvaina Agriculture has lost much of its market to other states and nations because of its proximity to the best markets in the world. This condition has been brought about because areas less favored with good markets have found it necessary in order to find a market for their products to resort to extensive campaigns of advertising, thereby absorbing the markets at our door. The Pennsylvania Farmer has felt so secure in his markets because of their proximity that he has left to distribution agencies the task of advertising his products. As a result of this the orange and the prune have replaced the apple and the peach. Idaho, Maine, and Michigan potatoes have replaced the Pennsylvania product. The same is true in the milk markets. We therefore recommend that Pennsylvania through its Department of Agriculture enter into an extensive educational campaign to advertise the superior qualities and food values of its own products.

The agricultural products of the United States have been placed in direct competition through reciprocal trade agreements with like products produced under a vastly different living and labor condition which makes it impossible for the farmer to realize an income from his products sufficient to permit him to maintain his present status under our plane of living.

We insist that tariff schedules be so arranged that the market for the products of Agriculture shall be reserved for American Agriculture as long as the farmer is able to supply it.

Research

The change in marketing conditions throughout the world in the last two decades has made it neccessary to find new agricultural products and new uses for agricultural products. We therefore recommend that all possible aid be given to all agencies that have for their purpose the development of the new uses for the products of agriculture.

Soil Conservation

Soil is the basis of Agriculture.

The methods pursued in the cultivation of our Pennsylvania soils have to a very large extent robbed them of their natural fertility and made them susceptible to erosion to such an extent as to render large areas useless for the growing of grains and vegetables.

We are heartily in accord with the principles of soil conservation as embodied in the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Act. We believe that the policy of education and financial aid in tree planting, strip cropping, and soil building should receive the wholehearted support of all Pennsylvania agriculture. The goal which it is hoped to attain through Soil Conservation can easily be and we believe will be defeated, by being associated in any way with control production.

Taxation

The Grange believes that the function of government is to create and maintain conditions which will make it possible for the individual by his own efforts to provide for himself and his family.

Government by statesmen has to a large extent been replaced by government by pressure groups with the result that its cost has been increased out of proportion to the services rendered to such an extent that it is rapidly sapping the life blood of all productive industry and thereby sowing the seeds of discontent which may develop into a distrust of our democratic form of government.

The highly competitive field of markets for agricultural products coupled with the extensive diversification of these products makes it difficult to control their flow to market.

Under our present system of taxation, this condition causes the gravitation of the cost of government from whatever source back to the farm.

Your Committee recommends that the Grange exert all possible effort to have the tax structure revised so as to remove direct taxes from all agricultural real estate, where other than local agencies direct the expenditure of revenues derived from such taxes.

GOLDEN SHEAF CERTIFICATES

During the year 1939 Silver Star Certificates were issued to 543 Patrons in Pennsylvania for twenty-five years continuous membership in the Grange. During the same period 37 Golden Sheaf Certificates were issued to Patrons who have belonged to the Grange continuously for fifty years.

The names of those who received the Golden Sheaf Certificates are:

Thomas Brownson, Union Grange, No. 155, Bradford County; Dewitt Spencer, Union Grange, No. 155, Bradford County; Clarence F. Grenell, Union Grange, No. 155, Bradford County; Jonas Venman, Ackley Grange, No. 870, Warren County; Mabel Hale, Ackley Grange, No. 870, Warren County; George Van Noy, Troy Grange, No. 182, Bradford County; D. O. Smith, Rundells Grange, No. 871, Crawford County; Edwin G. Rogers, Rundells Grange, No. 871, Crawford County; Eudora Brown, Thompson Grange, No. 868, Susquehanna County; Delos E. Stone, Thompson Grange, No. 868, Susquehanna County; W. J. Walker, Covington Borough Grange, No. 1016, Tioga County; Mrs. Mary Nelson, Covington Borough Grange, No. 1016, Tioga County; M. S. Knowlton, Covington Borough Grange, No. 1016, Tioga County; Mrs. Irene Walker, Covington Borough Grange, No. 1016, Tioga County; Bert Owlett, Middleburg Grange, No. 705, Tioga County; Thomas L. Nicolls, Spring Grange, No. 263, Crawford County; Sakie Beals, Spring Grange, No. 263, Crawford County; M. J. Randall, Spring Grange, No. 263, Crawford County; Henry Graham, Spring Grange, No. 263, Crawford County; M. A. Thompson, Aurora Grange, No. 874, Tioga County; J. F. Haverly, Aurora Grange, No. 874, Tioga County; David A. Long, Pleasant Ridge Grange, No. 1678, Mercer County; Mary A. Long, Pleasant Ridge Grange, No. 1678, Mercer County; Mary E. Newbold, Middletown Grange, No. 684, Bucks County; George Cook Fleming, Randolph Grange, No. 190, Crawford County; Joel N. Harris, East Smithfield Grange, No. 214, Bradford County; E. C. Niebell, Utility Grange, No. 873, Susquehanna County; J. A. Wilson, Linesville Grange, No. 694, Crawford County; Mrs. Julius Miller, Sparta Grange, No. 110, Crawford County; Charles E. Thompson, Sparta Grange, No. 110, Crawford County; George M. Thompson, Kersey Grange, No. 628, Elk County; Annie Thompson, Kersey Grange, No. 628, Elk County; G. Bowen Smith, Girard Grange, No. 788, Clearfield County; Katie A. Myers, Hydetown Grange, No. 1239, Crawford County; William Eves, The Valley Grange, No. 52, Columbia County; Emma A. Young, The Valley Grange, No. 52, Columbia County; R. W. VanHorn, The Valley Grange, No. 52, Columbia County.

American Agriculture Penalized by Latest Trade Agreements

Address Before State Grange Session by Fred Brenckman, Grange Representative, Washington, D. C.

"DESPITE the chaotic conditions prevailing throughout the world, disrupting normal flow of commerce, unsettling currency matters and disjointing trade relations, the State Department continues to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements with nations whose major exports represent products of which this country produces large surpluses. Argentina, Chile and Uruguay offer examples in point."

Brenckman pointed out that the present tariff act contains a duty of 5½ cents a pound on casein, made of skimmed milk, which is used in coating paper and in the plastic arts. He asserted that according to statisticians of the dairy industry, the United States has enough skimmed milk to make 22 times as much casein as is now manufactured. The speaker said that millions of gallons of skimmed milk are poured down the sewer every year simply because there is no profitable use to which it can be put. He said that despite this condition the State Department has announced its intention of reducing the present tariff on casein.

"The United States," Brenckman said, "produces 60 per cent of all the corn grown in the world. About 93 million acres out of a total of 350 millions under cultivation is devoted to this crop. We have a surplus of hundreds of millions of bushels from former years that is sealed in the cribs in the "corn belt." Upon this corn the government had advanced loans of 57 cents per bushel. There is a tariff of 25 cents per bushel on corn, but notwithstanding our large domestic surplus, the State Department has announced its intention of reducing this tariff in the Argentine agreement." The speaker stated that similar conditions exist with turkeys, dried edible beans, grapes and many other items of the agricultural schedule of the tariff act.

He declared that in 1938, 61 per cent of all our imports came into this country free of duty. The importation of such products as we need and cannot produce ourselves was acknowledged as necessary and proper by Brenckman but he deplored the importation of competing products of which we have a surplus in this country. The logical procedure in our trade with other nations, he said, would be to take the products that we need and not those of which we already have a surplus.

Brenckman stated that the surplus problem is the most difficult of all the problems with which the farmers of this country have been confronted since the close of the World War. The Grange efforts to remedy this condition brought about the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, the Soil Conservation Act of 1936 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, he said.

For several years past, Brenckman stated, the government has been paying the farmers under the guise of soil conservation, the sum of $500,000,000 a year to reduce acreage and production. At the last regular session of Congress, the sum of $213,000,000 was added in the way of parity payments.

"Bargaining the American farmer out of his own market as is being done under the reciprocal trade agreements, nullifies the efforts that are being made by the government to reduce the acreage and production," the speaker asserted.

"Such a course," the legislative representatives continued, "not only impoverishes our farmers, but it destroys their morale and their independence. To an increasing degree it is reducing them to the status of wards of the government.

"Some large manufacturing concerns seem to be laboring under the delusion that a number of the reciprocal trade agreements that have been negotiated will work out to their advantage, because of creating a small foreign outlet for their surplus products at the expense of agriculture. It should not be necessary to remind those interests that under proper conditions the farm sections of the United States offer a better market for their wares than any foreign market. Minnesota is a better place to sell manufactured products than Mesopotamia; Kansas offers a better market than does Kamchatka; Pennsylvania is a better market than Peru or Patagonia."

The speaker reminded manufacturers that in their dealing with the home market there are no tariff walls to scale, no import quotas or similar restrictions, no racial prejudices and that in such trade an interpreter is not needed.

"Give the American farmer the home market for his products," the speaker urged. "This will increase his income and place him in a position to buy the products of industry. If the American farmer and his family had the money to satisfy even half of their legitimate wants, there would be scarcely an idle factory in the country, nor would the government be compelled, as at present, to support such a large percentage of the population by appropriations from the federal treasury."

In concluding Brenckman said, "In our quest for foreign markets, let us not overlook the market in front of our own door. This is the one that can be more easily cultivated and developed than any which lies beyond the seas."

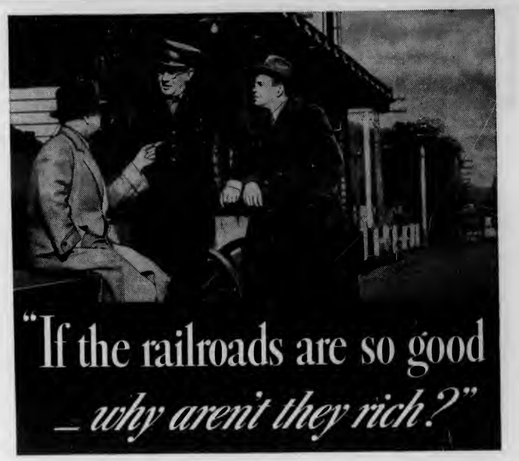
"The reciprocal tariff act, empowering the State Department to negotiate trade treaties with other nations, without let or hindrance on the part of Congress or the will of the people themselves, expires by its own limitation on June 12, 1940. The totally unwarranted and unconstitutional delegation of legislative power it contains constitutes nothing less than a mockery of American institutions. It should not be renewed."

APPLE EXPORT TRADE CURTAILED

Conditions in Europe have seriously affected the export of American apples. This curtailment is felt keenly in Pennsylvania, for in recent years from twenty to thirty per cent of this state's commercial crop has moved into the export trade. This outlet had the advantage of creating a market for the medium and smaller sizes of apples.

While the apple crop for the country, as well as for Pennsylvania has been reported as above average for 1939, the apple situation at this time is not as serious as reported statistics might indicate. There was a large production of summer and fall apples which is figured in the estimate.

Then too, because of low prices many growers because of high labor and other costs did not pick apples of poorer quality or of small size, which has its effect on the size of the general crop for sale.



THAT'S a sensible question, and we'd like to answer it, because business success in these United States is judged pretty much by whether or not you're able to make money.

But when you talk about the railroads you have to deal with two kinds of success that don't have much relation to each other.

On the one hand is *operating* success.

That includes, for instance, *safety,* and on this score the American railroads have the finest record in the world.

Or it includes *ability to handle the traffic* and in 1939 — when records of grain receipts for a day, for a week, or for a whole season were again broken at important markets in both the winter and spring wheat belts—the railroads handled the job without a sign of car shortage.

Or it includes *speed* — and the railroads in the past twenty years have stepped up freight speed by more than 60%—with similar improvements in passenger schedules.

Or it includes *cost of service* — and the railroads today haul a ton a mile at an average cost that's about the same you pay for a penny postcard.

But when it comes to *financial* success—you run into this situation:

Railroads meet all their own costs and help support the government as well. They operate under the strict control of rules and regulations built up over the past 50 years on the theory that they are a monopoly, but actually they compete with other forms of transportation which are promoted and subsidized by government.

The effect of such inequality is to decrease railroad traffic and reduce railroad earnings.

There is no question of the railroads' ability to do the job for farmers or for the nation from an operating standpoint.

From the standpoint of earnings, all they need to make a living is a fair chance to meet other forms of transportation on equal terms.

A FAIR FIELD... NO GOVERNMENT FAVOR... IN TRANSPORTATION

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Lecturer's Corner

MRS. IRA C. GROSS, *State Lecturer*

THE "GRANGE BEAUTIFUL"

ROBERT MAUCHLINE, JR., *Lecturer, Economy Grange No. 2013*

Everywhere in our United States the broad ribbons we call highways lead from town to town—through mile after mile of fine farm country—. It is an ever-changing panorama of rural life.

Scattered along these highways are Grange Halls—mostly fine, simply, but well constructed buildings, designed to suit the needs of a particular group of Grangers.

The traveling public, and to this group nearly all America belongs, pass by our Grange Halls, day after day. Some of the buildings are marked with signs—a few are quite attractively adorned, but, in the vast majority, they are bare and unprotected by either shade or shrubbery.

When we pass by an ordinary town or country dwelling, the only way we may judge the kind of folk that live there is by appearance. That is our first and often our last impression. If the grounds and buildings are in good repair and are attractive, we say, "the family is industrious." If we notice a particularly attractive arrangement of trees or flowers, we say, "that family is artistic." It is needless to say that a rural organization, such as our Grange, should do something to remedy this lack of beauty and permanency surrounding our halls. Natural history is replete with both the wonderful and the beautiful—so why not use a bit more nature where it is most needed. It should not be necessary to plant expensively or in "Grand Style." Every community has something growing near by that fits both the eye and the pocketbook.

Economy Grange No. 2013, situated in Beaver County, Western Penna., can emphasize the worth and effectiveness of plantings around the Grange. Just recently, a committee headed by Lady Assistant Stewart, Sister Mrs. Avery Musgrave, who is, by the way, Beaver County Pomona Lecturer, was instrumental in landscaping the grounds immediately surrounding the hall. Sister and Brother Musgrave donated the shrubbery and their work and are amply rewarded in knowing the appreciation evidenced by all who pass by. It is interesting to note also, that the hall was completed and landscaped within a year after ground was broken.

The two views below, taken, first while the hall was under construction and later, as the hall is today, a fine, finished Grange Home planted with a share of Nature's beauty in the form of evergreens and shrubs, should serve to emphasize to Grangers everywhere the importance of arranging to beautify the Grange Hall, outside as well as in.

BEFORE AFTER

Annual Report of the Lecturer of the Pennsylvania State Grange

We come before you at the close of another Grange year in the hope that what we may say will serve not only as a brief summary of the things that have been done in the past months, but also as a look ahead for the Lecture Hour in the days to come. For the Lecturers who will soon take up the work of a new year, whether they come with experience or wholly new to the work, do so with unlimited possibilities and opportunities for service, but at the same time with a graver responsibility than they have faced in other years. Theirs is the responsibility for helping to chart a clear-sighted course in these troubled times and lead in molding a sane and constructive public opinion.

The summary of the things that have been done need be brief. As a group, the Lecturers of this state, both Subordinate and Pomona, have reason to be proud of the achievements of the year. Because they, as a group, have had a better understanding and a broader conception of what constitutes a good program, the Lecture Hour has been vastly improved. If time permitted it would give me great happiness to tell of some of the splendid things that have been done in the Lecturer's field this year. I do not hesitate to say that they can honestly claim a share of the credit in making Pennsylvania a Model State Grange again this year. The finest tribute that I can pay them is to say that the things they have done were accomplished because they derived satisfaction from a job well done, and not from rewards or applause.

Some activities need special mention. A number of Pomona Granges conducted a series of meetings, with a main theme throughout. In many cases the halls were not large enough to accommodate the crowds that attended, drawn by the uniformly excellent programs afforded by the Granges participating. In spite of the fact that this project of neighbor night or visiting meetings has been going along for a period of years, it still has tremendous appeal, and many Granges have already set up their schedules for next year.

We had a fine representation in the Rural Talent Festivals and the One Act Play Tournament, sponsored by the County Agricultural Extension Department and the State Farm Show. I urge a continued coöperation in this project, with the purpose, always, of seeking to improve the standard of the productions and the method of participation.

Pennsylvania again sent entries for the National Grange Safety Essay Contest. As a result of the ranking of the committee appointed by the State Master, the awards in our state were as follows: First, Doris Simpson of Corsica; second, William Ludwig of West Chester; third, Nancy W. Kuhns of Salina R. D.; fourth, Marguerite Hering of Montgomery. The first prize carries with it an award of ten dollars and a silver medal; the second, third and fourth each receive bronze medals.

Twenty-six one-day Regional Conferences for Masters and Lecturers were conducted by the State Master and State Lecturer during February and March. These were well attended and seemed to have been conducive to enthusiasm and efficiency in Grange work.

In August we were hosts to the Middle Atlantic States Grange Lecturers' Conference, at which time nearly six hundred delegates were officially registered. Many more than this, however, attended the sessions. We take pride in reporting that consensus of opinion rates this an outstanding conference of its kind. With the entire program built around the theme "A Look Ahead," every part of it was planned with this thought in mind, and I am sure that no one went away from that conference without having received some constructive thought for future use. I take this opportunity to thank the Grange Patrons of Pennsylvania and our guest states; the administration of the Pennsylvania State College; the officers of the National Grange; all, in fact, who through their participation and coöperation so generously given, helped us in planning and organizing an undertaking of this sort.

During this Middle Atlantic Conference we completed the fourth annual Grange Music Festival, instead of reserving the finals for this State Grange Meeting, as in former years. We hope to continue this project and to have the finals at the next regular State Grange meeting. Pennsylvania Patrons may take pride in the growth of this project and in its great forward strides, shown not alone by the increased participation and appreciation, but in the continuing high quality of the music being presented by the groups that enter. We urge more Granges to participate in the coming year, so that we may have a still greater appreciation of the joy that comes from singing good music with one's friends and neighbors. This year a mixed chorus from Big Beaver Grange in Lawrence County retained the trophy for first place in the large groups, and Menallen Grange from Fayette County retained the trophy for first place in the smaller groups.

In looking ahead for next year we hope to enlist the coöperation of all of our Lecturers in achieving four things through our programs. First of these is *The Development of Personality for Leadership.* We realize more strongly each year that the Grange must perpetuate its own leadership — must provide opportunity whereby young members may learn about our organization and get their bearings in preparation for moving on to responsibility in the Order. Since the value of an organization rests, finally, in the kind of human beings it trains to carry on the work of the organization, we must concentrate our efforts towards creating a greater desire on the part of our young members to work *for* the Grange and *in* the Grange, thereby perfecting themselves to be leaders in our Order and leaders in their contemporary life. Second of our aims is *A Better Understanding of Our Common Economic Problems and Practices.* To this end we shall encourage the use of our Grange programs for discussion of those matters that will make for economic efficiency. Third, *To Arouse and Stimulate a Greater Appreciation of Rural Family Life and Its Importance in Our National Progress.* To know how to live well and satisfactorily and happily with one's fellow beings is one of the fine arts of life. Thirty years ago Theodore Roosevelt gave an address on country life in which he said, "There is not a more important person, measured in influence upon the life of the nation, than the farmer's wife; no more important home than the country home, and it is of national importance to do the best we can for both." It is doubly important that rural people appreciate this themselves. Fourth of our aims is that the sum total of the other three may make for *Good Citizenship.*

In order that these primary objectives may be brought to the Lecturers in helpful form, we hope that the Executive Committee of the State Grange will again sanction and sponsor a series of Regional Conferences, early in the year. In the final analysis, we believe these regional conferences to be the best method yet devised for concrete Grange instruction. I have been urged by various sincere Grange workers to recommend the scope of these conferences be widened to definitely include Secretaries.

In addition, we hope to conduct the regular Short Course for Grange Lecturers at the Pennsylvania State College during the Easter vacation. Owing to the fact that we held the Middle Atlantic Conference in our state this past year, no Short Course was held last Easter, but the regular schedule will be observed this year. Since Easter comes very early in 1940, the dates for the Short Course will be March 20 to 22. This means that Granges should immediately make plans for having their Lecturers attend. In order that we may have a maximum attendance, I beg every Master to make it a project of the Grange to send the Lecturer to the Short Course Conference and to one of the Regional Conferences. Lest anyone doubt the value of these training schools, I ask permission to quote you from two of the many appreciative letters from Lecturers. These come from widely separated sections of the state, from counties reporting Grange growth. The first one says, "I feel that at this conference (the Middle Atlantic) I received many benefits and ideas which I shall use during the coming year. I shall not forget the inspiration developed from the theme of the conference." The second says, "I feel as if our whole Grange has become a busier, better Grange because of the inspiration I carried back from the conference." Need I say more to enlist your support?

If we are to continue our avowed Grange purpose "to create a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves," we must use our meeting for continued and continuous education, as well as for friendliness and fun. We must keep our moral, mental and spiritual ideals alive and clear so that they may be seen by all men; we must broaden our view, and thus broaden our usefulness.

In the hope that all Lecturers, serving in the greatest or the humblest Grange, may do our share in achieving this purpose, this report is submitted.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MUSIC FESTIVAL

BY STELLA BURNHAM,
Asbury Grange, Clarion Co.

The Music Festival which represented the finals in the State Grange Music Project, held in connection with the Lecturers' Conference at State College, deserves some special mention.

Eleven Granges sent a total of 204 people to represent them in this music contest, where they thrilled an audience of approximately eleven hundred people. This was the fourth annual festival of its kind, sponsored by the Grange. How far we have come in four years was plainly demonstrated by the number participating, by the excellence of the performances and the uniformly high calibre of the music selected. This was certainly one of the high lights of the entire conference.

Probably no finer example of what a Grange may do along this line of bringing about the eventual betterment of the Grange and rural community life could have been shown than by the music festival.

While Grange leaders were assembled at one end of the College Campus, 4-H Club Leaders were assembled at the other end, each group seriously considering those things that will be of service to their rural communities. The Music Festival was held Wednesday night, August 16th in the girls new gymnasium.

The Granges in our County should all have competed in this music festival, but Asbury was the only one participating.

Clarion County competed with Jefferson County and Asbury being the winner went to State College for the final contest. Groups of from eight to fifteen voices were classed in the small groups. Groups of from sixteen to twenty-six voices were classed in the larger groups.

We, of course, were in competition with the small groups as we had only fourteen voices. There were seven of these small groups in competition, and Asbury won fourth place.

It was my privilege to be one of the singers of the Asbury group, and really know the thrill one receives when singing before an audience of eleven hundred.

Both large and small groups sang the same required number, "Dear Land of Home" and also one selected number. Our selected number was "Sweet and Low."

The first place winner in the small group was Menallen Grange, Fayette County, singing "Carmena," winning the trophy for the second consecutive year.

Big Beaver Grange, Lawrence County, singing, "Remember Now Thy Creator," was the first place winner in the large group and also retained the trophy for the second year. This group had twenty-four voices.

"I grind my feed for less than the cost of hauling."
SAYS MR. SEVICH

FEED grinding with one of the new, efficient small hammer mills is just one of the many chores which you can do easier, cheaper and better with the help of a small electric motor.

Motors from ½ to 2 H.P. are being used every day on thousands of Pennsylvania farms to run corn shellers, meat grinders, churns, and other farm machinery. Biggest little job of all is turning the grindstone and emery wheel to keep tools sharp. No farmer can afford to worry along without one or two of these convenient little electric motor helpers.

MR. PETER SEVICH

R. D. 2, West Middlesex, Pa., picked the little 1½ H. P. motor which he uses on his hammer mill as the subject of his prize winning letter in the recent P.E.A. Contest.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

BANNERS AWARDED AT STATE MEETING

Granges entitled to Banners in 1939: Sharon Grange No. 904, Allegheny County; Dayton Grange No. 1819, Armstrong County; Economy Grange No. 2013, Beaver County; Burning Bush Grange No. 1544, Bedford County; Bald Eagle Grange No. 1390, Blair County; Smithfield Grange, No. 214, Bradford County; Cranberry Grange No. 908, Butler County; Buckhorn Grange No. 1119, Cambria County; North Coventry Grange No. 2011, Chester County; Maple Grove Grange No. 680, Clarion County; Richmond Grange No. 135, Crawford County; Middle Spring Grange No. 1728, Cumberland County; Corry Grange No. 55, Erie County; Woodside Grange No. 1008, Fayette County; Schryock Grange No. 1359, Indiana County; Newton Grange No. 251, Lackawanna County; Ceres Grange No. 1253, McKean County; Pleasant Valley Grange No. 1643, Mercer County; South Branch Grange No. 1288, Potter County; Quemahoning Grange No. 1659, Somerset County; Locust Hill Grange No. 967, Susquehanna County; Wesley Grange No. 1675, Venango County; Watson Grange No. 1068, Warren County; Cross Creek Grange No. 954, Washington County; Community Grange No. 1994, Westmoreland County.

Granges entitled to Bannerettes in 1939: Ontelaunee Grange No. 1617, Berks County; Light Street Grange No. 31, Columbia County; Donation Grange No. 330, Huntingdon County; Turbett Grange No. 781, Juniata County; Pleasant Hill Grange No. 1505, Lawrence County; Laurys Grange No. 1570, Lehigh County; Harmony Grange No. 1692, Northampton County; Red Lion Grange No. 1781, York County.

Pomona Grange entitled to Banner in 1939: Venango County Pomona Grange No. 57.

LABELS REQUIRED ON ALL POTATO CONTAINERS

The Potato Grading Law of 1937 makes compulsory the branding or tagging of all closed packages of potatoes, packed for sale, transported for sale, offered for sale or sold in the Commonwealth. This law places responsibility on dealers selling potatoes improperly marked as well as upon the grower or shipper.

Pennsylvania Grange News

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Date of Issue

BEGINNING with the February issue GRANGE NEWS will come off of the press in time to have it mailed to Patrons by the 1st of the month. This will mean closing the forms for the press by the 20th of the preceding month. It will mean that material to go in an issue should be in the editor's hands by the 15th of the preceding month. It cannot be used if received after the 17th of the month for the following month's issue.

Boosting Grange Membership

A LETTER from a member of Edgewood Grange in Bucks County just received says, "at our meeting this week we initiated nine new members. They were all young people. We have made up our quota laid down by the National Master. But we will not stop there." That is a good beginning for the year 1940. The Grange is on the upswing in membership. It was 58,000 in 1933. It is 66,000 as we go into 1940.

The Year's Business

AS THIS issue of GRANGE NEWS reaches you many of the Subordinate Granges have installed their officers and doubtless every Grange has its duly elected Finance Committee. It may be deemed unimportant in many small Granges, even in some larger ones, that special attention be given to the business details of the organization. Yet whether large or small good business management is all important.

All books should be properly audited. Secretaries' and treasurers' accounts should be carefully checked. Inventory should be taken of all stocks for sale on hand. Collections of outstanding dues and accounts should be investigated. Where these matters of good business are neglected indifference follows and Grangers suffer for it eventually.

Hearty Coöperation

DURING the Farm Show which will be held at Harrisburg, January 15 to 19, some 20 state farm organizations are scheduled to hold either their annual meetings or sessions of concern to their membership. Most of these organizations will devote their attention to a particular branch of agriculture, such as dairying, fruit growing, home making, etc.

To all of these groups, the Pennsylvania State Grange extends greetings and best wishes for successful and helpful sessions. The Grange is interested in the problems of each. It was interested in these problems long before these organizations were formed. For more than sixty years the Grange has been fighting the battles of agriculture. It still does. Its scope of interest has been, and continues to be, as broad as the field of agriculture and its sympathies embrace the activities of all rural people. So the problems of the potato grower, the problems of the poultryman, the problems of the many coöperatives, etc., are of much concern to the Grange. Its large membership, its broad scope of interest, its recognition as the state's leading farm organization places it in a position to make its offer of coöperation no idle gesture.

COMING EVENTS

January 13—Lancaster County Pomona meets at the Lancaster County Farm Bureau Headquarters, Lancaster, Pa.

February 11—York County Pomona meets at Delta, Pa.

March 7—Clarion County Pomona meets with Community Grange at Rimersburg, Pa.

Report of the Legislative Committee

IRA S. GROSS, *Chairman*

IN THESE days of widespread human suffering and the loss of individual liberty in so many lands, let us first of all here reaffirm our faith in our American form of government and in the perpetuation of our free American institutions. Such faith places upon us the responsibility and the duty to continually analyze the great blessings that are ours and upon such analysis build a program which will preserve the freedom of the individual, protect enterprise and develop human rights and human personality. The Grange has met this responsibility in the past. It proposes to continue to do so.

CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT

History clearly shows that human liberty declines as governmental power increases. The world today offers many examples of this principle and shows to what extent the tendency may ultimately lead.

For many years the legislative committee of the State Grange has pointed out a tendency in this state for the state and the national governments to assume more power of administrating the affairs of local communities. The Grange has consistently opposed legislation that took away from local communities such rights.

Equally dangerous is the delegating of powers to elective and to appointive officers. Such powers usually carry with them the power to make rules and regulations which have the effect of law.

There are evidences that this tendency toward centralization in government has been checked. In legislation pertaining to roads, schools, etc., the 1939 Pennsylvania legislature again turned back to township officers certain powers taken away by former legislatures.

TAXATION

The most serious problem facing this commonwealth today is that of meeting the heavy financial demands which are continually made upon it. There are first the demands of carrying on the regular functions of government. Then in addition there are the extra demands made upon it growing out of the unemployment situation with which the state has struggled for a decade. As a former legislative committee has said, the relief problem must be worked out or eventually it will handicap all other functions of the government. Steps were taken in the last legislative session to lighten the burdens of industry in order that employment might be encouraged. Evidences of a good effect from this are apparent.

The Grange for many years had advocated more substantial state aid to third and fourth class school districts as a means of bringing tax relief to owners of real estate in these districts. To aid in bringing this about the Grange has and does advocate at the earliest possible moment an amendment to the State Constitution which will permit the legislature to impose graduated income and inheritance taxes.

MILK CONTROL

The position of this Grange has been consistently against price fixing of farm products, especially milk by governmental agencies without the consent of the producers. We reaffirm the position taken last year by the legislative committee and adopted by the delegate body with the exception that the state agency available to the call of producers be either the Department of Agriculture or the Milk Control Commission.

MILK SANITATION

After careful study and deliberation your committee feels that the problem of dairy inspection and sanitation should remain with the Department of Health but that an advisory council upon which agriculture is well represented, should be provided and empowered to approve or disapprove all rules or regulations pertaining to dairy inspection and sanitation.

DUPLICATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICE

In 1862 President Lincoln signed the Congressional Act creating the United States Department of Agriculture. That same year he signed the Morrill Act, which provided grants of federal lands to each state that would establish a college of agriculture and the mechanic arts. For seventy-seven years there has been widespread recognition of the joint responsibility of the federal government and of the several states to serve the farming industry and the farm people of the state. In 1914 the Smith Lever Act was passed setting up the extension service emanating from the agricultural colleges, but supported by state and federal governments. Throughout the years the department and the states coöperate closely in these respective functions.

In the past half dozen years a new federal development has been imposed on top of and alongside this federal-state coöperative setup. The A. A. A. programs were intricate provisions covering the acreage and kinds of crops grown on over 4,000,000 farms. The Soil Conservation Service has an annual budget of $25,000,000 and many more millions allocated from the Civilian Conservation Corps program which are used directly in carrying forward erosion control programs. The Farm Security Administration has a corps of men and women county advisers who travel the same roads, hold meetings in the same centers as the regular agricultural agents and home demonstration agents.

It is evident that where so many public agencies are catering to the same industry, in this case agriculture, there is duplication of effort with material waste of public funds. We recognize that certain features of the A. A. A. which deal with a national program make it necessary if they are to be carried out to be administered on a federal basis. The same is true of federal loans. But certainly the soil conservation service and many features of the Farm Security Service should be merged into our regular Federal-State coöperative program with a considerable saving in cost.

AGRICULTURE IMPORTS

We favor a policy of requiring all food products imported to conform to the same health standards as are required of domestic producers.

FOREIGN FATS AND OILS

The importation of foreign fats and vegetable oils should not be permitted upon any basis which adds to the surplus of the products of American farms, thereby further depressing the prices of such products.

CATTLE DISEASES

We urge adequate appropriations to indemnify cattle owners for the slaughter of animals infected with diseases such as Bangs disease, tuberculosis and mastitis in order to protect public health.

TAX QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS

We believe the results of the past few years have proved that the removal of the constitutional provision requiring the payment of taxes as a qualification for voting was an unwise step. We suggest that the Legislative Committee be instructed to have introduced in the next session of the Legislature a proposed constitutional amendment which will restore that provision and that the Committee urge its approval by the Legislature of 1941.

WAGES AND HOURS

The coming session of Congress should amend and clarify the wage-hour act so as to give agriculture and the processors of farm commodities in areas of production the exemptions which Congress clearly intended to provide when the act was passed.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

We urge the restoration of the Farm Credit Administration as an independent agency. This important agency which has been so helpful to farmers and their coöperatives can best continue to perform those functions by having its independent status restored.

TEMPERANCE

That the Grange reaffirms its allegiance to the cause of temperance. We would commend those periodicals and newspapers who have refused to print liquor advertising and the national radio broadcasting chain which banned liquor advertising in its announcements.

TARIFF

The Pennsylvania State Grange endorses the Tariff policy of the National Grange. We urge the Pomona and Subordinates to become acquainted with its provisions and to strive to prevent the reënactment of the Reciprocal Trade Treaty Law in 1940.

BLUE RIBBON AWARDS FOR BETTER RITUAL—1939

Armstrong, Dayton; Beaver, Chippewa, Big Knob, Economy; Blair, Sinking Valley, Scotch Valley, North Woodbury; Bradford, Troy, Smithfield, Diahoga; Bucks, Plumsteadville; Carbon, Towamensing; Centre, Logan, Victor, Howard, Baileyville; Chester, Brandywine, Highland, Kimberton; Elk, Montmorenci; Indiana, Grisemore; Lackawanna, Green Grove; Lawrence, Wilmington, Pleasant Hill, East New Castle; Lycoming, Lycova; Mercer, Jackson, Millbrook, West Salem, Cool Spring, Pleasant Valley, Millburn, Pleasant Ridge, Mt. Pleasant, Stony Point, Jefferson; Montgomery, Sanatoga; Somerset, Kingwood, Jenner; Warren, Brokenstraw; Washington, Cross Creek, Miller's Run; Wayne, Indian Orchard; Wyoming, Tunkhannock.

SANTEE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

The clerical work in connection with the Dr. Ellis M. Santee scholarship fund has been transferred from the Executive Committee to the State Secretary's Office.

In the future all communication should be addressed to Miles Horst, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange, 428 Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

Another Year Has Gone. What of 1940?

1939 has gone but it has left two records with us. One filled with encouragement, satisfaction, peace of mind and complete protection. The other—discouragement, broken promises, poverty and want. Some of these were unavoidable, others were due to waiting—and a false sense of security.

But, what about 1940. Will your record be happy or sad when this new year begins to fade? Will you face the future with that feeling of contentment and joy that comes from knowing that your family is fully protected and that you have prepared for the many, many more years to follow?

Today, there are many Grangers who face the future with smiling faces, squared shoulders and light hearts. They have protected their families against want and dependence. They have assured their children an education—come what will. And they have used the facilities of their own great and strong Granger organization—The Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company of Syracuse, N. Y.—to protect them and their families.

1940 is just another year—but it will be great in opportunity. Will you take advantage of it now? No one can tell which of us will be here to welcome 1941. In the meantime we have a duty—a responsibility to our loved ones. Why not meet it—now.

Let us tell you how to assure protection for your family. Write us today.

"2 for one" protection

Perhaps this is just the plan for you. This Whole Life Multiple Protection Plan, popularly called "2 for 1," offers you the maximum protection at the minimum cost. We will gladly tell you about it and help you decide.

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Ex-officio
Chairman, Towanda
Mrs. Charlotte Ruppin
Akron
Mrs. Georgia Kresge
Falls
Miss Margaret Brown
State College
Mrs. J. A. Boak
New Castle
Mrs. Ethel H. Richards
Schellsburg

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

THE NEW YEAR

By Virginia Chandler Powell

A New Year dawns—new hopes are
born—
A brighter year, we trust!
Depression, heartaches, hour forlorn
We'll scatter in the dust.

With this New Year we must resolve
To strive for better things—
To share our joys with those we love,
For happiness that brings.

What did the Old Year mean to you?
Are you sorry it has passed?
To me, it means a dream come
true,—
But,—how long will it last?

And so farewell to '39,
We've had enough of you;
Ring in the New Year '40,
Let's see what it will do!

NEW YEAR GREETING

My New Year's wish is that the coming months may hold much of happiness for each of you and that your lives will not only be richer in a real sense but that you will receive that richness of reward that comes in the service to others.

Here we are starting in on another year. We have learned a lot of things during the past year which should help us to carry on.

I hope we have gained experience and can make a better job of our work this year. We thank all our Home Economics chairmen for their able assistance and faithful work. We hope they will catch a fresh grip on the work, and work with renewed determination for the best of success.

"WOMEN IN THE COMMUNITY" PROGRAMS

Woman is getting wider recognition everywhere, and we must feel very proud, as the Grange was one of the first organizations to put woman on the same footing with man. If we want to accept our responsibilities, we must strive for greater efficiency, first in household management. There is no one more qualified or better able to teach us the best and newest methods than our Extension worker. Get in contact with yours, but don't depend on her altogether. Get a group together, depend on yourselves. She will give you help and show you the possibilities in your community.

Secondly, woman should endeavor to be healthy both in body and mind, and work towards the better health of her family.

Third, woman should learn to exercise greater discrimination in family affairs. I am convinced something should be found to make us aware of our mental attitude toward life. Woman should try to ennoble her daily life and build up a Christian home. Get a minister to talk on this. You can always find people in your community who are capable and willing to appear on your program, provided you give them a subject they like.

REPORT OF THE HOME ECONOMICS COMMITTEE

Mrs. Charlotte Ruppin, *Chairman*

The Home Economics Committee in presenting its report to the State Grange is saddened by the loss of its former leader, Mrs. Georgia Piollet, who for many years gave so gladly and so loyally of her time and thought to the furtherance of Home Economics in the Grange. "And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

The Committee also regrets deeply the absence today through illness of Mrs. Charlotte Ruppin, the present chairman. Mrs. Ruppin has had an unbroken record of twenty-two years' attendance at State Grange. She sends greetings and regrets that she cannot be here.

The Committee is happy to report a Home Economics Chairman in every Pomona of the State and in nearly all Subordinate Granges. A definite and marked increase of interest in the work is noted. The motto "Service and Hospitality" has been faithfully observed.

Early in the year the State Committee sent out circular letters of suggestions and instructions to all Pomona Chairmen. These were followed by a Home Economics leaflet to all Pomona and Subordinate Chairmen and later by questionnaires of accomplishments. Definite programs have not been planned to fit all communities. Each committee must necessarily adjust its program to the needs of the individual community.

The National Chairman of Home Economics, Mrs. Tucker, has prepared a splendid handbook and these have been sent out by the State Committee to all Subordinate and Pomona Chairmen. The National Committee requests that this be continued for the coming year as no new handbook will be issued this year.

The state was divided into five sections, each section to be taken care of by a respective member of the Committee. The programs and activities reported were various and were undertaken in coöperation with other departments of the Grange. Credit for the work herein reported does not belong alone to the Home Economics Committees.

One of the important duties of the Home Economics Committee is to furnish material for the Home Economics page in the Grange News. In this we have solicited and will continue to solicit the help of all the Sisters of the Grange.

We have gone carefully over all reports and wish to submit the following as outstanding achievements of the various Subordinate and Pomona Committees: Painted, remodelled and cleaned halls; purchased new equipment and improved surroundings of halls; sponsored Mother-Daughter banquets and put on Mother's Day program; made robes and station covers; sponsored social activities for young people and put on contests; assisted with dramatics; made loans to girls to enable them to attend college; sponsored music festival; sent cards and flowers to the sick; gave Easter baskets to Grange children; gave a harvest tea and showed movies for children; decorated and took charge of booths at county fairs; sponsored garden clubs, 4-H Clubs, and amatuer programs; sponsored "Go to Church" Sunday; took charge of lunch for annual corn husking; assisted Juveniles in placing shrubbery around Grange halls; assisted with program on history and life of Father Kelly; planned and arranged for a community Christmas tree; purchased Bible for Grange; gave money to W. C. T. U.; sponsored magazine club; took charge of community fair; assisted in enlisting new members; held a memorial service in honor of Mrs. Piollet; sponsored public fish fry; improved parking lot; gave donation to local hospital; stressed good citizenship and assisted in getting out all voters in community on election day.

Reports have not been received from all counties but the Committee feels sure every county has had some small part at least in bringing about an increase of interest in this work.

The Home Economics Committee is not new but is a Committee of long standing, known at first as "Hospitality Committee." It is now known and recognized in all educational fields throughout the nation.

In order to make the work more efficient, the Committee recommends that in both Subordinate and Pomona Granges the Master early in his administration appoint a Home Economics Committee; that the names of the Pomona Home Economics Chairman be sent at once to the Secretary of the State Home Economics Committee; and that Masters, both Subordinate and Pomona, call upon this Committee just as on any other standing committee to report at each meeting.

In order to stimulate the improvement of halls and grounds, the State Committee offered two prizes of $10.00 and $5.00 respectively to the Granges attaining the highest point of efficiency. On checking the scores of counties entering the contest, it was found that Scrubgrass Grange of Venango County had attained the highest score, thus receiving the first prize of $10.00, and Union Grange of Susquehanna County the second highest receives the second prize of $5.00. We wish to thank the Executive Committee for the same.

The Committee wants to thank the Pomona and Subordinate Committees for their interest manifested in their work through their coöperation with the State Committee and their response to the suggestions offered, and also all members of the Grange who have helped with this work during the year.

PROMPT TREATMENT FOR EASY STAIN REMOVAL

By Mabel C. McDowell

Spots and stains spoil the appearance of clothing and table linen, and may damage the fibers of the material if not removed promptly. Holiday activities usually increase the amount of clothing stained, so here are a few general suggestions.

Act promptly! A stain left on material enters the fibers and often causes a chemical change which makes it difficult or impossible to remove the stain. If the cause of the stain is unknown, try first cool or lukewarm water.

Assemble the necessary materials before beginning to work and have a supply of soft absorbent pads or cloths. These are put under the stain to take up the liquid so it does not spread on the fabric. Also have small absorbent cloths for sponging the spot.

To avoid the formation of a ring, pat a small amount of the solvent on the stain and work with light strokes from the outside toward the center of the stain. Work quickly and dry the fabric at once. If a ring does form, rub the fabric lightly between the hands. A ring is likely to form if the entire garment is soiled.

Candle wax and grease spots are generally removed with a fat solvent, such as carbon tetrachloride. This is non-inflammable, but should be used near an open window. For a candle wax stain, scrape off as much of the wax as possible and try either of the following methods: (1) Sponge the spot with carbon tetrachloride. If color is left, sponge it with alcohol or peroxide of hydrogen. (2) Rub the stain with a little lard, turpentine, or kerosene and wash the spot with warm soapsuds.

To remove grease spots, use carbon tetrachloride, or fuller's earth and an iron. Spread the garment on an ironing board, with an absorbent cloth or blotting paper under the spot. Cover the stain with fuller's earth and over this put a soft porous paper. Move a warm iron over the paper and after five minutes, brush the spot clean. Repeat the process if necessary.

Lipstick and rouge on guest towels and linens often are removed in laundering. There are two other remedies. One is to sponge the spot with carbon tetrachloride. The other, if the stain remains, rub a little lard into the spot; then sponge again with carbon tetrachloride.

Many stains can be removed with hot or cold water. Fruit stains and stains from clear tea or coffee come in the hot water class. Place the stained portion over a bowl or pail on the floor and pour boiling water through it from a height of three or four feet. If the stains are old, or the material has been washed, rub glycerine into the stain, let stand several hours, then pour boiling water through it from a height. Another method to remove old stains or those set by laundering, is to bleach with Javelle water or other mild bleach.

Wash orange juice stains in clear water before they dry or if dried, soak in lukewarm water and then wash. If set by laundering, use a bleach as recommended for other fruit stains. Egg stains require a cold or lukewarm water treatment.

Some stains contain a mixture of ingredients for which two different methods are needed. Examples of these are gravy, ice cream, beverages containing cream and sugar, cocoa, salad dressings. Sponge these spots with cool water to remove the ingredients which are soluble in water, then treat with a fat solvent, such as carbon tetrachloride.

It is well to remember, that several applications are more effective than one prolonged one, and that we must always wash all chemicals out of the fabric.

VARIOUS POISONS WILL DESTROY SILVER FISH

By H. E. Hodgkiss

An unusual number of inquiries are being received from housewives and others concerning the control of silver fish. The insects seem to be extremely abundant this winter.

Silver fish usually are found in damp places or where light does not penetrate. They feed on starchy materials, such as books, paper, wall paper, cloth, and on most other materials containing starch.

The elimination of damp or dark places as storage space will be helpful in controlling silver fish. They can be poisoned readily by mixing 12 parts of sodium fluoride powder in 100 parts wheat flour. Scatter the dry material behind books or under papers where children or pet animals cannot get at it. Sodium fluoride is poisonous.

Another method is to mix half to three-quarters of an ounce of white arsenic with one pint wheat flour and add enough water to make a thin paste by boiling. Spread the paste on small pieces of thin cardboard or paper. When dry, roll the pieces into cylinders with the paste inside. This material also is poisonous and must be kept out of the reach of children and pet animals.

Pyrethrum powder, if it is fresh, is also suitable, but the powder loses its strength rapidly after exposure to air.

Powdered borax is nearly as effective as the sodium fluoride and retains its killing qualities if it does not "cake." Dust it around places where the insects are working. Clothing or similar materials can be handled best by frequent airing and the destruction of any insects found.

BEST POPPING POPCORN PEPPED UP FOR POPPING

By J. M. Huffington

Almost everyone likes to eat popcorn and many enjoyable winter evenings can be spent around the fire popping corn. But to be most enjoyable, the corn must contain the proper amount of moisture so that it will pop into large, crunchy kernels.

Popcorn is grown on many farms and in numerous gardens. Proper maturity and storage influence its popping qualities. Corn fully ripened on the stalks is best.

The sudden expansion of a kernel of popcorn upon heating is the result of steam pressure created within the kernel. When the pressure becomes sufficient, an explosion turns the kernel inside out. Corn will not pop satisfactorily if it contains too little or too much moisture.

Too much moisture can be corrected by drying the corn artificially. However, it is more common for the corn to be too dry. This condition can be corrected by storing the ears of corn in a wire basket and exposing them to outside air. Usually this will result in the popcorn approaching the most desirable moisture content for popping, or about 13 per cent.

Because the air inside most houses is too dry to keep corn at this moisture level, it is advisable to store the popcorn in airtight fruit jars. If the moisture content is correct when the popcorn is stored, it will pop whenever you need it.

MATURE WOMAN ADAPTS FASHIONS TO HER NEEDS

By Mabel C. McDowell

"Adapt new fashions, don't adopt them" is good advice for most women. However, for the woman over forty it is especially important. These days more and more of the current fashions are being adapted for the older woman.

Older women frankly face the fact that their figures have shortcomings. Ninety per cent of their daughters under 20 years can find dresses which fit them perfectly, but 50 per cent of the mothers have to have the dresses they buy altered considerably.

To dress attractively and suitably is an achievement and a challenge to any woman's ability and esthetic sense. After fifty, the woman takes no chances with color, line, and style. The line and cut of the dress is most important and she makes every fashions adapt itself to her individual needs. Years give dignity an important factor to recognize in planning clothes.

The season's fads are for the young, but there are dozens of attractive designs with simple and good lines which can be worn equally well by mother and daughter.

Color is vital in the mature woman's wardrobe, just as it is in her daughter's, but perhaps not the same colors or the same shades. Women of every age are permitted to wear becoming colors, but they require careful selection and combination. Deep rich colors—greens, wines, purples, if becoming, are excellent choices. Those who can wear the brighter shades, can use small splashes on the duller shades or black and gray. Accessories always offer possibilities for the use of color.

Here are some specific suggestions for that well-dressed appearance every woman desires:

To look one's best can be learned: it means more thought to offset beauty of girlhood. Cultivate good carriage, grace, and assurance of movement. Be immaculate, well-groomed, with hair well-brushed, smooth, and simply arranged. Wear good fitting shoes and becoming hats.

For the short figure, the softly draped bodice with a high waist line gives length to the skirt. A slight flare below the hip line, as well as a slight fullness in front or back, makes a graceful skirt, but full circular skirts are to be avoided.

Accented shoulders make the rest of the figure seem more slender. Modified princess or box coats, skirts a becoming length regardless of inches, long sleeves and high necks of the season's evening dresses are good choices for the woman over forty.

KILL RATS BY POISONING WITH RED SQUILL POWDER

By E. A. Richmond

On many farms rats are almost as plentiful as they were in the legendary times of the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

To rid the premises of rats, he suggests poisoning. A number of chemicals can be used, but red squill powder has the advantage of being relatively harmless to human beings and domestic animals. The recommended plan is to mix the powder with foods attractive to rats. Rolled oats, corn meal, ground meats, and fish are ideal.

The best time to poison the rodents is in late November and early december after they have congregated for the winter near plentiful feed supplies. By supplying unpoisoned bait materials for several days, the rats will more likely be tricked into eating them. It is advisable to use several kinds of food at eat baiting. Rats usually prefer wet, but not sloppy, baits.

Specific information on mixing red squill powder with various foods for poisoning rats may be obtained from County Agents.

RECIPES

Chocolate Nut Drop Cakes

2 Cups of brown sugar
1 Cup lard or butter
1 Cup sour milk
3 Cups flour
3 Teaspoons baking powder
½ Teaspoon salt
1 Teaspoon soda
4 Teaspoons cocoa
1 Cup nut meats
2 eggs

After New Year, almost everyone is fed up with poultry, so here are some pork recipes.

Pork Chops with Tomato Gravy

Dip pork chops in beaten egg seasoned with salt and pepper and roll in bread crumbs or cracker dust. Fry on both sides until well done. Sprinkle the fried chops with flour and turn floured side down. Pour tomato juice over all and let thicken, moving chops ocasionally with fork to avoid sticking. Season generously with salt, sugar and pepper, and let cook until soft.

Roast Pig Stomach

Equal quantities finely cut potatoes and sausage meat; ¼ the amount finely chopped celery, a little parsley, onion juice and saffron are optional. Roast in slow oven.

Baked Filled Pork Chops

One inch pork chops, cut pocket in chop. Stuffing: Finely crumbed bread mixed with 3 tablespoons butter, finely cut parsley, pepper and salt to season. Fill pockets and bake in medium oven till done.

Roast Spare Ribs

Cut in 3-inch lengths. Season with pepper and salt. As soon as fat begins to draw, add whole peeled potatoes. Roast until done. Serve with applesauce or hot slaw.

Breaded Sirloin or Tenderloin

Cut sirloin in ½ inch pieces, dip in beaten egg and bread crumbs. Fry on both sides until done.

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

3001—Crisp House Dress with Slenderizing Front Panel. Sizes 14 to 44. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material, ⅞ yard 35-inch contrasting.

3002—Practical Button-Front House Dress. Sizes 16 to 50. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards of 39-inch material, 2 yards braid.

3063—Girl's Dress with Basque Bodice. Sizes 4 to 14. Size 8 requires ⅞ yard of 39-inch material for bodice; 1¼ yards 39-inch for skirt, collar and cuffs.

3105—Complete Lingerie Set. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires ⅝ yard of 39-inch material for brassière; 2 yards 39-inch, 6 yards ruffling for petticoat; 1 yard 35-inch, 4½ yards ruffling for panties; 2¼ yards 39-inch for slip.

3106—Day or Evening Skirt Pattern. Waist sizes 24 to 34 inches. Size 28-inch waistline requires 3 yards of 39-inch material for short skirt; 3¾ yards 39-inch for long one. Blouse No. 3086, sizes 14 to 44, requires 1¾ yards of 39-inch material for size 36.

11185—Embroidery to Brighten Your Frocks and Blouses. Blouse No. 3457, sizes 11 to 19, requires 1⅝ yards of 35-inch material for size 15. Blouses No. 2730, sizes 14 to 40, require 1½ yards of 39-inch material for short sleeved blouse; 2¼ yards 39-inch for long sleeved one, for size 16.

Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS

428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

Our Juvenile Granges

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

HAPPY NEW YEAR; HAPPY NEW YEAR

Who comes dancing over the snow,
His soft little feet all bare and rosy?
Open the door, tho the wild winds blow.
Take the child in and make him cosy,
Take him in and hold him dear;
He is the wonderful glad New Year.

I have just returned from the State Grange meeting at Chambersburg, filled with enthusiasm for Juvenile Granges and the work of the coming year. I have talked with people from all over the state and have learned a lot about the Juvenile Granges of Pennsylvania.

Some three or four hundred other people have also learned a lot about Juvenile Granges because they have seen one in action. On Wednesday, December 13, 219 delegates to the State Grange registered at the high school auditorium for the Juvenile Degree. Many other honorary members gathered to see the work exemplified by the degree team of Bedford Juvenile No. 230 of Bedford Co.

Can the children do things? Here was the answer. This Juvenile is only a little over two years old. It is not a large organization, having only thirty members. There was some question about their being able to do the work because of the distance they would have to travel—between sixty and seventy miles—to reach Chambersburg. So it was only about a month before the State Meeting that they finally decided to do it, which didn't give them a great deal of time.

Nevertheless, this small group of boys and girls came there and not only did the degree work, in a manner that delighted all who saw it, but put on a complete model Grange program; going through the regular order of business, submitting names, making motions, balloting for candidates, putting on the degree as they came to that order of business. Ending with a very good Lecture Hour program and—under suggestions for good of the order—the suggestion that each of these 219 candidates go home and try to organize a Juvenile Grange.

The members comprising this fine degree team were:

Master, Leo Dobbs; Overseer, Francis Imgrund; Lecturer, Anna Jane Ott; Steward, Clair Atwell; Assistant Steward, Joseph Imgrund; Chaplain, James Imgrund; Treasurer, Glenn Koontz; Secretary, Elberta Shaffer; Gate Keeper, Junior Shaffer; Ceres, Mabel Dively; Pomona, Jean Koontz; Flora, Pauline Dively; Lady Assistant Steward, Mary Catherine Dibert; Matron, Mrs. J. Earl Dobbs; Marching Candidates, Sara Dibert, Betty Koontz, Ross Smouse, Paul Smouse.

The Program given during the Lecture Hour was as follows:

Piano Solo—Virginia Beegle.

Song, "God Bless America," by Marjorie Tyler, Dorothy Tyler and Doris Moorhead.

Reading—"Inspected So," Paul Smouse.

Cornet Solo—Double number, "Ivory Palaces" and "In the Garden," Leo Dobbs.

Quiz—All about the Juvenile Grange, conducted by the Lecturer.

Reading—"At the Crossroads," Frances Imgrund.

Song—"We Are the Grange of the Future."

Presentation of flowers to the State Superintendent.

State Grange officers and patrons all over the state owe a debt of gratitude to Bedford Juvenile for this splendid piece of work.

So many came and asked where they could secure the reading given by Paul Smouse that we borrowed it from him and are printing it on this page.

AWARDS

At the last evening session of State Grange, many fine awards were made. Your State Superintendent was delighted to have the privilege of making the following Juvenile awards: to Mrs. Clara Dewey of Erie County for conspicuous Deputy service, a very fine certificate from the National Grange. To Betty Becker of California Juvenile, Montour County, a silver medal for taking first place in the state in the National Essay Contest. Chippewa Juvenile, Beaver County, again won first place in the state in the National Achievement contest and received a check for five dollars. Cincinnatis Juvenile, Crawford County, won first place in the Program Scrapbook Contest, the prize, a picture for their room.

We were very happy to again be classed as a Model Juvenile State Grange. For her small part in bringing this about, your State Superintendent was given a very lovely fitted over-night bag by the National Grange.

PLANS FOR 1940

In the near future we hope to get a bulletin into the hands of every Matron in the state giving in detail our plans for the year. In the meantime there are two or three things that we want you to know.

First of all, we want every Juvenile—if the Subordinate has not already done so—to subscribe for the *National Grange Monthly* for the use of your Matron and Lecturer.

Secondly—We are again running the Program Scrapbook Contest in the state. Please get your scrapbook at once, then plan to have a good well-balanced program for each meeting. Paste them in your scrapbook as you go along, and when the next state meeting comes your book will be all ready to send in.

Thirdly—We are stressing better business methods for Juveniles this year. Have your accounts audited. Give your Secretary and Treasurer very careful instruction at the beginning of the year. Have systematic collection of dues. See that all reports are sent into State and Pomona Secretaries on time, etc.

Fourthly—Let each one of us strive to make ours a Model Juvenile in 1940.

INSPECTED SO

(Taken from the Milk Producers Review.)

These milk inspectors sure by Gum
Do make us feel like cussing some.
One tells us this, the other that—
Till we don't know where we are at.

Everything's wrong, there's nothing right.
The bucket's dinged, the barn's a fright.
The milk house must be painted white,
The toilet moved clear out of sight.

Yes, things have changed a lot you know,
Since we have got inspected so.

They've spoiled the cows with all this fuss
Till they're the boss instead of us.
Old Brindle used to behave good
And give us all the milk she could.

And if she switched us in the eye
Or maybe let her one foot fly
Of course that was against the rule;
We lammed her with the milking stool.

All that has changed I'll have you know
Since we have got inspected so.

Now every time she gets the chance
She'll up and kick you in the pants
And knock your bucket Galley West
And kick the buttons off your vest.

And if you start to make a fuss
Pick up your stool and start to cuss,
The minute you have turned your back
She'll just give you another whack.

And say—"You hit me if you dare—
If you as much as touch a hair
You know full well what I will do
The milk men I will tell on you."

Now that is hard to take, I vow
Off any Ornery Kicking Cow
But we have to do it don't you know
Since we have got inspected so.

When we went out to milk By Jing
We used to sit on anything
Or maybe didn't sit at all
But hunkered down right in the stall.

Now we must make a stool of oak
Well you may laugh—it's not a joke,
And then we have to paint it white
And put the thing to bed at night.

Dobbin's mad enough to take a fit,
And I don't blame him—not a bit
It surely is a dirty trick
I wouldn't blame him if he'd kick.

He works and sweats the summer through
To raise his grub and Brindle's too,
And even hauls it in the mow
But they have figured out somehow
That in the barn he has no right
That we must build partitions tight
Between the two so, day or night,
That Brindle will be out of sight.

No Sir, he mustn't even peep
At Brindle while she is asleep.
Yes they've figured out somehow
He's no fit companion for a cow.

Now that's enough to make him rair
And kick and bite and cuss and swear
But he has to take it, don't you know
Since we have got inspected so.

I'll tell you another thing they say—
We don't believe it, by the way;
Our milk is full of bugs, By Jing
Did you ever hear of such a thing?

Yes Sir, hundreds of thousands in one can
Enough to carry off a man.
It's enough to give us all a fit.
It's awful when you think of it.

We've ate those bugs beyond a doubt
And never even found it out.
Just think on them how Johnny grew.
Grandpa kept hearty on them too.

We ate and drank those bugs galore
And even thrived on them before
But they may be much worse, you know,
Since we have got inspected so.

Some day they say the worm will turn
I'm sure we all for this day yearn
When we again can sit By Jing
On what we please—just anything.

Yes, when we can sit and milk in ease
And lam Old Brindle all we please.
When we can do things as before
We did them in the days of yore.

The way we used to do, you know,
Before we got inspected so.
When someone else will get some kicks
Besides us Poor Old Country Hicks.

—*Norman Huyett.*

THE ABOVE DEGREE TEAM FROM VALLEY GRANGE, YORK COUNTY, RECEIVED MANY FINE COMPLIMENTS FOR THE WAY IN WHICH IT PUT ON THE FIFTH DEGREE AT THE STATE GRANGE SESSIONS AT CHAMBERSBURG

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

GREAT SWAMP GRANGE, BUCKS COUNTY, PAYS OFF MORTGAGE

A public celebration by a capacity crowd on Tuesday evening, December 5th, marked the payment of the last indebtedness on the hall of Great Swamp Grange, No. 1878, at Spinnerstown, Pa. The range was organized by Deputy Isaac Gross of Plumsteadville, Pa., on March 15, 1921, with 108 charter members. The interest of local persons in agricultural extension work, together with a knowledge of what the Grange was doing for farm families in other communities, first brought the possibilities of organizing a local Grange to a head. Early meetings were held in Milford Square and Steinsberg, but Spinnerstown was soon selected as the most central place of meeting. The first master was the late- and long-remembered Erwin G. Neal, under whose capable leadership the hall was built. Plans for building were drawn up on February 14, 1922, and the hall was dedicated on November 25, 1922, with Brother Gross as the speaker for the occasion. The Building Committee consisted of Alvin Mumbauer, Isaac Rush, and the late Mahlon Rosenberger. Brother Wallace Stauffer was the first treasurer, and Brother Alvin Shelly the first lecturer.

One hundred and sixty-two new members were added during the first year of the Grange's existence, and by 1928 it was known as the youngest and strongest subordinate Grange in the Upper Bucks Pomona. The hall and lot cost $6,720; of this $332 was donated in cash, $455 in labor and material, and the balance was financed through a local bond issue, the last of which was paid off on the night of the celebration.

The crowd of members, friends, and visiting patrons was welcomed by Master Clarence Rosenberger who presided throughout the evening. Group singing was conducted by Henry C. Detweiler, a local banker, who had brought with him an antique outfit consisting of hammer and lead block by which the bonds were to be cancelled. Brother Isaac Gross brought greetings from the State Grange and from Upper Bucks Pomona No. 50, and recalled numerous interesting details incidental to the organization of the local body. Brother George Fehler gave an interesting history of the organization, in which special mention was made of the way in which the Grange has served the community well for these 28 years,—promoting Farm Shows, making worthy exhibits at a number of county fairs, doing coöperative buying and selling, sponsoring 4-H Club work for boys and girls, supporting worthy causes in the community, and providing worthwhile activities for young and old.

Brothers Eugene Roeder and Worman Shelly then came forward with the last of the bonds issued by the Grange. Treasurer Menno Myers handed each of them a check for payment in full, the bonds were cancelled by hand, and the hall was then free of debt. At this time special recognition was given to all charter members present in the form of red carnations presented by the three Graces. Other floral decorations beautified the hall. A one-act comedy, "An Early Start," was presented by members of the Grange under the direction of Sister Clara Rosenberger.

The address of the evening was delivered by the Hon. John A. McSparran, Past Master of the State Grange. In a vital and inspiring address the speaker deplored the present trend toward reckless, irresponsible living, and emphasized the fact that the Church and the Grange alone can provide for a return to wholesome living and a settled agriculture. He spoke of how wisely the founders planned in making the Grange an organization for the whole family, with coöperation and community service as its keyprinciples. The Grange, he said in part, is the only worthwhile and satisfying organization for the farmer in a day when he needs so much to be organized; it is necessary "to fight the farmer's battles." The hope of America "lies with agriculture," he

concluded. "The democratic ideal and the American ideal must be preserved, proud Americans must be made to stay on the farm,—and the Grange alone can show the way!" Brother Gross likewise emphasized the point that the Grange can be of real service in these days by seeking to preserve our free institutions in a free America; "this," he said, "is part of our job."

After the addresses, all joined in singing "Blest be the tie that binds," and the meeting closed with a prayer offered by the Chaplain, Rev. William J. Rupp. Everyone left the meeting with the feeling that it was good to have been there. Great Swamp Grange rejoices over its attainments, and so faces the future eagerly, with hope and courage.

Plans for the celebration were made by a special committee consisting of the Chaplain who was chairman; the Master; the Lecturer, Sister Verna Sell; Brothers Oscar Rosenberger and Howard Shelly; and Sister Mayme Bean.

REV. WILLIAM J. RUPP.

MAPLE GROVE HOST TO CLARION COUNTY POMONA

Maple Grove Grange, No. 680, was the scene of a very interesting meeting, Thursday, December 7th, when it was host to Clarion County Pomona Grange. After the business session of the morning the meeting was turned over to the Lecturer.

The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Cyphert of Maple Grove and very ably responded to by Mrs. Simpson of Asbury Grange.

An interesting discussion on, "One Way Our Grange May Be Improved During 1940" was given much thought. Some of the suggestions were as follows: Be on time; Be willing to take your part when asked; Boost your Grange numbers; Be willing to sacrifice a little time for your Grange and prepare resolutions and business propositions in the Subordinate Grange to be introduced at the Pomona. By working in our Grange we get much out of it.

Miss Mary Kelsy, Home Economics Worker of Clarion County, gave a very interesting talk on "Hints and Suggestions for Christmas."

Professor N. E. Hecter was present and outlined the coming Clarion County Centennial which will be held during the summer of 1940.

F. K. Miller, County Agent, talked on Agriculture and the important part it should play in the coming Centennial. Mr. Miller spoke of the Christmas tree and the important part it plays in the lives of people over the civilized world and stated that an effort has been made to stop the cutting of evergreens for Christmas trees in order to conserve wood, but he said if we must conserve wood let us begin by cutting out many of the magazines on the news stands that are wholly unfit to read. He said, "Statistics show that it takes more wood to print one edition of the Sunday papers than is used in all the Christmas trees cut in one year in the United States."

The Resolution Committee presented resolutions.

The election of officers was held. Three Fifth Degree Members were received.

The evening entertainment was presented by Maple Grove Grange.

Our next Pomona will be held with Community Grange the first Thursday in March.

RESOLUTIONS

1. Be it resolved that we go on record as opposing amusements and entertainments where beers and liquors are sold.

2. Be it resolved that we favor the last Thursday of November as a permanent date for Thanksgiving Day.

3. Be it resolved that we favor retention of the Dies Committee in their investigations of the Unamerican activities prevalent in our country today.

4. Be it resolved that we favor a law forcing mining companies that strip coal, to level land so destroyed by their operations so that there remains no abrupt precipices, ridges, or water holes.

5. Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to State Legislative Committees and to PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS and local papers.

These resolutions were adopted by Clarion County Pomona Grange.

UPPER BUCKS POMONA HOLDS QUARTERLY MEETING

When in session in the hall of Franklin Grange, Upper Bucks Pomona Grange, No. 50, composed of members of the six Granges of Upper Bucks County, elected officers, heard reports and transacted a large amount of business.

Reports of the various Granges given during the business session indicated a spirit of activity, both along the line of additions in memberships as well as in community activities.

Harvey D. Hunsberger, Plumsteadville Grange, gave an interesting report of a Grange "go to church service" which some of the members had attended in Bustleton in September. Isaac S. Gross, Plumsteadville Grange, and others gave a report of a Pomona Grange picnic which they had attended at Fogelsville in August.

During the morning session a recess was declared to permit the members to listen to a talk on "The importance and methods of making a lawful will" by Justice of the Peace Levi D. Stever, who could not be present in the afternoon.

He emphasized the advisability of making a will and designating an executor, rather than allowing matters to take their course and having an administrator appointed. The latter course, said Justice Stever, often gives rise to disagreements among the heirs. The need of an administrator providing a bond of security, he said, also adds complications to that method of settling an estate.

Many suggestions for the proper and lawful making of wills were given during this interesting discussion, by Mr. Stever. One suggestion given was that provisions in a will may not be contrary to the interstate laws pertaining to estates. This was explained to mean that a husband or wife cannot bequeath less to a surviving mate than would be allowed him or her by law in cases where there is no will. An attorney, said Justice Stever, must be procured in all cases where

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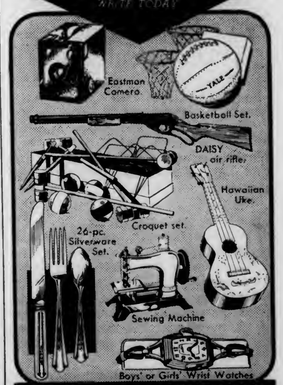

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an estate is to be settled. An executor need not be versed in legal matters, but must be honest and a person of business ability.

In making a will also, said Mr. Stever, definite provisions should be made to permit the executor to sell real estate and to give a valid deed for it. Failure to make this provision has often given considerable trouble to executors in settling estates. Although the official drawing up the will is not supposed to exert any influence on the person making the will, Mr. Stever gave a few suggestions which may permit violation of this rule.

Many questions relating to wills were asked by members of the Grange and answered by Mr. Stever.

During the business session the election of officers was held.

The members gave the retiring treasurer, Jacob M. Landis, a vote of appreciation for his continuous service in the office for twenty-six years. Frank L. Magill, Master of the Lower Bucks and Philadelphia Pomona Grange, No. 22, gave a few words of greeting as did also Mrs. Magill and Mrs. Florence Dyers, also visitors.

Owing to the lateness of the hour most of the literary program for the afternoon was carried over for the next meeting, but the newly formed orchestra of Richland Grange, rendered several selections.

A short play, "Buying Eggs," was given before the close of the program by the Misses Florence Feiler and Kathryn Gross, and Hobart Meyers, Plumsteadville Grange.

The members decided to donate $25.00 to the building fund of the Community Children's Home at Quakertown.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY COMPLETES FIRST SERIES OF NEIGHBOR NIGHT MEETINGS

The first series of Neighbor Night Meetings held in Schuylkill County began in September and ended in November, with the full coöperation of all the Pomona Officers. Pomona Master, John J. Konsavage, outlined the schedule and plans for the above mentioned meetings.

Each of the meetings consisted of four Grange Groups, namely, the home, or visited Grange, played the part of host by providing refreshments, one of the visiting Granges supplied the literary program, while the officers of another visiting Grange filled the stations and had full charge of the meeting. Pomona officers were entertained as guests at each of the meetings.

The response given by the Granges of Schuylkill County was such that it exceeded the fondest expectations of any of the Pomona Officers. Even though Schuylkill County does not enjoy the large membership of some of the counties of the state, the attendance at these meetings averaged over the hundred mark, despite the fact that several of these meetings had very bad weather. Some of the Patrons traveled as far as thirty miles to attend.

The programs were in charge of the visiting Lecturer and in this feature alone the effort put forth was well repaid. The programs were presented in many different styles and the lessons which were learned from them will long be remembered.

The fraternal friendship and neighborliness displayed at these meetings can but point to the fact that though we are separated by hills and valleys, the teachings of our Ritual binds us together as brothers and sisters into one link of that chain of Patrons of Husbandry which reaches across this great nation of ours.

MASTER OF SEWICKLEY GRANGE, WESTMORELAND COUNTY—MARRIED

Thanksgiving morning, November 23rd, at 10:30, Henry Lash, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Lash and Marie Mathias, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Mathias, were united in marriage by the Rev. W. G. Fulton, D.D., pastor of the Madison United Brethren Church, at the home of the bride in Sewickley Township.

The bride was attractively gowned in royal blue transparent velvet and carried an arm bouquet of talisman roses. Her only accessories being a gold bracelet that was worn by her grandmother Pore on her wedding day and a gold locket that was worn by her mother on her wedding day.

Following the ceremony a turkey dinner was served to members of the immediate families. Shortly after the dinner the bride and groom left for a short wedding trip.

Both the bride and groom are members of Sewickley Grange, No. 1847. The groom has been serving as Worthy Master for the past three years.

BEAR SUPPER SERVED ROSTRAVER GRANGE MEMBERS —WESTMORELAND COUNTY

Wilford Martin, Master of Rostraver Grange, No. 919, was host to members of the Grange and a number of friends and relatives at a bear supper served at the Grange Hall, route 51. The 170-pound bear was shot by Mr. Martin while on a hunting trip in Cameron County, recently.

During the evening remarks were heard from Mr. Fullerton, who is Assistant Steward of Pennsylvania State Grange. Mr. Martin also spoke and challenged James A. Rabe to provide a bear supper for next year. Mr. Rabe will be installed as Master of Rostraver Grange at installation ceremonies to be conducted January 5th.

Among guests present at the supper were: Mr. Martin's grandmothers, Mrs. Will Kelly of Rostraver Township, and Mrs. George Martin, Sr., of Donora.

CENTRE COUNTY POMONA HOLDS SESSION AT CENTRE HALL

Progress Grange was official host to the Centre County Pomona Grange, Saturday, November 25th, in their Grange home at Centre Hall, with an attendance of 200. The theme for the meeting was Pennsylvania Apples. The Address of Welcome was given by John Wert, Sr., of the local Grange, and responded to by Cecil Irvin of Washington Grange.

The Election of Officers took up the greater part of the morning session with the following Officers elected for a term of two years: Master, L. E. Biddle; Overseer, William Benford; Lecturer, Phoebe Cronister; Steward, Frank Keller; Assistant Steward, Arthur Bartley; Chaplain, Mrs. Morris Burkholder; Treasurer, Joseph Owens; Secretary, Henry Stover; Gate Keeper, John Rearick; Pomona, Dorothy Markle; Ceres, Mayse Harpster; Flora, Bessie Johnson; Lady Assistant Steward, Janet Bedford; Executive Committee, T. I. Mairs; Finance Committee, Harry Corman; Fire Insurance Auditors, John Wert, Sr., Robert Reed.

The main feature at the noon hour was the judging of 32 Apple Pies, by Miss Helen Butler of the Home economics extension service, which were contributed by the Apple Pie Queens of the subordinate Granges. The Queens of the County were: Mrs. Harold Brunguard of Rebersburg Grange and Mrs. Elvina Johnson of Bald Eagle Grange, who were each presented with a lovely glass plate with chronium plated holders, and Mrs. Ruth Harpster of Baileyville Grange, who was presented with three glass baking plates. An interesting feature was that the pies were made entirely of home products using common pastry flour, lard, and mostly Northern Spy apples.

Apples submitted by the Subordinate Granges were judged by Mr. J. L. McCartney of the fruit extension service of the Pennsylvania State College, assisted by the County Agent, Ralph Blaney of Bellefonte. The winners in this contest were Half Moon Grange, who was presented with a blue ribbon and an electric desk lamp. Port Matilda Grange who received a red ribbon and a celluloid desk calendar. Logan Grange was awarded a white ribbon and a celluloid desk calendar. Mr. McCartney gave an educational talk on apples which was enjoyed by everyone.

The afternoon session was in charge of the Worthy Lecturer, Phoebe Cronister, with the program centered around apples.

Theme Song—Pennsylvania Apples Are Best.

Talks and dramatization on the following subjects were given by the Patrons: Grandfather's Apple Orchard; New Pruning Tips; Big Apple Man; Modern Baked Apples; 1940 Models.

Talks on Orchard Miracles: Apples of 1939; Advertising Laws; Pippin Fritters; Nittany Turkeys; Away with Pin Feathers. Song—Swinging Neath The Old Apple Tree.

Apple Relay: Apple Charade.

Supper was served by the Host Grange at 35 cents per plate.

At the evening session the Apple Pie Queens were crowned and the prizes were awarded to the respective winners.

Awards of blue ribbons and chain were given to the Patrons of the County who were present at all the Neighbor Night Meetings held throughout the County during the year. Those receiving such ribbons were: Mr. and Mrs. John Witmer, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Rockey, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Owens, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Biddle, Andrew Rockey, Mrs. Wm. Benford, Donald Biddle, Robert Benford, Chester Benford.

Awards of red ribbons and chain were given Patrons of the County who were present at all the meetings except one. Those who received such ribbons were: Mrs. Andrew Rockey, Wert Bohn, Harold Rockey, Wm. Benford, Charles Markley, Geraldine Meckley, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Meckley.

Eighteen candidates were instructed in the mysteries of the Fifth Degree. The Apple Pies were served after the Degree.

The highlight of the evening was the completion and joining together of the Neighbor Night Chain by the Worthy Pomona Master, L. E. Biddle, which was joined LINK-BY-LINK at the Neighbor Night Meetings throughout the year.

The meeting was closed by the Patrons forming the endless Grange chain. The teachings of our order make the farmers home the brightest and happiest place on earth.

C. R. O.

THANKS EXTENDED BY STATE FLORA

It is with a feeling of extreme gratitude that I complete my first year as your State Flora. I wish to express sincere appreciation to my fellow officers, to my husband, to the Rev. Norris, to Mrs. Culp and to the many other patrons who so efficiently and so willingly performed the many varied duties necessary in the exemplification of the Sixth Degree. For each one of you I wish a Happy New Year, blessed with an abundance of good things both material and spiritual.

Fraternally yours,
MRS. HAROLD T. ALLEBACH.

INDIANA COUNTY POMONA GRANGE MET AT BLAIRSVILLE

Indiana County Pomona Grange, No. 58, met with Blairsville Grange, No. 2012, in The Knights of Malta Hall, Blairsville, Pa., for the 116th Session on Thursday, December 28, 1939.

The morning session was taken up with reports of officers and deputies, standing committees and Subordinate Granges and the appointment of committees. The address of welcome was given by Norman H. Barkley, Master of Blairsville Grange, and the response by A. J. McFarland, Master of Flora Dale Grange.

The afternoon session was in charge of the Pomona Grange Home Economics Committee, Mrs. Martha Cummings, Chairman, presiding. This was an interesting and instructive program with talks and readings of much interest to the women present. Singing, stunts and a play also helped to make up this program.

The evening session was a closed session, with music, readings and a play. Reports of the State and National Grange Conventions were given by those who attended.

FAIRVIEW GRANGE ENTERTAINS ALLEGHENY POMONA

Fairview Grange, No. 1628, was host to Allegheny County Pomona at an afternoon and evening session on Thursday, December 7th, at the Club Rooms in Bridgeville. The meeting was well attended. Interesting programs were presented at both the afternoon and evening sessions.

A delicious supper was served by the host Grange.

THE FARMER'S WAY OF LIFE

BY W. V. DENNIS

The American farmer follows the happiest way of life in today's turbulent world. The main reason for this is the security afforded by his occupation, followed by the sanity of the rural environment, the joy of craftsmanship, and the ability to see the fruits of one's labor.

The American farmer possesses the only thing in the world today that looks like a home, pointing to the development of the American farm homestead from its pioneer beginning in the wilderness to its present important place in the social and economic structure of the nation.

The farmer's life is most truly religious, and therein lies his hope for a better world of tomorrow.

In Memoriam

ELICKER

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from our midst Sister Kate Elicker, a charter member of New Texas Grange, No. 1896, and although we shall miss her we will bow in humble submission to his will as we know our loss is her eternal gain.

Resolved, We drape our charter for thirty days, that these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of this Grange, a copy be sent to the family and published in GRANGE NEWS.

HESTER STOTLER,
IVA CLEMENTS,
HESTER MORROW,
Committee.

U. S. CROP ACREAGE LOW; YIELDS HIGH

The end-of-the-season survey of the nation's crops shows that acreage harvested was unusually small but yields per acre averaged higher than in any of the last 25 years except 1937. Total crop production in 1939 was only about 1 per cent lower than in 1938 and nearly four per cent above the average during the 1923-32 or "pre-drought" period. The area of crops harvested is placed at 325 million acres, compared with nearly 342 million last year and a 1923-32 or "pre-drought" average of 354 million. Except for the drought years, 1934 and 1936, when crop losses were more than twice as great as they were this year, the acreage harvested this year was the lowest since the early years of the World War.

The reduction this year appears to have been due to various factors, including the large quantity of grain, cotton, hay, canned vegetables and other supplies on hand last spring, to the relatively low prices of some crops at planting time and to more general compliance with the adjustment program than in previous years. A large part of the reduction, however, resulted from discouragement, reduced plantings and further heavy losses of acreage in a half dozen States in the central Great Plains area where drought conditions still continue. In these States, which normally have a fifth of the crop acreage of the country, nearly a sixth of the acreage planted was lost and over large areas the yields secured from the remaining crops were distressingly low. Pastures and ranges also dried prematurely, further retarding recovery of the livestock industry in this area. Crop yields were also low in extensive dry areas of Texas and New Mexico, in an excessively wet area centering in southern Alabama and in a dry section centering in southeastern New York.

CORN YIELD HIGH

The yield of cotton was unusually high in much of the South and the acreage picked the smallest in more than 40 years. Four states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, averaged 50 bushels of corn per acre or better and the United States average of 29.5 bushels was the highest secured since 1920. Acreage was the smallest harvested since 1898. Oats and barley suffered from dry weather in May and yields were below the long-time average. The acreage of these two crops, taken together, was also low. This year's production of feed grains is sufficient to permit feeding present livestock at the average pre-drought rate per head without materially reducing the large carryover from last year.

AMPLE SEEDS FOR HAY

Hay and forage production was also ample in nearly all areas. Hay production from soybeans, cowpeas and peanuts has more than doubled in ten years. During the same period lespedeza hay production has increased tenfold, and the use of sorgo or "cane" for hay or forage has increased about threefold. This year supplies of seeds sown for producing hay appear to be ample for planting requirements, though somewhat less than the record seed production of last year. The alfalfa seed crop is by far the largest yet secured, and sweet-clover seed is likewise a record crop. Red clover seed production is unusually large for the second year in succession. Alsike clover seed is close to usual requirements and timothy, which appears to be seeded less than formerly, totals somewhat less than usual.

Wheat and rye production are far below last year's very large crops, but slightly above production during the previous ten years. Potatoes are about three per cent below average and sweetpotatoes are about three per cent above. Rice production is close to production during the last two seasons. Buckwheat, which is steadily diminishing in importance, dropped below 6,000,000 bushels for the first time since the Civil War. Beet and cane sugar production, calculated on a refined sugar basis, is about 7 per cent below the record production of last season, but more than a third above average production during the previous ten years.

CANNING CROPS

Due largely to the heavy stocks of canned vegetables last spring, the acreage devoted to 11 vegetables for processing was decreased 21 per cent, but growing conditions were favorable and the total tonnage produced declined only 10 per cent. Truck crops grown for marketing in the fresh state were planted on a slightly larger acreage than in 1938. The aggregate tonnage of 21 important vegetables was fractionally below last year's record, but much higher than in any previous year. New production records were set for asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, lettuce, onions, green peas, green peppers, and eggplant.

FRUITS

The total gross tonnage of 13 major fruit crops for marketing during the 1939-40 season is only about 1 per cent less than the record tonnage produced in 1937-38, and nearly 2 per cent above last year. Apricots and cherries were record crops. Production of oranges for the 1939-40 season is expected to be nearly as large as last year's record crop, but grapefruit is below last season due mostly to a smaller crop in Florida. Commercial apples, peaches, and cranberries are well above last year. Almonds, walnuts, filberts and improved pecans are all fairly large crops this year, well above average and above last year though mostly below the very heavy production of two years ago.

APPLES

"Eat Apples for Health" may be a good slogan to adopt because of the abundance of apples this season.

Apples are valuable contributions to the diet, for they supply us with vitamins, minerals, and sugar, according to Miss Jean Hood, extension nutritionist, the Pennsylvania State College.

Apples contain vitamins A and G in small amounts, are a fair source of vitamin B, and a good source of vitamin C.

Two raw apples will supply about the same amount of vitamin C as a half grapefruit or two small glasses of orange juice. She says apples lose most of their vitamin C when baked, but this doesn't mean that we should give up using cooked apples, for they still have minerals and other vitamins not destroyed by cooking. Since some minerals and vitamins dissolve in the cooking water, Miss Hood advises cooking apples in very little water.

Iron, lime, and phosphorus—minerals needed for good health—are found in fair amounts in apples. Besides minerals and vitamins, apples supply us with sugar for energy needs.

Since 1923, the American farmer has supplied 97 per cent of the domestic market for cattle and beef.

KEYSTONE GRANGE EXCHANGE

The Stockholders meeting of the Keystone Grange Exchange of Harrisburg, Pa., was held on Wednesday afternoon at 1:45 on December 13th in the club room of the Rosedale Theater.

In the absence of both President and Vice-President the meeting was called to order by the manager Lynn H. Hall with all the other members of the board of directors present. The manager read his twenty-sixth annual report of the business done by the Exchange during the year 1939. The report was accepted and copies will be mailed to each stockholding Grange in the state. Patronage dividends were distributed during the year which amounted to $2,755.96. They were sent to the Purchasing Agent of each Grange coöperating and by him distributed to the members of his local Grange who ordered of him. We are sure that those who coöperated with their local Grange were well pleased with the results obtained and will be ready to give their support again the coming season. But this is not all for we maintain that if it were not for the Exchange and the other major coöperative organizations of the state that all farmers would be paying higher prices and therefore we are helping by being one of the forces of price leveling. So let us have more of your Grange coöperation in buying next season's supplies.

There was a good representation of stockholders present at the meeting and many expressed their views about the Exchange. Some good constructive criticism was offered as well as some praise made for the benefits they had received by coöperating with the Exchange. Let us urge that more of the smaller Granges unite with neighboring Granges and buy their supplies in a wholesale way. Let us endeavor to make the year 1940 the most successful and prosperous year the Exchange has ever had.

DAIRY PROSPECTS

Increased milk production, more cows producing because the number of young stock is more than enough for normal replacement, a marked reduction in stocks of stored dairy products, and better demand as a result of generally improved business conditions summarizes the dairyman's prospect for 1940, says Dr. C. W. Pierce, agricultural economist at the Pennsylvania State College.

Little Mary, aged four, had just been told by her mother that she had work to do so could not play with her. Soon after that she saw her mother separating the whites from yolks of a dozen eggs and exclaimed accusingly: "You're just playing with those eggs, and you wouldn't play with me."

FOR SALE

Registered Jersey Cattle—Cows, Heifers, and Young Bulls. Sybil breeding. Also Chester White Hogs. J. A. Boak & Sons, New Castle, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Make extra money by raising a brood of our fine Quality Baby Chicks this Fall. Now is the time to order them. Hatches every week year round. A fair deal assured. Try a brood of our New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, or cross-breeds. Write Ralph Bolton, Box 12, Schoeneck, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN and ANCONA pullets. Nelson's Poultry Farm, Grove City, Pa.

COLONIAL CHICKS low as $5.40 per 100. World's largest hatcheries. Leading Breeds. Also Sexed and Hybrids. Big Chick Almanac Free. COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Box 1043, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

QUALITY CHICKS

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AA White Leghorns	$7.75
Utility Leg. & Heavy Mixed	6.50
New Hampshire & R. I. Reds	7.25
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Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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New Juvenile Manuals, per set of 13	3.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Degree Work, First 4 degrees by Dr. Rankin	.50
Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.15
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
Secretary's Record Book	.60
Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
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Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
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In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

MILES HORST, *Secretary.*

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD, Monongahela, Pa.

"THE PATH AHEAD"

There is something fascinating about a path. It invites us to follow its winding way, and to seek its destination. And so the Path of Life opens before us, year by year, and it winds on and on, its end always concealed in the clouds of mystery.

The following poem by Lillian Gray is suggestive of this new path of 1940 upon which we have just entered:

"Let us walk softly, friends;
For strange paths lie before us all untrod,
The New Year, spotless from the hand of God,
Is thine and mine, O friend.

"Let us walk straightly, friend;
Forget the crooked paths behind us now,
Press on with steadier purpose on our brow,
To better deeds, O friend.

"Let us walk gladly, friend,
Perchance some greater good than we have known
It waiting for us, or some fair hope flown
Shall yet return, O friend. . . .

"Let us walk quickly, friend;
Work with our might while lasts our little stay,
And help some halting comrade on the way;
And may God guide us, friend."

There are certain characteristics about this pathway into the future which we should all deeply appreciate:

1. As we have already indicated it is a *new* path for each of us. Others have preceded us, and have left valuable "footprints on the sands of time," but it is a new adventure for us.

"I see not a step before me
As I tread on another year,
But the past is still in God's keeping,
The future His mercy shall clear;
And what looks dark in the distance
May brighten as I draw near."

2. Our second observation concerning the pathway of life is that it leads on and on toward the Light, for those who trust in God and follow faithfully the footsteps of our Lord.

"O God, with Whom is endless day,
Guide Thou my steps; teach me Thy way."

And may every good patron of husbandry remember that we are to travel down earth's pathway "ever facing the light"—that light of hope that shineth more and more even unto the perfect day.

3. Our third thought concerning this new pathway, is that it is not "a blind alley," but a way unto life everlasting. Our earthly path of life may suddenly end, perhaps just over the next knoll, but when we come to the end of the way here, we shall enter into the glorious reality of the eternal, and there shall dwell with the immortals for ever and ever. Therefore, let us earnestly and faithfully follow this divine pathway of life, mile by mile, until at last we come to our final destination and our eternal home.

"If I walk in the pathway of Duty,
If I work till the close of the day,
I shall see the great King in His beauty,
When I've gone the last mile of the way."

Pennsylvania Farm Show Promises To Be Bigger Than Ever

FOR the past two weeks there has been much activity in the Farm Show plant at Harrisburg. Men have been busy setting up tables, racks and stalls in anticipation of the State Farm Show which will open on Monday, January 15th and close Friday, January 19th.

Everything indicates that Pennsylvania's immense Farm Show plant will again be filled with commercial and competitive exhibits and that the attendance, which has been increasing regularly each year, may again surpass that of former years.

Governor Arthur H. James will formally open the show on Monday evening, January 15th, in the new arena, which seats approximately 13,000 people. The speakers for this formal opening are John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture, and Louis J. Tabor, Master of the National Grange.

Twenty-four farm organizations are so far scheduled to hold conferences during Farm Show week, their programs covering a wide range of subjects, pertaining to the agricultural activities in the state.

To most readers a detailed description of the many exhibits is not necessary for they have seen the show. For those who haven't seen the show let us state that the exhibits of farm equipment, farm supplies, of livestock and livestock products, of grain, potatoes, tobacco, milk, poultry, eggs, bee products, maple products, etc., are worth seeing.

The number of entries in the competitive exhibits is estimated to reach approximately 9,500 and there are approximately 8,000 cash prize awards, totaling $40,000.

Special mention must be made of the young people's activities in connection with this show. The 4-H Club boys will be in evidence with their baby beeves, their lambs and exhibits of other products. The F. F. A. boys will be in the limelight staging their many demonstrations of activity as well as exhibiting hogs, grains and other exhibits.

Special features of the week in addition to the formal opening of the show are the Horse Pulling Contest, the Horse Shoe Pitching Contest, a Polo Game staged in the large arena, a Dramatic and Music Tournament and many other items of interest.

Those desiring acommodations in Harrisburg during the show will do well to contact the Housing Bureau of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce, which will assign rooms in Harrisburg ahead of Show week.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED

Flowers are open at the time of day or night when the insects they wish to attract are abroad. Aside from being a creation of beauty, flowers have one other purpose in life—reproduction of the species. Fertilization, the first step in the reproduction of the species is dependent upon the transfer of pollen from one plant to another by insects. Flowers are awake, alert and alive to everything about them that concerns their well being.

Likewise, dairymen that are most successful today must be just as alert, day and night. Times have changed. Competition is keen. Scrub cows and low producing cows will no longer pay for a new car, radio and Johnny's college education. The U. S. D. A. calculations show that a cow producing 390 pounds of butterfat per year returns $130 above her cost of feed, while a 240-pound cow returns $56. Low producing cows are a definite factor in the production of surplus milk.

In order to maintain production and bring about gradual herd improvement, the scrub bull can no longer be provided with a comfortable home. Home grown replacements sired by proven sires is the economical way to step up production, maintain satisfactory herd health and increase the period of usefulness of dairy cows.

More efficient marketing of milk and dairy products is a problem confronting the entire dairy industry. This problem is of mutual concern to both producers and distributors. Ways and means must be provided to supply the consuming public with milk and dairy products at a price which they are able and willing to pay. The two quart paper container that is being introduced by some of the larger milk distributors enters the picture as a partial answer to lowered distribution costs.

Rising commodity prices, business improvement and a high level of consumption of dairy products are factors indicating improvement in the dairy situation.

SOIL CONSERVATION

BY DAVID H. WALTER

Farmers today are reading and hearing much about soil conservation and the value of soil saving methods of farming. There is little doubt that if soil is worth anything at all it is worth saving. One question a farmer must decide is whether he can carry out his farming operations under a soil conserving system and maintain a satisfactory income as compared to his old system.

In the Crooked Creek watershed in Indiana and Armstrong Counties, the Soil Conservation Service has coöperated with many of the farmers in carrying out a program on their farms. These plans were made in 1935 and in the early part of 1936. In conjunction with the program detailed studies were made of farm incomes for both coöperators and non-coöperators in 1934 and in 1938.

These studies indicate that the farmers who have followed the soil conservation program made a greater increase in labor incomes over the four-year period than the non-coöperators. The net increase in labor income in favor of the Soil Conservation Service coöperators, after deducting the Agricultural Conservation Program payments and a fair charge for materials furnished by the Government, was: large dairy farms, $228; small dairy farms, $107; poultry farms, $75; and general farms, $11.

Very little, if any, of this increase in income can be attributed to saving the soil over such a short period of time, but primarily to the change in land use and farm management practices on these farms. This indicates that these farmers can operate under the recommended soil conserving system without a reduction of income. Of much greater importance is the fact that the farm has been placed on a more permanent productive basis by a land use plan that will reduce soil losses.

STONY POINT JUVENILES —MERCER COUNTY— HOSTS TO PARENTS

Stony Point Juvenile Grangers gave a banquet for their parents at the Grange Hall. Miss Dorothy Redfoot was the matron of the Juveniles. The hall was beautifully decorated in keeping with the season and about 90 attended.

The evening was spent in cards, games and dancing. Music was furnished by Mr. Leisher and Mr. Reigelman. Richard Hall gave a short talk to the young Grangers, urging them to step forward as the rising generation of the Grange.

Those who helped to make the banquet a success were Mrs. Elsie Hess, Mrs. May Unger, Mrs. Cora Houck and Miss Ethel Gruber.

The Farm Security Administration's program for health insurance in North Dakota has collapsed, because the monthly fee of two dollars per family was not sufficient to meet the demands on the fund.

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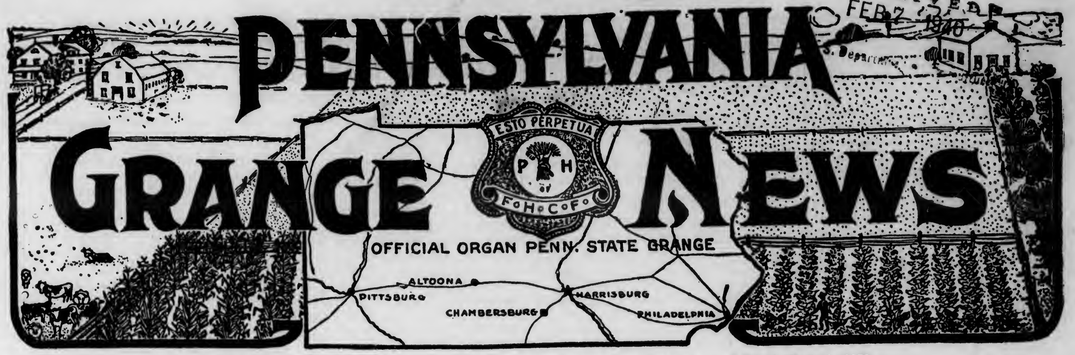

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VOL. XXXVI HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY, 1940 No. 11

Pennsylvania Farm Show Draws Immense Crowds

Exhibits Surpass Those of Former Shows in Numbers and Quality

FROM all corners of the state automobiles by the thousands rolled into Harrisburg last week loaded with folks who came to see another of Pennsylvania's great Farm Shows. The attendance was estimated at five hundred and fifteen thousand. It was five hundred and eighty thousand in 1939 and five hundred and twenty thousand in 1938.

Even though the plant was enlarged two years ago the large show building was filled with folks moving back and forth in the spacious aisles studying the many exhibits that spread out before them. There was such a variety of these exhibits that there was something of interest to every person whether farmer or townsman.

There were 10,100 exhibits of farm and home products entered in the show. These were classified into departments as follows:—Horses, 98; sheep, 398; swine, 225; beef cattle, 175; dairy cattle, 375; milk, 182; corn, 492; small grains, 164; potatoes, 244; tobacco, 303; apples, 1,097; edible nuts, 56; vegetables, 255; maple syrup and maple sugar, 24; apiary products, 208; wool, 79; eggs, 775 dozens; baby chicks, 78; dressed turkeys, 22; poultry, 4,493; foods, 1,123; clothing, 1,144; and home management, 151.

LIVESTOCK

Even though this show is held in mid-winter the livestock exhibits at this year's show were not only of good proportion but of very good quality. Here one could see winners at State Fairs as well as the late International Show held at Chicago. There was a good show of horses of the Belgian and Percheron breeds. The five main dairy breeds in the state were represented by outstanding individuals. The hog show consisting of bred sows and gilts is always a feature and was up to its usual standard.

The Home Economics division had 2,400 exhibits of canned goods, of foods and clothing. Another feature was the poultry show, which in size and appeal is rated one of the top poultry shows in the country today.

Commercial exhibits covered eight hundred and fifty-three ten by ten foot floor spaces. Exhibits ran all the way from tractors, combines and balers to pruning shears, seeds, fertilizers, feeds, etc., in the household line from dishwashers and heating equipment to electric gadgets and paring knives.

GRANGE LEADER SPEAKS

The show opened formally Monday evening, January 15th. The main speakers for this formal opening were L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange and John H. Light, Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Taber based his remarks upon maintaining the American farm market for the American farmer and a widening of that market by creating new uses for farm products now grown here and substituting for our surplus crops the production of such new crops as may have commercial use. Mr. Light stressed the point that what we need, particularly here in Pennsylvania, is for business and agriculture to pull together, that all agricultural agencies and farm organizations in the state coöperate in every possible way to find a solution to our farm problem and that people be put back to work. The messages were broadcast over the radio and were well received by the folks who attended the show.

Throughout the week every farm organization in the state had some kind of a meeting. Many of the commodity organizations, such as the fruit growers, the livestock people, etc., held their annual meeting in connection with the show. At these meetings they transacted business, elected officers and then devoted a good portion of the time to problems pertaining to their industry. If all of the talks and papers read during the week were collected and published in a book it would make a tremendous volume.

The Executive Committee of the State Grange met at Grange headquarters during the week as well as the Home Economics Committee. Many of the officers called at the headquarters arranging for things pertaining to their special duties. The Grange had a booth on the Farm Show floor at which committees from Dauphin, Cumberland, York and Lebanon Counties presided during the week. A book for registrations was maintained at the booth, showing the names of more than five hundred. This, however, was but a small proportion of the number of Grangers who visited the show and even of those who called at the booth.

YOUTH PARTICIPATES

From its beginning the Farm Show has given considerable attention to the interests of young farm people. They stage one of the most outstanding and attractive features of the show; namely, the exhibit of baby beeves and fat lambs and hogs. The baby beeves are shown by 4-H Clubs. They had a hundred entries this year. These ran in weight from 900 to 1,200 pounds and averaged about 1,050 pounds. These were sold on the last day of the show, prices running from 12 to 14 cents per pound. The champion steer, an Aberdeen Angus, weighing 1,015 pounds, owned by Raymond Huber, of Macungie, Lehigh County, was sold at the sale for 52½ cents per pound. The reserve champion of this year's show was also an Aberdeen Angus shown by Paul Hower of Northampton County. He brought 32 cents a pound in the sale.

There were fifty-six pens of fat lambs fed by as many boys and girls in the state. These lambs were also sold on the last day of the show.

There were some very fine young 4-H Club heifers shown in the dairy classes. In fact in some of the open classes animals exhibited by these young people took high premiums.

The Vocational Schools dominated the junior hog exhibits with sows and gilts that would have measured up well in the adult classes.

The Vocational boys and girls staged a series of competitive demonstrations of good farm practices during the first three days of the show. So popular were these demonstrations that room "A," seating about three hundred people, was almost constantly filled.

There were judging contests for the boys and girls in potatoes and corn.

CONFERENCES FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY CHURCHES SPONSORED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

A rich opportunity will be given all those who are interested in the betterment of Rural Life in a Series of Six District or Regional Conferences which will be held across Pennsylvania, Monday, February 12th, to Saturday, February 17, 1940. These Conferences will be under the auspices of the Department of Town and Country Churches of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches, and will include fifty-five of the sixty-seven counties of the State.

The purpose of these district conferences will be to bring together rural pastors and church members of all denominations for discussion of the problems and possibilities of rural life in general and of the rural church in particular, looking forward to a more effective program for the rural church.

Dates and places of these District Conferences are as follows:

I. South Eastern District—Monday, February 12th, at the Methodist Church, Elverson, Chester County, Pa.

Counties included are Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton.

II. South Central District—Tuesday, February 13th, at the Evangelical and Reformed Church, East Berlin, Adams County, Pa.

Counties included are Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, York.

III. East Central District—Wednesday, February 14th at the Methodist Church, Benton, Columbia County, Pa.

Counties included are Carbon, Eastern Center, Eastern Clinton, Columbia, Luzerne, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Schuylkill, Snyder, Sullivan, Union.

IV. Central District—Thursday, February 15th, at the Methodist Church, Grampian, Clearfield County, Pa.

Counties included are Blair, Cambria, Cameron, Western Center, Clearfield, Western Clinton, Elk, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson.

V. Western District—Friday, February 16th at the Presbyterian Church, Slippery Rock, Butler County, Pa.

Counties included are Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango.

VI. South Western District—Saturday, February 17th, at the Church of God, Alverton, Fayette County, Pa.

Counties included are Allegheny, Bedford, Fayette, Greene, Somerset, Washington, Westmoreland.

PROGRAM

The program will be the same at each District Conference, with the exception that Prof. M. E. John, Ph.D., and Prof. F. F. Lininger, Ph.D., of State College, will divide the Conferences between them. Their subjects will be similar, as indicated.

MORNING SESSION

10:00 Worship Period.
10:20 Address — Subject, "Modern Forces Affecting Rural Life" — Professor M. E. John, Ph.D., of the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
11:00 Discussion — Subject, "Influence of These Forces on the Rural Church" — Leader, Professor M. E. John, Ph.D.
11:30 Hymn—Announcements—Offering.
11:40 Address — Subject, "Library Facilities for Rural People."
12:00 Discussion—Subject, "Library Needs of Local Areas."

LUNCHEON RECESS

12:15 The Luncheon will be served in the Local Church.

AFTERNOON SESSION

1:15 Address—Subject, "Building the Kingdom of God in the Countryside"—The Rev. A. H. Rapking, D.D., Superintendent of the Department of Town and Country Work, Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Church, Philadelphia, Pa.
1:55 Discussion—Subject, "Rural Evangelism"—Leader, The Rev. A. H. Rapking, D.D.
2:25 Hymn—Announcements—Offering.
2:40 Discussion—Subject, "What's Next?"—Leader, the Rev. H. C. Loughhead.
3:40 Closing Dedication Period—Leader, the Rev. A. H. Rapking, D.D.

The Conferences will begin at 10:00 A.M., and close at 4:00 P.M., and Luncheon will be served at a moderate price in the church where the conference takes place.

Ample time will be provided for discussion and questions and those who attend are urged to take part. The subjects are all timely and practical and will be presented by some of the outstanding leaders in the Rural Field.

Admission will be free. Expenses will be met by offerings at the morning and afternoon sessions.

The Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Mr. Kenzie Bagshaw, is a member of the Department of Town and Country Churches, which is sponsoring the District Conferences, and the County Farm Agents have been asked to coöperate. The Luncheon in the Methodist Church at Benton, Pa., will be served by the Benton Grange.

Articles will appear in local papers, and further information can be secured by writing to the Rev. H. C. Loughhead, Chairman of the Department of Town and Country Churches, 221 Oak Street, Jersey Shore, Pa., or to the Rev. William L. Mudge, D.D., Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches, 710-11 Payne-Shoemaker Building, Harrisburg, Pa. All who may be interested in the conferences will be welcome. Local Granges are urged to organize delegations and use automobiles, where necessary.

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD, Monongahela, Pa.

WHAT AM I WORTH?

In the month of February, many of our Granges will have special programs in honor of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, whose birthdays occur in this month. Such themes are always inspiring because these two great statesmen have proved their WORTH to this nation, and being dead they yet speak.

As we thus honor those of the past, it seems timely that each one ask ourselves this question, WHAT AM I WORTH? Of course we are apt to miss the point of the query by limiting our answer to dollars and cents, to acres of land, or head of cattle. But true worth is not to be estimated in material things. Our Lord has said, "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the THINGS which he possesseth." Too often we calculate the worth of an individual almost by his bank account.

The worth of Washington or Lincoln is not determined by what they owned. If so, Washington, a man of considerable wealth, would far surpass Lincoln, a man of very humble means. But not so. Both are recognized for their characters and their contributions to the moral and civic and spiritual welfare of our nation.

Therefore, let us ask first: WHAT AM I WORTH, AS A CITIZEN? In these days of uncertainty and unemployment, of changing political methods, of international suspicion, and of wars and rumors of war, WHAT AM I WORTH TO AMERICA? Do I stand for those principles of democracy inherited from our forefathers? "Political expediency" so often determines our attitudes rather than the "dictates of our conscience."

"God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie."

Our second question is: WHAT AM I WORTH TO MY HOME COMMUNITY?

Not many of us will be long remembered for what we have done in a political way, but we are remembered in our home community for what we have done, and for the ideals we have cherished. In our homes and Granges and other community organizations we establish our worth. Sometimes that worth is very little, and we contribute sparingly to those enterprises that promote the higher and better things of life.

"Quit you like men, be strong!
There's a battle to fight,
There's a wrong to right,
There's a God who blesses the good with might—
Quit you like men, be strong!"

Our other question is: WHAT AM I WORTH TO GOD?

This is a question that depends upon each one of us, not upon the particular church to which we may belong, and not the creed we may profess with our lips, but the faith we cherish in our hearts and our consecration to Him who is our Father. Our worth is measured in deeds, not words, in loving service, not in pious phrases.

Our churches are partially filled, our church budgets are not met, our mission stations are being closed, our Sabbath is desecrated, and the religious training of our children being sadly neglected. Perhaps this is because God is not *worth* very much to us. What we consider essential, we cherish, and what we deem valuable, we covet, but the things of the Kingdom of God are almost worthless to many people today, and our attitude toward God is gravely shallow. What we are worth to Him depends upon what He is considered worth to us. Paul says, "For me to live is Christ," and his sacrificial devotion to his Lord reveals how much Christ was worth to him. And the Apostle Paul was worth a great deal to Christ, and to us who still receive the blessings of the Christian faith through his missionary zeal, centuries ago.

If we can solemnly and conscientiously say—

"Take my life and let it be
Consecrated, Lord, to Thee"—

then we shall be of value to Him in His service and will receive some day that welcome plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Be worth something to your nation, to your home community, and to your God, as worthy Patrons of Husbandry.

"WORK"

Tillie Turner thinks that work is the solution to many problems—spiritual and material.

Of course it is.

Work was given to mankind as compensation—not as punishment. When the presumptuous curiosity of the first man and woman closed the gate of Eden, God created a new Paradise and called it Work.

"In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread." Yes—because the bread would be sour if it were not sweetened with the essence of honest toil.

"Blessed is he who has found his work," cried Carlyle.

No matter what the kind of work. The miner taking out coal amid the gloom of his chamber, how much more noble is he than the nobleman dawdling with belt and plume! The farmer plowing and sowing that the earth may bloom, how grand he is! The Tillie Turner, performing faithfully whatever task falls to her lot, what a crown she deserves!

Emerson knew it. He would call no man educated merely because he could compose a thesis, write an essay, or quote from volumes supposed to be profound. No. In his view the educated man must know the soil, and the things that grow in it, and the tools that help to make it productive. That pedantry was not education he knew. They are ignorant who call him a pedant.

Work is indeed the solution to problems. More—it is God's panacea for the ills that flesh is heir to.—*Scranton Tribune.*

Carelessness can be got away with most of the time without damage. Maybe that is why we have so much.

CHALLENGE TO POMONA MASTERS

Eldred Juvenile Grange, No. 196, of Warrensville, Pa., installed their newly elected officers for 1940 on Tuesday evening, January 2nd. The installing officer being Lycoming County Pomona Master, E. J. Waltz, who had the pleasure of installing three of his own children as officers of our Juvenile Grange. The offices held by Brother Waltz's children are Master, Steward and Ceres.

If there are any other Pomona Masters who can come up to this we would like to hear from them.

A survey of the egg marketing situation in Baltimore made by the University of Maryland shows that only about 7 per cent of the eggs are sold under a brand name and in cartons, and that the vast majority of eggs sold in retail stores are ungraded.

The Outlook for the Pennsylvania Dairy Industry in 1940

Dr. F. F. Lininger Weighs Factors of Price and Profit to Dairymen

SPEAKING before the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association at its annual meeting during the 1940 Farm Show, Dr. F. F. Lininger, State College, Pa., presented his annual survey of the dairy outlook in Pennsylvania for the twelve-month period ahead.

In this survey he pointed out trends in farm prices during the last World's War, showing that it was fourteen months before farm prices actually started to advance. He pointed out that the present world gold situation is markedly different from then and that warring countries were avoiding competitive bidding for American products. Because of such factors as these it is not easy to predict what influence this war will have on farm prices in America.

It is quite evident, however, that industrial activity in America in 1940 will be above that of 1939 and above the average of the last ten years. Better industrial conditions mean more income to the worker and, hence, a better market for farm supplies.

Then turning to the dairy situation in Pennsylvania, Dr. Lininger continued as follows:—

"Within the dairy industry there are many indications that we are nearing the peak of a new dairy cycle. Perhaps this is the outstanding fact in the outlook. You will recall that previously there have been 14 to 16 years from peak to peak in the purchasing power of dairy cows. The last peak occurred in 1930, so that normally we should expect the next one about 1945. The 1934 and 1936 droughts resulted in a heavy slaughter of cattle, however, and the low price period was considerably shortened thereby.

Dairy Cow Prices High.—In Pennsylvania we have a significant indication that the peak of the dairy cycle is near at hand. Every year from 1933 to 1938 Pennsylvania cow prices advanced over the previous year. The average price rose from $45 to $79 per head during this period. In 1939, however, the average price dropped $5 per head. Moreover, in relation to Pennsylvania farm prices, Pennsylvania cow prices dropped five per cent from 1938 to 1939. Similarly, cow prices in the United States in relation to prices of all United States farm products are now as high as they have been at the peak of preceding cycles. In relation to feed prices, United States cow prices in 1939 were the highest on record, except for the year 1932 when feed was exceptionally low in price.

With low priced feed and high priced cows, farmers throughout the country have been holding back breeding stock to build up herds, as shown by the relatively low slaughterings of dairy cows and heifers under federal inspection in 1939. This has resulted in an increased number of heifers.

There are more cows now on United States farms than a year ago on January first, when the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported 25,093,000 head. This was an increase of about one per cent over 1938. For Pennsylvania, cows numbered 896,000 head on January 1, 1939, and 887,000 head a year earlier.

If general farm prices as a group rise, we can hardly expect cow prices to advance to the same extent. If the general level of farm prices remains about as it is, cow prices might be expected to decline somewhat. Since last summer the price of milk cows in the United States and Pennsylvania has advanced less than that of all farm products, as mentioned previously.

Record Milk Production at Close of 1939.—On December 1, 1939, total milk production in the United States was the highest on record for that date. It exceeded by about three per cent production on the same date in 1938. This record production was due to increases in cow numbers, as well as to milk production per cow being the highest ever recorded on December 1st. For the feeding period this winter, production is expected to be about as large as the record production of a year earlier. In other words, we have more cows, there are ample feed supplies, and the milk pail is registering record production during the season right now at hand.

Storage Supplies.—With regard to storage supplies of dairy products, the situation is much more favorable to producers than a year ago. Today storage stocks of butter, cheese and manufacturers' stocks of condensed and evaporated milk, on a milk equivalent basis, are at about the pre-depression level of 1924-1929. A year ago they were 47 per cent above this level.

Conservation Programs Move Toward More Milk Production in Pennsylvania.—Looking a decade or two ahead we may expect milk production to be increasingly emphasized in Pennsylvania agriculture. Happily there is some evidence that reduced production costs may accompany the rise in production.

Studies in Indiana and Armstrong Counties show significant changes due to the Soil Conservation Service program. Among these are an increase in hay acreage and a decrease in cultivated and small grain crops; a high percentage of legume hay; use of more lime and fertilizer, especially on pastures; an increase in young cattle numbers; and an increase in pounds of milk produced per cow. It is true that only several thousand Pennsylvania farmers are coöperating at the present time with the Soil Conservation Service throughout the state. Nevertheless, the same methods are being used by many other farmers. As pointed out a year ago, the Agricultural Conservation Program stresses improved seed, and lime and fertilizer applications to pasture land. Both programs, therefore, are headed toward the milk pail. There are other advances such as artificial insemination which may bring about like results in the future.

Fluid Milk Consumption Increasing.—On the demand side, we may expect consumption of fluid milk to increase if the prospective business expansion materializes and provides added purchasing power to consumers. Daily fluid sales in 136 markets reported to the Milk Industry Foundation registered during November the ninth consecutive monthly increase over the corresponding months of 1938. The monthly increases ranged from .51 per cent in March to 6.40 per cent in July. The monthly average increase for the nine months was 3.81 per cent. Reports compiled by the Department of Agricultural Economics for Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, began last September to show monthly increases in 1939 over corresponding months in 1938.

Competition Between Fresh Whole Milk and Evaporated Milk.—In the past fresh milk has been regarded as the primary drink of children. Now there is a definite effort on the part of many families with low incomes to substitute the much less costly evaporated milk for fresh milk, even for drinking purposes. The method is to use evaporated milk in flavored beverages.

Looking ahead, another disturbing fact of great significance to milk producers is the "ageing" of our population. We are told that by 1960 the proportion of children under 14 years of age in the population of the United States will be only about 70 per cent as great as it was in 1930. On the other hand, there will be a 95 per cent increase in the proportion of the population over 65 years of age. What does this forecast suggest to the dairy industry? Most surely milk must become a popular beverage for adults, or

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ADJUSTING DAIRY FARM MANAGEMENT TO CHANGING CONDITIONS

We have reviewed different factors of interest to dairymen, but few if any can be controlled by individual milk producers, or even by dairymen's organizations. Knowledge of the above sort, however, does give one a better basis for making decisions and plans for the coming months.

One of the best economic prospects for individual farmers does not change from year to year. There is always the opportunity of keeping production costs down, or of reducing them.

W. L. Barr of our department has been engaged in a study of milk production costs during the past two years. His work covering 1938 was released several months ago as Paper No. 923 in the Journal Series of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station. A brief résumé and the application of this report was published in Pennsylvania Farm Economics No. 4.

Mr. Barr's report indicates the variation in the cost of milk production in 1938 on 79 dairy farms in four areas of Pennsylvania. Production costs on individual farms ranged from $1.16 to $3.40 per hundredweight. The chart presented herewith shows $1.89 as the average cost of production per hundredweight of milk.

Costs of Production Higher than During 1938.—Obviously it would be erroneous to conclude that $1.89 is the average farm production cost in January, 1940. During 1938 feed prices were very low. As we enter 1940 they are approximately 20 per cent higher than during 1938. Since Mr. Barr's study showed feed costs to be 47 per cent of the cost of producing milk, a fair estimate of the added feed cost would be 18 cents a hundredweight (.20 x .47 x 1.89). This would bring the figure to $2.07 a hundredweight for the present time.

Hauling milk to receiving stations, and other marketing costs, added 24 cents more per hundredweight. This brings the farmer's cost of production and hauling up to $2.31 a hundredweight at the present time, assuming no change in other costs.

In the above calculations farm labor was charged at 30 cents an hour. If the prevailing WPA rate of 50 cents an hour were used (which would be hard to justify either for WPA or hired farm labor), the cost of milk production would be increased by 41 cents a hundredweight. On this basis the average farm cost of producing and marketing 3.9 per cent milk in Pennsylvania today would be $2.72 a hundredweight.

The question frequently arises, what is the value of knowing the cost of milk production? Can we all sell our milk at its cost, plus a profit, if we once know what the costs are? From the wide range of costs it is evident that if each producer were paid his cost of production there would have to be many different prices. No dealer would be likely to buy from the man whose costs are as high as $3.40 a hundredweight. On the other hand, if the price to all producers were fixed high enough to cover costs of the $3.40 producer, the majority would have large profits. This would most certainly result in production being increased to such an extent that it would be impossible to maintain the price.

Uneconomic Price Cannot Be Enforced.—No regulatory body could enforce such a price. In fact, to do so would require drastic regulation of production, perhaps such things as limiting the number of cows each farmer could keep, or permits to farmers to work only a certain number of hours a day, or prohibition of the use of family labor. We might expect such a farm system to correspond to WPA, where unskilled labor receives a wage undoubtedly very much higher than the supply of and demand for labor would pay these workers. Yet these workers are not well off. They must first be on relief before they can work for WPA. Their hours of work are limited. Their work must not be done in the most efficient way but in the way that will require the greatest amount of hard labor. Correspondingly, farmers might be required to milk by hand, and then separately draw their milk to market with horse and cart, in order to increase the number of farmers required to produce a given amount of milk. Skillful dairymen would want no part in such an economic system, which would be one drastically different from the one we now have.

Let us return then to the question of the value of knowing production costs. This information is helpful, of course, in the long run because farmers must receive a return sufficient to cover costs, including a return for labor, in order that an adequate supply to consumers be maintained. Certainly there are distinct limits, however, to the use of cost of production as a basis for price determination.

Large Herds of Good Cows Pay Best.—Let us direct our attention to another question. Why is there such a range in costs of production? What combination of production factors permits one man to produce milk at $1.16 while it costs another $3.40? Herein lies the chief value of knowing production costs, to producers and to society. Mr. Barr concluded that there are three differences in farm set-ups of primary importance in explaining differences in costs of milk production: size of herd, milk production per cow, and the degree of labor efficiency. A good-sized herd of high producing cows, coupled with efficient labor, offers the best opportunity. Fortunately these factors can be controlled, in greater or lesser degree, by every milk producer.

Barr's study divided the farms into three groups, according to the cost of production per hundredweight. The 26 farmers with lowest costs had four more cows per farm, had cows producing 1,800 pounds more milk per cow, and had one more cow per man than the 26 farmers with highest costs. These differences in size of herd, production per cow, and cows kept per man apparently accounted for a difference in average production cost of 78 cents per hundredweight between the two groups. Hence, as Pennsylvania dairymen face 1940 and the more distant future, changes in dairy farm management offer the best opportunity for savings and added profits in milk production.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DAIRY INTERESTS

GEORGE M. GRIFFIN, *Chairman*

Although Pennsylvania is at the top of the list in manufacturing and industrial interests, it is also well up in agricultural products. The dairy industry is one of our main sources of revenue on the farm. This supplies no small portion of our food and is a patent factor in maintaining our soil fertility.

When dairymen of Pennsylvania receive a fair price for their product, it means better education for their children, better rural homes, better churches; or in short, the finer things in life for the rural communities. If we are to maintain the present high standing of these communities we must safeguard the dairy industry. We justly look with disfavor at anything that may adversely affect these interests, such as too much crop regulation, as it may seriously affect the feeding problem and increase the cost of production.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

We denounce trade agreements which admit dairy and other agricultural products from countries which do not have such high-priced labor or strict sanitary requirements to meet. There is already a surplus of these products in this country and we believe this condition should not be aggravated by bringing in more from other countries. We also oppose the purchase of imported dairy products for use in either state or federal institutions.

We recommend that Pennsylvanians do everything possible in a legislative way to encourage the coöperative manufacture and marketing of dairy products. We feel that coöperative marketing can be of material help in solving the dairymen's problems.

We favor the enactment and enforcement of a uniform inspection code for milk produced within a given marketing area for consumption in the State of Pennsylvania—such regulations as will adequately protect every consumer in the Commonwealth and not unduly burden the producer with conflicting and unreasonable requirements.

We commend and continue to support such legislation as shall tend to give precedence to milk and milk products over their substitutes.

We insist that the state and federal governments make adequate appropriations for the eradication of bovine disease from the dairy herd.

MILK CONTROL

We have not found the present milk control law satisfactory. But since the legislature does not meet until 1941, and hence no remedies can be enacted until that time, and since many new developments may arise in the meantime, we deem it unwise to recommend any specific changes at this session of State Grange. However, so long as the present law is on the statute we believe it should be enforced—particularly in respect to bonding and licensing of dealers.

We feel any distributor who has been guilty of defrauding producers has no right to receive a license to handle dairy products.

The Grange has always accomplished its aims through legal, orderly means. We view with concern the recent tendency among certain groups of farmers toward radical actions. True it is that agriculture has not shared as it should in the total national income. But the remedy for that inequality can be obtained only by farm groups and farm organizations working harmoniously and unitedly for a sound program; and not be the formation of radical groups whose chief purpose seems to be the tearing down—frequently by force and other illegal means—of our most effective farm coöperatives and other farm organizations, without offering any constructive program in their place. Such attacks are not helpful toward bettering farm conditions. They alienate thinking people both within and without agriculture, and they savor all too frequently of being incited and supported by the enemies of sound agricultural organizations. We express our opposition to such unwarranted movements and pledge our support to the tried and experienced farm groups when they are so attacked.

In conclusion, we believe the maintaining of a living price for milk is of primary importance. The whole economic structure of our state rests so much—directly and indirectly—on the purchasing power of this one product, that it is impossible to measure the seriousness to the whole state of a decline in this buying power or the benefits of an increase. We may never attain permanent success in our efforts, for when we seem to have accomplished our aims we are in reality in the greatest danger. This State Grange and other farm organizations may lead in this fight for a living price for milk, but its ultimate success rests with the producers themselves, working together in harmony toward a common end.

INTRASTATE SHIPMENT OF CATTLE SIMPLIFIED

Dr. C. P. Bishop, Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, states that purchasers of native cattle can move them within the borders of Pennsylvania without obtaining an approved individual tuberculin test certificate. This rule does not apply to Bang's disease certificates.

Cattle to be moved out of Pennsylvania must have a tuberculosis and Bang's disease certificate furnished by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry so that they can comply with health requirements of the state of destination. Likewise cattle being shipped into Pennsylvania must be accompanied by similar certificates.

"Since herds," Dr. Bishop says, "in which reactors are discovered as a result of the tuberculin test are quarantined, restricting the sale and movement of the cattle until after the entire herd has been credited with a negative tuberculin test, owners should coöperate with the Federal and State Bureaus and sell and purchase only cattle which they are certain have originated from clean herds and are not under quarantine for tuberculosis, Bang's or any other disease."

SCHOOL BUS CAN'T HAUL PUPILS TO ATHLETIC GAMES

The Public Utility Commission announces a ruling which forbids persons operating school buses under contract with school boards from transporting school groups to athletic events or other extra-curricular activities.

The Commission believes that permitting school bus operators to render such service, sets up an unfair advantage for the school bus operator as against the certificated bus operator. The former, the Commission points out, is not restricted so far as rates are concerned by filed tariffs, and enjoys immunity from the necessity of purchasing expensive omnibus registration plates.

Under the Vehicle Code, only such motor vehicles of the bus type as are operated under contract with, or owned by, any school district for the transportation of school children is deemed a commercial motor vehicle and therefore permitted to operate on commercial plates.

American railroads served five million pounds of meat last year. All of this was prepared in dining car kitchens 6½ by 16 feet in size.

Have We Traded Our Birthright for a Mess of Pottage?

Dr. B. H. Dimit Addresses Indiana County Pomona on Present-day Tendencies

YESTERDAY, Patrons of Husbandry from Indiana County met in Blairsville for the quarterly meeting of Pomona Grange with M. C. Stewart, Pomona Master, in charge. The usual reports and routine business consumed most of the forenoon session.

The afternoon literary program was in charge of Mrs. Mary Walker of Marion Center, Pomona Lecturer. The principal address of the afternoon was made by Dr. B. H. Dimit of the Indiana State Teachers College. The title of Dr. Dimit's address was, "Have We Traded Our Birthright for a Mess of Pottage?" He described the great struggle which this country has had to maintain our democracy with freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of worship and other privileges. He mentioned that he had seen a Nazi primer which taught the children that they were a superior people and that they were to oppose the Jews, Christians and Masons because they taught the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man.

Dr. Dimit said the National Grange is strongly opposed to our entering the war and is especially in opposition to several features of the national mobilization plan. In case of war, democracy ceases and we then have a totalitarian government which would likely be continuous.

Dr. Dimit said, however, our greatest danger is not from European countries but from within. The new philosophy that the government should support the people is demoralizing nearly the entire population. The Grange has always opposed remote school control. That government is best which rules least. The farmer's vote in the past has acted as the balance wheel of the nation but now the farmer is receiving Federal subsidies in the guise of soil conservation, both through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Soil Conservation Service. "Where the money is appropriated, the control is vested." Many farmers accept the Federal dole because they say all their neighbors are getting it and "I am going to help pay this bill through increased taxes so I must get my share while the getting is good."

Dr. Dimit stated that reduction of acreage of corn had caused many corn belt farmers to change part of their acreage to oats and barley which damaged the market for farmers in other sections. Reduced cotton acreage has caused cotton growers to go into the dairy business to compete with the northern dairymen. The Federal government is restricting the acreage, upsetting established markets, then paying out about five hundred million dollars a year to the farmers for lime and fertilizer and at the same time lowering the tariffs on many agricultural products produced with low-cost labor in other countries. Dr. Dimit mentioned the fact that Abraham Lincoln had signed the Morrill Act in 1861 creating the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the land grant colleges and experiment stations. He mentioned the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, creating the Agricultural Extension Service where the Federal government, the States and the counties have so efficiently carried out a valuable agricultural program of education and research. Now, however, the Federal government is going direct to the farmer without any State or county obligations and with staggering appropriations. He quoted the following paragraphs from a statement by Dr. Noble Clark of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station delivered at Milwaukee on June 23, 1939, before the American Association for the Advancement of Science:

"The federal government is giving $25,000,000 to the Soil Conservation Service, and enough more to the CCC camps engaged in erosion work, to total in the neighborhood of $100,000,000 each year for erosion control. Less than 4% of the farms in the United States have so far been assisted by the program. On the other hand, the federal treasury supplies only one-fifth this amount, or $20,000,000, with which to do all the rest of the agricultural extension work with farmers. This extension work now reaches, not 4% of the nation's farmers, but the majority of them, and it does not limit its service to a single factor like erosion, but includes the whole gamut of agricultural production and marketing, home economics work, and the 4-H program for rural boys and girls.

"There is no more reason for erosion control work on farms to be administered by federal agencies than the control of noxious weeds. The sooner this is recognized, and the federal service reorganized so as to make erosion control the same kind of joint federal-state enterprise as agricultural extension, the quicker will the erosion control program secure freedom from its restriction to a small fraction of the farms that need it, and the taxpayers begin to get more adequate returns on their investment.

"Much the same situation obtains in regard to the work of the Farm Security Administration. I have not been able to secure national figures, but in Wisconsin the Farm Security Administration maintains 56 offices. It employs 227 people, which is more than all the county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, club agents, extension specialists, extension supervisors and clerks paid from state and federal funds for agricultural extension service in Wisconsin.

"All will agree that the Farm Security Administration needs to have an adequate staff to grant loans to, and make collection from, the distressed farmers who are its clients, but in our state these Farm Security Administration clients make up only 10 to 20% of our farmers. A very large part of the work of these 227 Farm Security Administration employees in Wisconsin is educational. They are teaching men how to manage farms, and farm wives how to care for their homes and their families. This educational work is not significantly different from that carried forward by our regular agricultural and home economics extension staff.

"We have an excellent coöperative relationship with the Farm Security Administration officials in our state, and they have consistently counseled with University staff members as regards the subject matter which they teach our farmers. The fact remains, however, that the federal government is now supporting in Wisconsin, and throughout the United States, two educational agencies servicing farmers, and it is inevitable that there is duplication of effort and corresponding unnecessary expense."

Dr. Dimit had grave fears for the future independence of our citizens. Although some of the emergency measures in the past eight years have been necessary, they should cease when the emergency ceases. It is like a doctor giving a patient a stimulant to guide him over a weak spell—but if the stimulant is continued, the patient becomes a drug addict. He made the following quotation from an article written in the November issue of *Eastern States Coöperator* by Quentin Reynolds, entitled "Are We Getting a Substitute for America?":

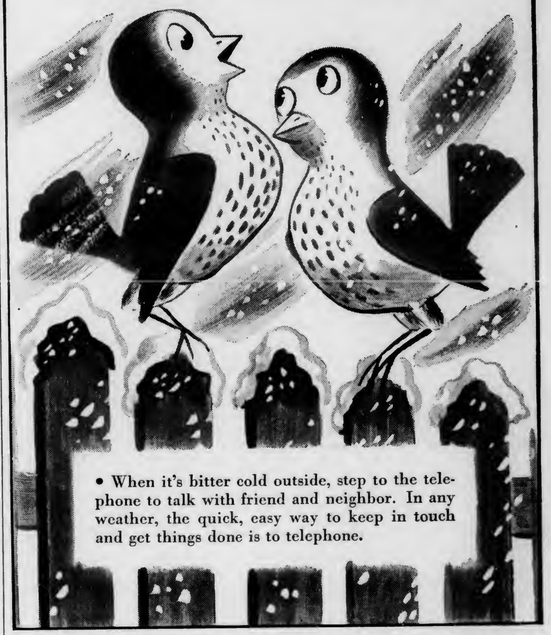
"The new philosophy makes the farmers the servant of a state totally different from the America which our ancestors delivered to us. The farmers whose supplies are furnished by the government, who secure their credit by federal statute, who turn their products over to the government, are themselves less and less able to accept responsibilities. They cannot pass on to posterity a democracy stronger for their having had a part in it. Children reared in such an atmosphere become a liability to any state and a millstone around the neck of a democracy.

Dr. Dimit also mentioned the demoralizing effect on our young people. He stated that before the establishment of the National Youth Administration our high school and college students willingly volunteered in many of the social and recreational activities of the school but now they do not do a tap of work unless they are paid. He mentioned two parents who were qualified that their boy could not remain in college unless he was placed on the NYA payroll. For a graduation present, however, this boy received from his parents a new six cylinder automobile.

The philosophy that the government should support the people is weakening our moral fiber, our eagerness for independence and will destroy our democracy. He said it was high time that thinking people, especially farmers, think clearly and let themselves be heard. We must not place burdens in the way of taxation on our children which we ourselves are unable to pay.

Have we traded our birthright for a mess of pottage?

"A FARMER'S WIFE DOESN'T HAVE TO GO VISITING ON A DAY LIKE THIS . . . IF SHE HAS A TELEPHONE"



• When it's bitter cold outside, step to the telephone to talk with friend and neighbor. In any weather, the quick, easy way to keep in touch and get things done is to telephone.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

The Lecturer's Corner

MRS. IRA C. GROSS, *State Lecturer*

A BASIS FOR A YEAR'S PROGRAM

By the time this issue of GRANGE NEWS comes to Pennsylvania Granges, practically all will have installed their officers for 1940 and are now ready for the year's work. We welcome all Lecturers into this great family of workers whose willingness and enthusiasm form the vital sparks that either light the Grange to success or doom it to failure. Some of us begin the work of the Lecturer's office with little background of preparation, sometimes with even small acquaintance in Grange work, and with meagre materials. All of us, however, can be on even terms in the quality of our sincerity and eagerness for service in the Grange and the community. If our Lecturers have these two splendid qualities for leadership, I am sure that the Grange membership will loyally fall in line with them and coöperate in making this the best of all Grange years.

The National Master, in his New Years Greeting to State Officers, challenges all of us to enlist in a six-point program for 1940. These points are so constructive, so forward-looking, that the State Lecturer urges all Lecturers to set them up as a goal for the year. Let us look at them separately and see what we can do about them.

KEEPING OUT OF WAR

The first point is "Help Keep America Out of War." The finest contribution that we can make along this line is to see to it that the Grange meetings are so worthwhile and so constructive that these will make for a happier and better rural community life and this in turn will definitely have its influence in clear thinking as a national policy. Toward this end we can use the Grange program as a means of discussion for the solution of local needs; to introduce plans and stimulate a desire for beautification of Grange Halls and grounds, Church and school buildings and grounds, and other public places; to provide organized recreation and play for the young and old of the community; to show that local needs and their solution have a state and nation-wide relationship—educationally, socially and economically.

FARM INCOME

The second point in the National Master's Six-Fold Program is "Lift Farm Prices and Net Income." In trying to do something about this objective through the Grange Lecture Hour, I would suggest that we first study the annual addresses of both the National Master and the State Master. Use each of these as the subject of a Grange program. Know the legislative program of the National Grange. Then study some of the important current questions that affect the farmer and his income. Among these should be the Reciprocal Trade Agreements. Your National Grange has been waging the battle of the farmer as he is affected by these Trade Agreements over a long period of time. But how many of the rank and file membership know anything about them? Not only were they an important item in the discussion of the recent meeting of the National Grange, but they promise to be the outstanding item of controversy in the current session of Congress. Every Grange should follow the progress of this item of legislation. Then, too, a knowledge of Wage and Labor legislation, the National Labor Relations Board and its decisions; the milk industry and its problems; new taxes for peace-time defense—all of these have an important place in any effort to lift farm prices.

MEMBERSHIP AND SERVICE

The third point of the Six-Fold Program is "Increase Grange Membership and Service." This state has lately shown an encouraging upward turn in membership. Let us keep the membership rolls growing by continuing to interest and attract through worthwhile programs. Let us not only be of service in the Grange, but take advantage of the many Grange services offered to the membership, through insurance, coöperative buying and the like. I would like to enlist all of the Lecturers in a campaign to make every Pennsylvania Subordinate Grange an *Honor Grange* in 1940. Elsewhere on this page appears the requirements necessary to be rated as an Honor Grange. Many of our Granges attain this status but make no effort to report it and receive recognition for it. At the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange in 1940 I would like to be able to display an Honor Roll listing the greatest number of Honor Granges ever attained in this state or in any other Grange State. One of the requirements for becoming an Honor Grange is that of performing a piece of community service. How many ugly spots in many communities could be cleaned up through Grange effort? How many danger points and menaces to youth could be abolished? How many communities could enjoy the use of books through Grange coöperation? How many communities brightened by planting of trees and shrubs and flowers?

RITUALISM

Fourth in the Six-Fold Program is "Stress Ritualism," add to Pomona and Sixth Degree Classes. This is so obviously wise in the well-being of any Grange that we need not reëmphasize it. Too often we overlook the greatest good that comes from increased attention to Ritual and tableaux and good initiation in general, and that is the opportunity to use young people in the activities of the Grange. Where there is no appreciation of the source of the beautiful Ritual of the Grange, the basis for the various degrees, the symbols and signs, there surely can be no great love for the Order.

YOUTH

This brings us naturally to the fifth point of the program which is "Find a Place for Youth on all Committees and in Grange Activity." Every American community has a definite responsibility to the youth of the community. The Grange has this as much as any other organization. We can survey the field for the needs of young people in our Granges; we can then promote activities that will meet these needs; we can invite the youth to express their opinions on matters of common good; we can foster hobbies. In all of our thinking and our planning, in all of the goals we set up for the care and consideration of the young people of our rural communities, let us welcome them, make them feel "needed," work with them so that they may step naturally into places of responsibility.

IDEALISM

Finally, the sixth point of the National Master's challenge to us is to "Put Renewed Emphasis on Patriotic, Moral and Spiritual Idealism." True, you will say, that the Grange has always encouraged patriotism; has taken a stand for good morals; has maintained a high spiritual standard and a love for the things of the spirit. Let us vitalize these qualities in the coming months. Let us make our love of country a living thing; and make that country a better place in which to live. Let us teach and practise temperance, so that every Grange member is a living demonstration of moral idealism in personal and public life. To this end I recommend and urge every Subordinate Lecturer to sponsor one program on the subject of Temperance; one good, outstanding program that looks at this subject with frankness and seeks to give the facts about alcohol. For the thousands of young people in our midst, the all-important question to face and decide is "How" and "Why" to say "No" to persistent invitations to use alcohol. In any constructive program on Temperance in our Grange Lecturer Hour, the young people should have a share, and not the least of the items brought forward on this program should be something to inform our members of the millions of dollars spent each year in advertising intoxicants in ways that appeal to youth. Also, I urge every Subordinate Grange to sponsor a "Go-To-Church" Sunday this year, and to have at least one Grange program devoted to the subject of "Sabbath Observance." From the Chaplain of the Pennsylvania State Grange, from whom the State Lecturer sought suggestions, come the following ideas for themes for this program: "The Spiritual Value of Sabbath Observance," "Keep the Sabbath — For What?" "The Sabbath—a Holy-Day or a Holiday?"

Surely, if we accomplish even a small part of these six objectives, we will have gone forward in usefulness and service and Grange success. And do you know the steps by which a Lecturer can do these things? It is an open secret. First, seek to win the confidence and willingness of your members. Second, have a goal ever before you. Third, show by your own efforts and life and powers that "it can be done." And fourth, get the membership to learn to do by doing. Something for every member to do—may it be your slogan for 1940.

ANNUAL SHORT COURSE FOR GRANGE LECTURERS AT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, MARCH 20-22, 1940

To many Lecturers this is the important event of the year. It should be especially interesting for the new and inexperienced Lecturers.

Coming, as it does this year, very early, it serves to bring new ideas and plans and purposes to the Lecturers at the beginning of their work.

The alert and vital Granges expect much of the people whom they elect as Lecturers. Therefore, the Granges owe a certain cooperation and responsibility to these Lecturers. One of the most satisfactory methods of recognizing this responsibility is to make it possible for the Lecturer to attend the conferences that are set up for the sole purpose of helping Lecturers to know more about their job. No one can function to fullest efficiency in any position unless "the tools for learning" in that position are visualized. Whenever any Lecturer tells me that he knows nothing of what is expected of him, my reply always advises attendance at a Lecturers' Conference. Here the Lecturer has an opportunity to meet fellow workers and converse with them. Here one gets a picture of the long-time planning that makes for good meetings, and here one catches a glimpse of the glorious opportunity for service that is the best part of the Lecturer's work.

We cannot give full program details in this issue. This will follow in a later issue. All we can announce at this time is that registration will begin Wednesday afternoon, March 20th, in the First Floor Lounge of Old Main Building. The registration fee will be one dollar for the full period, and everyone attending the conference is expected to register. The lodging rates will be reasonable, and meals may be secured in the Sandwich Shop or elsewhere as desired.

Watch for more information and plan now to attend.

STATE GRANGE ECHOES

BY E. B. DORSETT

Seldom, if ever, has the State Grange been given a more cordial welcome, or received more courteous treatment, than was accorded it by the citizens of Chambersburg while a guest during the annual session held in their city in December, 1939. The Patrons of Franklin and the adjoining counties were also helpful and instrumental in making the session an outstanding one in every respect.

Franklin County is one of the leading agricultural counties in the state and is recognized for its fine peaches and apples. As a Grange County, however, it does not rank very high. During the life of the Grange in Pennsylvania twenty-four Granges have been organized in the county. Only four are active today.

In taking the State Grange to Franklin County, the Executive Committee was largely influenced by the hope that the farmers would be inspired by the work that the State Grange has done and is doing for agriculture and manifest a desire to assist in the task that lies ahead. It was with genuine pleasure that I returned to the county where I began my Grange career and to meet and greet Patrons from the first Grange I organized.

I am of the opinion that the interest and enthusiasm manifested throughout the session will promote Grange growth and influence and result in some new organizations as well as stimulate those now in existence, and a strong Grange membership can be established in Franklin County.

Many of our Patrons do not understand what has prevented many farmers from joining the Grange and has retarded Grange growth after one had been organized. A word of explanation is therefore in order. In making it I do so in the spirit of fairness and fraternity. I have no thought of being critical or in any way belittling the religious belief of any sect or denomination.

Not only in Franklin, but in several nearby counties there are many highly respected citizens who oppose the Grange because it is a "Secret Order." It is neither desirable nor advisable to tell these people that they are wrong, but we must convince them that we are right. The Grange is "Secret" only in being private and it is that privacy that has permitted it to grow and prosper until it is not only the oldest but the largest Farm Fraternity in the world today.

Nor does our Order require an "Oath" from those who join, as many think and would have you believe. On the contrary the obligation required is no more binding than that administered to those who seek membership in the Church. If our Grange leaders would stress privacy, rather than secrecy, it would do much to eliminate opposition to the Grange. Be positive rather than negative.

There has never been a more opportune time to convince people that the Grange with all its power and influence is needed by the Church to protect and maintain our Christian Religion. I know of no Order that can or does give the Church more loyal support than the Grange. Unless something is done to stop the rapid spread of propaganda against the Christian Religion the Church is doomed. Let us quit fighting each other and go forth and fight the common enemy.

In order that you may better understand how this opposition to the Grange works, let me recite one incident that happened in Franklin County nearly forty years ago. It grew out of a statement I had made at a Farmer's Institute some time previous. As a result I was invited to speak in one of the Churches in the county. The Church was packed to the doors with farmers from miles around.

The minister was present and had the meeting well arranged. The choir sang several hymns, he read a chapter from the Bible and offered prayer. Before the meeting began he came to me and said in a low but audible tone of voice, "I see that you are a Mason." I replied that I was. And he replied that he was too, but that I must not mention it or he would lose his job. He further admonished me not to attempt to organize a Grange in the Church as the people would be bitterly opposed to such action.

It seems that the minister had come into that community from one of the northern counties and while there had joined the Masonic Order. He had not been in Franklin County long before he discovered that "Secret Orders" were not in good favor by the members of his Church, so he wisely refrained from saying anything about his membership.

During the course of my remarks that evening I stressed with all the power I possessed the importance of closer coöperation between the Church, the home, the school and the Grange. At the close of my talk I invited all who thought that a Grange would be helpful in building a more satisfactory community life to sign a paper which was being presented to the audience.

As I recall it now about fifty signatures were obtained, but acting on the advice of the minister I did not make any attempt to organize a Grange that night. Arrangements were made to hold a subsequent meeting in about two weeks in an old building that had formerly been used for school purposes. In the meantime I was told that every minister in that section, excepting the one who assisted me, had gone into the pulpit and preached against "Secret Organizations." Some even threatened to have any member expelled from the church if they joined the Grange. When I returned in about two weeks for the second meeting there were only three or four out of those who had signed the paper present. I could write pages about what was said against the Grange at that time, but it is not necessary. The question is still with us but not nearly as serious now as then. We must find a solution to the problem and it can only be done by exercising tact, faith, patience and diplomacy. It will still take some time to overcome all opposition to the Grange but it must be done. Grange leaders must be trained to meet this opposition and eliminate it.

This was one of the reasons why I took the time to correct the Mayor in his statement that "The Grange was organized by a group of disgruntled farmers." Nothing could have been farther from the truth and it is such statements that plant seed of discord and doubt in the minds of those who do not know the facts.

The men who organized the Grange were not disgruntled, they were inspired and they received their inspiration from the Master of the Great Grange above. That inspiration enabled them to bring forth a Ritual which for purity of thought and beauty of diction has never been equaled except once. Let no one ever attempt to convince you that the Grange plan is not in harmony with God's plan, His laws and His teachings.

"Our electric brooder has already paid for itself..."

I CERTAINLY APPRECIATE OUR ELECTRIC BROODER-- AND WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR US.

MRS. LEWIS SUMEY

Uniontown, R. D. 3, Penna., thinks the electric appliance most appreciated on their farm is the electric brooder. Mrs. Sumey is one of the prize winners in the recent P. E. A. Contest.

BEING able to regulate and control the temperature for brooding chicks is a big advantage for any farmer who expects to make money raising "poults." Under the even, automatically regulated temperatures of an electric brooder, chicks have a tendency to exercise more, develop quicker and "feather out" in a shorter time . . . regardless of weather conditions outside. No fumes to impair the health of the chicks, no open flame to create a fire hazard. You will find, like Mrs. Sumey, that an electric brooder pays for itself many times in many ways.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

YOUR $16 FIRE TAX

If the farmers of this country were assessed for the amount of the annual fire losses on farms, each farmer would have a yearly fire tax of about $16.00. This loss is one of the most serious drains upon the agricultural wealth of the country.

Tommy was very late to school.

"Tommy," said the teacher, "Why on earth are you so late?"

"Because," said he, "I came to a sign along the road that said, 'School: Go Slow.'"

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1940

THE need of, and the opportunity for Grange work was never greater in Pennsylvania than now.

Many changes are taking place in the economic, social, moral and religious standards throughout the world.

We need the Grange in America as a stabilizing and potential factor in preserving the best in American ideals.

Our new officers—Juvenile, Subordinate and Pomona have been installed and we know the solemn obligation will be kept and the sacred trust faithfully performed.

The Executive and Home Economics Committees have met and in conjunction with State Officers have outlined a program of Grange work for the year.

A leaflet containing full details of this program of action will be sent out very soon.

A series of seventeen Regional Conferences is being arranged and will be conducted by the State Master, the State Lecturer, the State Secretary and the State Juvenile Superintendent.

We earnestly hope that all Masters, Lecturers, Secretaries, Juvenile Matrons or Patrons and Deputies will attend at least one of the Conferences. All Patrons are welcome and will find much helpful information.

Let us face the work of the year with a determination that 1940 will be a banner Grange year. Fraternally, K. S. B.

Price Fixing and Democracy

HERE are some questions relative to governmental price-fixing raised by Dr. F. F. Lininger of State College while addressing Pennsylvania dairymen at Harrisburg, Pa., January 18th, which cannot be overlooked in any consideration of a continuation of the compulsory fixing of prices of milk or any other commodity for that matter over a long period of time.

"To begin with," he asks, "is price-fixing the proper term to apply in a competitive economic system? If government bodies only name prices which supply and demand factors determine, surely it cannot be held that prices are fixed. On the other hand, if prices are actually fixed, is the system really competitive?

"Even more poignant is this question. If one believes in democratic government, can he believe in price-fixing and the implied enforcement? Are the two principles really compatible? May it be that democratic government cannot exist without free private enterprise? The answer usually given is that the laws supporting price-fixing have been enacted through democratic processes. So far there is no argument.

"But how about the enforcement of laws that provide for price-fixing? If a majority of producers by the democratic process determine the price of milk, does not the democratic process cease when this price is forced on all producers?

"How about the rights of the minority? I am thinking now of a dairyman who wants to retail milk at his farm, say at two or three cents a quart below the so-called fixed retail farm price? Are not his inalienable rights disregarded if he is prohibited to do so? To the extent that we succeed in price-fixing, may we be failing in democracy?

"May free enterprise even be destroyed by the full application of such a system to all fields: labor, agriculture and industry? Have we gone too far already in obtaining governmental sanction of certain class interests, to the disadvantage of other groups which sometimes are even in the majority? If so, how long will those on whose rights we have trespassed continue to take it on the chin?

"Specifically, how long will milk consumers tolerate artificially high retail milk prices. In Pennsylvania consumers outnumber producers by more than ten to one. The final question: Where will Pennsylvania milk producers stand when milk consumers fix farm prices as well as retail prices?"

COMING EVENTS

February 10—York County Pomona meets at Delta, Pa.
February 10—Lawrence County Pomona meets at East Brook.
February 10—Lebanon County Pomona Grange meets in the Conewago Valley Grange Hall.
February 12—Columbia County Seventh Degree Forum will hold its annual Banquet at Light Street Grange Hall.
February 15—Clinton County Pomona meets with Lamot Grange at Salona, Pa.
February 15—Chester and Delaware Counties Pomona meets at the Masonic Temple, Coatesville, Pa.
February 17—Tioga County Seventh Degree Club meets at Mansfield Grange Hall.
February 17—Upper Bucks County Pomona Grange will meet with Great Swamp Grange, Spinnerstown, Pa.
February 17—Bradford County Pomona meets at Towanda by invitation of the Chamber of Commerce.
February 20—Dauphin County Pomona meets with Pleasant Hill Grange at Millersburg, Pa.
March 2—Schuylkill County Pomona meets at Lakeside.
March 7—Clarion County Pomona meets with Community Grange at Rimersburg, Pa.
March 7-8—Tioga County Pomona meets with Alert Grange at Nelson, Pa.
March 9—Fayette County Pomona meets in the I. O. O. F. Hall at Uniontown, Pa.
March 9—Carbon County Pomona Grange meets at the Big Creek Grange Hall.
March 9—Beaver County Pomona will meet in the Big Knob Grange Hall.
April 14—Clearfield County Pomona will meet with Salem Grange.

The Pennsylvania Farm Show

VISITORS to our Pennsylvania Farm Shows at Harrisburg continue to marvel at the remarkable attendances which this show attracts in the dead of winter. Unlike most other shows and fairs this show doesn't aim to amuse or entertain people. So its appeal cannot be attributed to that. What it does aim to do is to picture on as wide a scale as its facilities allow a panorama of a great industry—agriculture—in a great state—Pennsylvania.

As you walk through chamber after chamber of the immense show plant with some 14 acres of floor space, there is pictured before you the activities, the life, the products, and the facilities used in this state's $1,500,000,000 farm industry. There you see the products of the field and the barn, and the products of the home. There you see the equipment and the accessories entering into the farm and the farm home enterprises. There you see farm men and women in their meetings considering every phase of public and business interest. There you see the farm youth active with their 4-H and school projects and judging contests. In short if you have time and inclination to see and to study the whole show enterprise, you will find it pictures to you all that is good and upbuilding in the rural life of the state. That is inspiring to our rural people. They come to the show to learn and to get encouragement. Our city friends likewise find it inspiring and encouraging.

SEPTEMBER 30TH REPORT TO NATIONAL GRANGE

As of September 30, 1939, there were 764 Granges in the State of Pennsylvania. The 736 Granges reporting for the quarter showed a total membership of 62,962, which does not include initiates.

Mill Creek Grange No. 2023, Huntingdon County, was organized, and Spring Brook Grange, No. 1037, Lackawanna County, was reorganized.

Six Granges were marked dormant on the report, being delinquent for six quarters' dues. They were: No. 1968, Indiana County; No. 668 and No. 813, Luzerne County; No. 1160, Lycoming County; No. 34, Northumberland County; and No. 1615, Perry County.

Of the fifty-eight Pomona Granges, thirty-seven had perfect reports. They were Allegheny, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Lower Bucks and Philadelphia, Bucks, Butler, Carbon, Chester and Delaware, Clinton, Columbia and Lower Luzerne, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Huntingdon, Jefferson, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh and Northampton, McKean, Mercer, Montgomery, Potter, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland and York.

There were nineteen Granges delinquent for one quarter, one for two quarters, seven for three quarters, two for four quarters, and one for five quarters.

Chester and Delaware Pomona and Franklin Pomona already have perfect reports for the December quarter.

DISTRICT GRANGE CONFERENCES

The following is a tentative schedule of Regional Officers Conferences to be sponsored by the Pennsylvania State Grange this year. The State Grange plans to send out four State officers for the assistance and instruction of the various officers of the Grange. The plan includes having the State Master, State Lecturer, State Secretary and Juvenile Superintendent assist in conducting the Regional Conferences. All four of these officers may not be able to attend all of the meetings, but they will attend as many of them as possible.

As planned this tentative schedule will place seventeen conferences throughout the State. It is hoped that every Grange officer will study the schedule, as a whole, pick out the meeting that is most convenient to attend and go to that meeting, regardless of its location. Further information concerning the meetings will come to every Grange.

Thursday — March 7 — Huntingdon County
Friday—March 8—Snyder County
Monday—March 11—York County
Tuesday—March 12—Berks County
Wednesday—March 13—Montgomery County
Thursday—March 14—Luzerne County
Friday—March 15—Clinton County
Monday—March 25—Bedford County
Tuesday—March 26—Washington County
Wednesday — March 27 — Lawrence County
Thursday — March 28 — Crawford County
Friday—March 29—Armstrong County
Monday—April 1—Blair County
Tuesday—April 2—Cherry Tree, Indiana County
Wednesday—April 3—McKean County
Thursday—April 4—Tioga County
Friday—April 5—Wayne County

"GRANGE NEWS" MAILING LIST

Within the next month or so GRANGE NEWS is going to mail each Subordinate Secretary a blank for a revised mailing list. We would appreciate if this would be given prompt attention so as to rid GRANGE NEWS mailing list of all "dead wood."

An increasing number of Subordinate Secretaries are realizing that the GRANGE NEWS mailing list is incorrect. Some of these secretaries have made up a revised mailing list during the past few months. If your Grange has done so it will save a duplication of work for both the Subordinate Secretary and the State office if the secretary will return the form sent from the State office with a notation giving the date when the revised mailing list was sent.

Individual members can coöperate by advising Subordinate Secretaries if they receive more than one copy of GRANGE NEWS.

1. The GRANGE NEWS mailing list is filed in the Secretary's office alphabetically, according to town. It is therefore necessary to be sure that the address is given correctly. This is one reason names fail to be dropped when sent in by secretaries for if there is no address given or an incorrect address, there is no way of checking on the name.

2. When sending in a married woman's name to be dropped be sure and give the husband's name and her given name, viz., Mrs. John Jones (Mary E.), for the name may appear on the list as Mrs. John Jones and be sent in to be dropped by the name of Mrs. Mary Jones and we then have no way of being sure this is the same party. The same applies to men, for the name may be on the mailing list as John Jones and be sent in to be dropped as J. G. Jones.

3. Be sure that only the heads of families are receiving GRANGE NEWS so that just one copy will go to a family.

GRANGE ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES THROUGHOUT THE NATION FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 30

NEW SUBORDINATE GRANGES

California	3	Minnesota	1	South Carolina	4
Connecticut	3	Missouri	1	South Dakota	3
Idaho	2	New York	2	Vermont	1
Maine	3	North Carolina	3	West Virginia	1
Massachusetts	3	Ohio	2	Wisconsin	1
Michigan	4	Oregon	2	Wyoming	3
Total					42

RE-ORGANIZED SUBORDINATE GRANGES

Arkansas	7	Kansas	1	Pennsylvania	1
Idaho	3	Maine	1	South Carolina	3
Indiana	1	New Hampshire	2		
Total					19

NEW JUVENILE GRANGES

California	2	Maine	7	New York	2
Colorado	2	Massachusetts	1	Ohio	1
Idaho	1	Michigan	1	Vermont	2
Kansas	1	New Hampshire	1	Washington	1
Total					22

RE-ORGANIZED JUVENILE GRANGES

Maine	1	Ohio	1	Washington	1
New York	1				
Total					4

NEW POMONA GRANGES

North Carolina	1	Indiana	1	Montana	1
South Carolina	1				
Total					4

RE-ORGANIZED POMONA GRANGES

Arkansas	1	Kansas	1	South Carolina	1
Total					3

Tioga County Pomona Grange

Celebrated Fiftieth Anniversary in Wellsboro

THE regular session of Tioga County Pomona Grange held Friday and Saturday, Dec. 8th and 9th, at Pomona hall in Wellsboro, marked the 50th anniversary of the organization.

Delegates, local and county officers, state officers and visiting Grangers from Chemung and Montgomery Counties, N. Y., and Potter and Bradford Counties, Pa., joined in celebrating the golden jubilee of the Pomona Grange in Tioga County.

Past Masters were honored and the leaders of today pledged anew their faith in and allegiance to the most influential and far-flung fraternal farm organization.

The initial session convened in the home rooms of the Pomona Grange in Wellsboro, Friday, Dec. 8th, a day later than usual but marked by an unusually large attendance. Pomona Master Otis Fuller, of Charleston, presided. Thirty-four of the thirty-seven subordinate granges in the county were represented by official delegates or members. The session opened in the fifth degree and elected Dana K. Campbell, of Wellsboro, a member of the executive committee and John Copestick, of Stoyfork, to the finance committee. W. N. Smith was the retiring executive committeeman. Copestick succeeded himself.

Clara McIntosh, of Covington, the Pomona Lecturer, took charge of the program, introducing a delegation of visiting fifth degree members from Chemung County, N. Y. Worthy Master Otis Fuller welcomed them to Tioga County. Worthy Master Albert Storck responded for the group from Chemung County. Mrs. Leah Hamilton, of Pine City, took charge, presenting a varied program, the theme of which she announced to be, "Our Country and Our Home." A very impressive flag drill opened the list, featuring a beautiful silk American flag that had already made the rounds of a long list of similar meetings among the granges of New York state. Following the singing of America and an impressive invocation by the Chaplain Sister, Irene Rhodes gave two readings. Mrs. Rhodes brought real talent to the program, being first in New York state elocutionist contest and second in the district. Grace Field, a talented pianist of Elmira, rendered a solo. A cast from Seeley Creek Grange presented a funny little skit entitled "Who Gets the Car Tonight?" The feature number of the program was an address by R. F. Lewis, of St. Johnsville, N. Y., representing the New York State Grange. Many in this section will remember Rush Lewis as the "Billy Sunday" of the Dairymen's League. Mr. Lewis' topic was "The Grange—the Hope of Democracy in America to Defeat the Spread of Totalitarianism and Communism." Remarks by Chas. Mosher, State Deputy of Chemung County, closed the program. One hundred fifty or more grangers attended the meeting.

Friday evening the Pomona settled into routine business of the session, convening in the fifth degree for initiation. A class of nine candidates became members of Pomona in one of the most beautiful and impressive initiatory ceremonies in the history of the order. Over 125 fifth degree grangers took part in this closed session. Following the degree work the doors were opened and many others were allowed to enter for the entertainment session.

Capt. C. F. Russell, U. S. N., retired, of Wellsboro, spoke most interestingly on the topic, "The European Situation as It Affects the United States." "Jimmy" Dunham sang two solos; Mercedes Dunham, accompanist. John Copestick, of Stonyfork, entertained with one of his monologues and Chas. Mosher, of Wellsboro, sang "His Big Bass Viol" and, assisted by Emery Mudge, returned for an encore with a Christmas hymn. Bro. Kramer, a former lecturer of Potter County Pomona, sang a couple of his vocal impersonations.

The Saturday morning session was strictly a business session. Thirty-six subordinate granges were represented by delegates or others and conditions as a whole were summarized by the deputies in their reports.

P. D. Johnson, of Covington, president of the Seventh Degree Club, announced the winter meeting to be held at the Mansfield Grange hall, Saturday, Feb. 17th.

The afternoon session featured the 50th anniversary and particularly honored the Past Pomona Masters. There are twelve living and all were present but two, who were unable to attend due to illness. The list follows with their term of office:

Frank E. Field, 1901-2; E. B. Dorsett, 1905-8; E. J. Tuttle, 1909-10; E. B. Snover, 1915-16; D. B. Rose, 1924; George Paris, 1925-26; D. H. Ford, 1927-28; E. H. Boom, 1929-30; P. D. Johnson, 1931-32; D. K. Campbell, 1933-34; D. K. Coolidge, 1935-36; John Cummings, 1937-38.

State Deputy Albert Madigan, of Bradford County, who is also a member of the State Grange Executive Committee, presented a beautiful walnut gavel, appropriately lettered, to each Past Master, in the name of Pomona, accompanying his action with appropriate remarks and words of congratulation. In his opening remarks he stated that Tioga County ranks first and Bradford second in the percentage relationship of grangers to farmers, in a state-wide survey made by Miles Horst, secretary of the State Grange.

The session drew to a close as the Resolution Committee presented its report.

The resolutions follow:

WHEREAS, A primary function of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is fraternity; and

WHEREAS, Many brothers and sisters after receiving instruction in the first four degrees seldom or ever attend a meeting of their grange; and

WHEREAS, Such non-attendance is a distinct loss both to the grange and to the absent patron; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, unless properly excused, all patrons will be required to attend their respective granges at least one meeting in each quarter.

Resolved, By Tioga County Pomona Grange, No. 30, in regular session assembled at Wellsboro, Pa., Dec. 8 and 9, 1939, that we approve in the main the action of the State Grange on milk legislation and recommend that action be continued and legislation sponsored that will obtain the enactment of laws that will embody said policy.

Mrs. Ethel H. Richards, *Chairman*, New Paris.
Mrs. Georgia Kresge, Falls.
Miss Margaret Brown, State College.
Mrs. J. A. Boak, New Castle.
Mrs. Furman Gyger, Kimberton.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

MRS. CHARLOTTE RUPPIN DIED AT LANCASTER, JANUARY 7TH

Mrs. Charlotte Ruppin, Chairman of the State-wide Home Economics Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange, died at the Lancaster General Hospital, Sunday morning, January 7th.

Mrs. Ruppin, one of the best known figures in women's activities in the Pennsylvania State Grange, became ill about six weeks before her death.

During the last three weeks of this period she was a hospital patient, undergoing an operation in the meantime.

The deceased was born in Mannheim, Germany, and came to this country in 1891. Her husband, Ludwig Ruppin, was also well known in State Grange circles, having served on the State Finance Committee for two terms.

The Ruppins resided on a farm near Akron, Lancaster County, for thirty-one years. During that period their home and gardens provided untold pleasure and enjoyment to many visitors who called upon them. The motivating genius behind the decorative splendor and beauty of the Ruppin home was that of Mrs. Ruppin. Her inherent ability as a horticulturist and as a home economist made her services eagerly sought as a lecturer and writer on these subjects.

She took great interest in the production of quality and beauty from the soil. She knew flowers, in fact she was an authority on much of the plant life growing in her neighborhood.

In her early life she took an interest in community affairs. She was one of the organizers and charter members of the Ephrata Grange, as well as the Friendly Circle of Rural Women. She was president of the latter organization at the time of her death. In the Ephrata Grange she served efficiently and faithfully in various capacities. Her interest went beyond her own Grange and she served in many capacities in the Lancaster County Pomona Grange.

Mrs. Ruppin served on the State Grange Home Economics Committee for a number of years, being promoted to its chairmanship two years ago. She was the able editor of the Home Economics page of the PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS. She attended State Grange meetings without missing one over a period of twenty-one years.

She was an active member of the Bethany Reformed Church in Ephrata and a teacher of the Dorcas class of the Sunday School of this church. At the time of her death she was president of the Bethany Aid Society.

Shortly before her fatal illness Mrs. Ruppin helped to organize The Garden Spot Garden Club of Lancaster County. She was also chairman of the Akron Auxiliary of the Lancaster General Hospital.

She is survived by one son, Robert, at home, an attorney, three daughters, Babbette, wife of Miles Fry, of Ephrata; Mrs. Ruth Lane, at home, and Helen Ann, wife of James Hesser of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

She was buried in the Cedar Hill Cemetery at Ephrata.

IN APPRECIATION

It has been a privilege to know and work with Sister Charlotte Ruppin and it is with a feeling of sadness and regret that I write these words in public recognition of one who did so much for the Grange and the cause of womanhood in the Grange, and who has passed onward to the world invisible.

The record of her generous life clings like a fragrant vine around her memory. Her very presence at a Grange meeting was an inspiration and challenge and although with her in the Home Economics Committee work for only one year it was long enough to learn her intense devotion to that cause and to realize the loss the State Grange has sustained.

"Sometimes, long after the sun is gone
As we watch the close of day,
The sky is bright with a lingering light,
Mid the evening shadows gray.
Long after a faithful life is gone
To that fairer land on high,
Our l'ves are bright with a lingering light,
For a true life cannot die."

—*Ethel H. Richards.*

With the passing of Mrs. Charlotte Ruppin, the Chairman of the State Home Economics Committee, Pennsylvania Grange has lost a loyal and most active member.

As a member of the committee, I wish to pay loving tribute to her memory. She has been one of my very warmest and dearest friends in the Grange. I loved her. She possessed a rare personality and with her smile and cordiality made her way into the hearts of all her acquaintances.

Through her many years as a member of our beloved order she gave unstintingly of her time and talents.

She was one of nine from Pennsylvania who made the trip to the National Grange in 1938 when it met in Portland. She added much to the life of the Grange tour and made many new friends on this trip.

She had an unbroken record of attendance at State meeting of twenty-three years and for several years was Secretary of the Home Economics Committee and at her death was chairman of that committee.

We mourn her but submit to God's will and in the words of the poet must:

"Hold high the torch, you did not light its glow,
'Twas given you from other hands, you know;
Tis only yours to keep it burning bright,
Yours to pass on when you no more need light."

(MRS. J. A.) TILLY BOAK.

Members of the Home Economics Committee are saddened by the passing out of our lives of our devoted chairman, Mrs. Charlotte Ruppin, who was so loyal and kind, with no sacrifice too great or no task too difficult. She gave of her best and the Granges throughout the State have lost a devoted member. How we shall miss her, but our loss is her gain. I send this anonymous poem in memory of her life and work with our Committee for so many years:

HIDDEN TREASURE

"'Twas long ago I read the story sweet—
Of how the German mothers, o'er the sea,
Wind in, throughout the yarn their girlies knit,
Some trinkets small, and tiny shining coins,
That when the little fingers weary grow,
And fain would lay aside the tiresome task,
From out the ball will drop the hidden gift,
To please and urge them on in search for more.
And so, I think, the Father kind above
Winds in and out the skein of life we weave,
Through all the years, bright tokens of his love,
That when we weary grow and long for rest
They help to cheer and urge us on for more;
And far down within the ball we find,
When all the threads of life at last are spun,
The grandest gift of all—eternal life."

—*Georgia Kresge.*

Every one who knew her was saddened by the news of the passing of Mrs. Charlotte Ruppin, early on the morning of January 7th. In her death the Pennsylvania State Grange, and more especially the Home Economics Committee, has sustained a great loss. Her home community will feel deeply the lack of her cheerful, happy, helpful presence.

Mrs. Ruppin was a woman of boundless energy, untiring in her effort to attain a goal set. One marvelled at the amount of work she accomplished and at her cheery willingness to help at all times.

Those of us who were privileged to know Mrs. Ruppin intimately in her home life and to work closely with her, loved her and will feel most keenly her going. May we all as we near the end of our days be able to say as she could—"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."—MARGARET BROWN, *in charge of Home Economics Extension Service.*

"Others Lord, yes, others
Let this my motto be;
Help me to live for others
That I may live like Thee."

—*L. A. S.*

GREETINGS TO THE HOME ECONOMICS COMMITTEES OF THE GRANGES OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

A New Year lies before us filled with the opportunity for service. As we start our year's work, let us be ever mindful of the fact that in the hands of the Sisters of our Order lies a tremendous responsibility.

The foundation of the building of Good Citizens is the development of *character*, which is laid, first: In Our Individual Homes. From our homes, we expand to our Grange Homes, then our communities, then broadening out to Our State and Nation.

Modern methods of transportation, an altered set of social standards, the increase of leisure, all offer temptations to both Youth and Age today that were unknown a few decades ago.

As you plan your program of work for the year ahead, keep in mind, first the improvement of our homes, making them real sources of strength in developing character, meeting the physical, spiritual and educational needs of our families.

Schools and libraries are among the agencies to supply our educational needs, and from our Churches we receive that spiritual strength and comfort which is so essential to the lives of us all.

Our Great Family Organization, the Grange, bringing to us all an opportunity for development of the finest type of Character is deserving of our very best in loyalty, in service, in advancement. Make your Grange Homes attractive, both in appearance, and in the warmth of the true friendliness found there.

Let "Improvement" be the slogan of all of us.—"The Helper Committee." CORA D. TUCKER, *Chairman, Home Economics Committee, The National Grange.*

THE GRANGERS CALL

BY MARTHA HEAPS KRAMER,
Burgettstown Grange

The Grangers call, Oh! stranger,
They question not your creed.
They measure up your manhood
By nobility of deed.
They care not for your riches,
Your prestige or your fame.
They only search your throbbing heart
For the friendship of your kind.

If you saw a friend aslipping,
Would you take him by the hand
Lead him o'er the dangerous places
To that firmer, safer land?
Would you brace him with a handclasp,
Point him to that better way,
Tell him of the sun ashining,
On a clearer, brighter day.

Would you keep the faith, my brother,
When another seeks your aid?
Would you lend a hand to help him
O'er the billows large or small?
Would you pay the debt of kindness?
Feel the dealthless ties that bind,
Grangers—One and all together,
For the uplift of mankind.

The Grangers call, Oh! stranger,
Search your heart and answer true,
Do you measure to this standard?
In this message meant for you?
Golden sands of life are shifting,
In the hour-glass quick they fall,
There's no time for idle drifting,
Do you answer to the call?
If your heart has love unbounded,
Love of country, flag and kin,
There's a Grangers' hall a-calling,
Welcome, Stranger, Come within.

DR. HANNAH McK. LYONS HONORED

The Women's Committee of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council took occasion to honor Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons at their luncheon, November 18, 1939, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

The place cards bore her picture and "Honoring Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons. In special recognition of her

unselfish service, tireless efforts and invaluable contributions, which have been and will continue to be a constant inspiration to the Dairy Industry.—*The Ladies of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Coöperative.*"

The Grange rejoices with Dr. Lyons for this well-deserved recognition—equally true of her Grange work—and wishes for her long, continued success in her well-loved work.

RECIPES

PUMPKIN CAKE

½ cupful shortening.
1¼ cupfuls sugar.
2 eggs.
2¼ cupfuls cake flour.
3 teaspoonfuls baking powder.
½ teaspoonful salt.
½ teaspoonful cinnamon.
½ teaspoonful ginger.
½ teaspoonful nutmeg.
1 cupful cooked pumpkin.
¾ cupful milk.
½ teaspoonful soda.
½ cupful chopped nuts.

Cream shortening, add sugar gradually and cream thoroughly. Add eggs, well beaten. Sift flour once before measuring, then sift flour, baking powder, salt and the spices together.

Mix the pumpkin with the milk, then add the soda. Add the pumpkin mixture and flour mixture alternately to the creamed mixture. Blend in the nuts.

Bake from 50 to 55 minutes for loaf; 30 to 35 minutes for layers.

CHOCOLATE ICING

A good way to use egg yolks left from a white cake recipe is to make this luscious chocolate icing.

3 squares (3 oz.) unsweetened chocolate.
1½ cupfuls sifted confectioners' sugar.
2½ tablespoonfuls boiling water.
3 egg yolks, unbeaten.
4 teaspoonfuls butter.

Melt the chocolate over hot water. Remove, add sugar and boiling water and stir until well blended. Add the egg yolks, one by one, while beating. Then add the butter, one tablespoonful at a time, while continuing to beat. Fills and frosts two eight- or nine-inch layers or frosts an 8x8 inch cake.

Try this on one of your Home Economic programs:

VEGETABLES

TUNE: "BRINGING IN THE SHEAVES"

1. Celery for breakfast, spinach greens for dinner,
And a dish of cabbage in the dewy eve,
Make our cheeks grow rosy; make our spirits brighter,
Filling us with vitamines from the growing leaves.

CHORUS—
In the growing leaves, green and leaves,
We all need the vitamines in the growing leaves.

2. Grow them in the garden, serve them at the meal-time,
For their vitamines our spirit often grieves,
Spinach, eat it freely; lettuce, eat a plenty;
In our daily diet, we must have the leaves.

CHORUS—

3. Can them for the winter; store them in the cellar;
Serve them to the children; 'twill your mind relieve,
For you will be certain that they will be getting
Necessary vitamines found in growing leaves.

CHORUS.

See how to make over your clothes to give them a fresh look for Spring, 1940 . . . test your fashion knowledge . . . select your accessories from the latest styles. The New Full-Color Spring Fashion Book is a "must" for a successful wardrobe, for all the family. Send for your copy now!

Address
Pennsylvania Grange News
428 Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

GRATEFUL

In behalf of Scrubgrass Grange Home Economics Committee, of which I was chairman, I want to thank you along with my daughter, Ruth, who was my coworker, for awarding us the prize for first place of ten dollars ($10.00). We worked hard and untiringly but it has been worth our time and labors.

We thank you and wish the Home Economics Committees all the success possible.

MRS. WILLIAM J. PARKER,
Chairman of Home Economics.

One of the most important things to remember in cooking apples is to be sparing with the water.

SELECT CARPET OR RUG ACCORDING TO NEEDS

BY EDITH NORTON

Do you buy a rug just for a floor covering? Remember it is a large piece of the background against which almost every article in the room is posed.

Let's think of the cost of the rug in relation to the cost of furnishings. A rug which is too luxurious makes the rest of the furnishings look shabby, while a shabby rug destroys all beauty that comes near it. Consider how the color and design of the rug will blend in with the upholstery and hangings.

It also is necessary to consider the size of the covering—whether it is a carpet extending from wall to wall, a room size rug, or several small scatter rugs. Each type has certain advantages so that the decision will hinge on personal preference, requirements of the room, and perhaps the condition of the floor.

A room-size rug should not reveal a wide margin of bare floor as it makes the room appear smaller and complicates furniture arrangement. There is no set rule requiring an equal margin on all four sides, but the allowance at the two ends and two sides are the same. An 18-inch margin is usually a safe measure. There are standard rug sizes but special sizes can be obtained in some patterns.

In addition to having the correct size, we want our living room to have appearance and quality. In the dining room, quality comes first because of the definite path traveled around the table, the likeliness of extra soil from foods, and the scraping of the chairs.

Carpeting from wall to wall is widely used today. This may be because of the efficiency of the vacuum cleaner and partly because of the appearance in the room. It may be more economical than a rug when floors are in poor condition.

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2514—Attractive Morning Frock with Crisp Ruffles. Sizes 36 to 50. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material, 1½ yards ruffling.

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2143—Little Girl's Frock with Colored Pleat Insets. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material and ¾ yard 35-inch contrasting for dress; ⅞ yard 35 or 39-inch for panties.

Address, giving number and size:
PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS
428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

Our Juvenile Granges

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

FEBRUARY

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

TO THE NEW MATRON

Congratulations. You have been chosen to fill the finest and most interesting position in your Grange. No other member in your Grange is in a position to do as much for the organization, the community, the world at large as are you. Remember always that "He who helps a little child, helps humanity with a directness that is not matched by any other agency or effort."

I would not minimize the difficulty of your job. I know from actual experience how hard it is to do a really successful piece of work with a Juvenile Grange. But it can be done, as the many fine, efficient groups scattered all over the land, testify.

There are two outstanding things that you can do to make your task easier and pleasanter. The first one is to arouse the interest of the Subordinate Grange in the thing that you are doing. There are many ways in which you can do this. Whatever else you do, you should get into the Subordinate business meeting, at least once a quarter, long enough to give a short report of the conditions and activities of your Juvenile. If there are things that the Subordinate can do for the children don't be afraid to ask them to do these things. Any Grange will be more interested in the Juvenile if they are doing some actual work for it.

The second thing you can do is to gather a supply of inexpensive materials that you will use constantly for recreation. Begin by seeing that you have a place to keep these things. Too many Juveniles have no place to keep their possessions. I would like to underscore that. It is much more important than would at first appear. Most Grange halls have one small closet into which they chuck everything that they don't know what else to do with. In more Grange halls than I would like to admit, this closet is a disgrace. One of the first things we should teach our Juveniles is to take good care of their room and equipment.

A steel cabinet with six shelves can be bought of one of our mail order houses for four dollars. Certainly for five dollars or less you can get something that will fill your needs nicely. I know of no better piece of equipment to start out with. On the top shelf will go your manuals, badges, Bible and gavels. Gradually fill the other shelves with program equipment. The following list will start you off well. You will be constantly adding to it.

A good supply of pencils and tablets or memorandum pads—for all sorts of pencil and paper games.

Common pins.

Several pairs of inexpensive scissors.

Library paste.

A package of construction paper in mixed colors.

Colored crayons.

Thumb tacks.

Two sets of alphabet cards, six inches square (You can make these yourself from red and green bristol board, and a little black paint. They are good for at least half a dozen different games.)

A good box of anagrams—which is also good for several different games.

Building blocks and common clothes pins—fine for passing relays.

Four bean bags.

Some large sheets of white paper from a printing office, will take the place of a blackboard. You will find many uses for it.

Some large Manila envelopes in which to keep pictures, and clippings. You should have one for games, one for poems, one for program suggestions, etc.

A piece of beaver board about three feet square fixed to hang on the wall is invaluable. On it you can thumb tack pictures, posters, large sheets of paper on which you are playing some games, leaves or flowers that you wish to study can be fastened to it, etc. One side can be painted for a target, at which you can shoot vacuum tipped arrows.

Probably all these things could be bought for around two dollars. If you are at all resourceful you will find in them recreation material for a year at least.

I am taking it for granted that every Juvenile has two or three card tables that they can use. If you haven't, why not make your first project for this year raising money for the purchase of a supply cabinet and some tables.

Long before this reaches you, everyone of you Matrons will, I hope, have invited your Juvenile Lecturer to spend an afternoon with you and you will have planned your programs for the year. That is, you will have laid the framework for them. You will find your work greatly simplified, if you plan the whole year's program around some central theme. Your Lecturer will have some definite things to be looking for in the way of material, and will learn more about program building.

Many Juveniles have used the idea of a trip around the world. Taking a different country for each meeting. If you use that idea be careful that it doesn't smack too much of a lesson in Geography. Let them all help plan the trip. Bring a globe to Grange and lay out the route. When you cross the ocean have a program on that subject. What is a big ocean liner like? What do people do on shipboard? Have lots of pictures.

Easy to build a year's program around the subject of birds or flowers How about animals? Think what a good program you could have on Dogs. Have a roll call in which each one names a different breed of dog. Have pictures of them on the bulletin board, and identify them as they go along. At the end of the program give each one pencil and paper and see how many of them can identify each picture. Have some man who understands dogs come in and give a little talk on training the farm dog. If some one in the community has a dog that can do tricks ask him to bring his dog in and show him and tell the children how he was trained. Have some of the children tell stories about their own dogs. Have some famous dog story told. The Dog of Flanders for instance. There are lovely poems about dogs, and even some songs. You will probably find that you have material enough for two programs, just about Dogs. The same thing will be true about horses. There are so many thrilling stories about the loyalty and faithfulness of horses. The subject will naturally suggest some of the famous rides of history. Sheridan's, Paul Revere's, Jack Gilpin's. You could have a program on the peculiar animals of Australia. You could have one on trapping. No end of program ideas crop up when we start thinking about animals. There are all sorts of twists that we can give old games to work them into the animal picture. Pin the name of an animal to each child's back. Have him ask questions which can be answered by "Yes" or "No" until he is able to guess what animal he represents. Run through your alphabet cards. As you hold one up the first one who thinks of an animal beginning with that letter gets the card. See who has the most cards at the end of the game. Give each one a piece of modelling clay and let them make some animal. Pass animal crackers at the end of one meeting. Start right away making a collection of pictures of animals. All the children can help. At the end of the year you could paste them all in a big scrap-book to send to a hospital or some shut-in child.

This is a rough idea of how you can handle one program subject. There are dozens of subjects that can be handled in about the same way. I am convinced that this is the best answer to the program problem.

GAMES

I have a constant demand for more games; games that aren't too noisy; games that can be played by children of all ages; new games. If any of you find a new game this year that appeals to your Juveniles, send it to us so that we can all enjoy it.

The Parker game company have put out a new game this year that children ten years old and above might enjoy, called "Contack." The price is 50 cents.

A game that we have played for several years with a lot of enjoyment is one of Neysa McMein's originations called "Corks." It is best to play it with about eight people in a group. It will be best to put the smaller children in a group by themselves. The game starts with six or seven people seated around a small table. Each player has a cork securely fastened to a yard of stout string. The corks are in the center of the table. Player has the end of the string in his hand. The person who is "It" stands with a pair of dice in a small handled saucepan (or better, a small tin basin that has had a handle or knob soldered onto the bottom of it). The dealer shakes the dice in the pan and rolls them out on the table. Every eye is glued on the dice, and if a seven or eleven comes up, everyone jerks his cork away. The dealer also has his eye out for the seven or eleven and in case either comes up he slaps the saucepan down on the corks trying to catch as many as possible. If your cork is caught you must pay the dealer a chip. (A small square of colored paper, 15 of which are dealt to each player at the beginning of the game.) If you succeed in getting your cork away the dealer pays you a chip. If the dealer catches all the corks each player pays him double. But watch out, if you get nervous and snatch your cork away on the wrong number, you have to give the dealer a chip. Each dealer has three throws of the dice. Then he sits down and the person on his left takes his place. When each player has had his turn with the dice, the game is ended. The winner of course being the one who has the most chips left. Better put some heavy covering over the table.

A WORD TO SUBORDINATE GRANGE MASTERS

Too many letters coming to me these last few weeks saying, "We can't find any Matron for our Juvenile Grange. No one will take the office." I tremble when I think how many Granges there may be having this same problem who are not writing to me.

I would like to say to every Subordinate Master. This is distinctly your responsibility. If your Matron is not finding her job intensely interesting and very enjoyable, as it certainly should be, then something is wrong. It is your business to find out what it is and do something about it. This may mean that you will have to leave your chair for a meeting or two and go into the Juvenile for personal observation. You should give the Matron an opportunity now and then to come into a meeting and present the work of the Juvenile Grange. Have a good long conference with her now and then. Try in every way to find out what her problems are and what she is trying to do. Ask the Lecturer to have fifteen minutes at the end of every program that will be lively and entertaining and bring the children in for it. Have a prize speaking contest for the older Juveniles, a poem contest for the younger ones. Offer some prizes. Ask your Grange to set aside a little money to be used for the Juveniles. Then make a surprise for hem once in awhile. Buy a new game book for them. Subscribe for one of the good children's magazines for your Matron. Send them in a box of marshmallows, or a bag of peanuts. Take them all for a sleigh ride or a straw ride some time during the year. Give them a theater party when Pinnochio comes to town. If you Masters would let the children know that you are interested in them and that you think they are a grand bunch of youngsters; if you would make the Juvenile Matron realize that you think her job is important and that you appreciate what she is doing this problem would be almost solved. Let me repeat and underscore, "This is your responsibility. If the Juvenile Grange fails, you have failed." Get out your manual and review the last paragraph in the charge to the Master in the installation ceremony. "It is an important part of your duty to exercise such oversight in the conduct of the Grange as will encourage each officer to perform his or her part, and to suggest ways and means of assistance whenever needed."

I KNOW SOMETHING GOOD ABOUT YOU

Wouldn't this old world be better,
If the folks we meet would say,
"I know something good about you,"
And then treat us just that way?

Wouldn't things here be more pleasant
If the good that's in us all,
Were the only thing about us
That folks bothered to recall?

Wouldn't life be lots more happy,
If we'd praise the good we see?
For there's such a lot of goodness
In the . . . of you and me.

Wouldn't it be nicer practice,
This fine way of thinking too:
You know something good about me,
I know something good about you?

—*Exchange.*

AMONG THE GRANGES

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

MR. AND MRS. C. H. DILDINE HONORED ON 60TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY BY COLUMBIA COUNTY POMONA

Brother and Sister C. H. Dildine, well known throughout local and State Grange circles, were particularly honored at the meeting of the Columbia County Pomona Grange, over which Brother Dildine presided for many years, on the occasion of their 60th wedding anniversary. In addition to the many worthy tributes paid to this loyal Grange couple they were presented with a large basket of fruit and with flowers. Brother and Mrs. Dildine have served in many local Grange offices and in addition Brother Dildine served on the State Executive Committee for several terms.

At this Pomona meeting the Worthy State Master, Kenzie S. Bagshaw, installed the following officers for the next two years: Master, Jack Fairchild, Berwick; Lecturer, Mrs. Kathleen Miller, Millville,; Steward, Reed Fritz, Benton; Assistant Steward, Benjamin Miller, Catawissa; Chaplain, the Rev. L. V. Barber, Benton; Treasurer, George Welsh, Orange; Secretary, B. W. Derr, Valley; Gate Keeper, L. T. Orner, Orange; Ceres, Mrs. Marjorie Megargell; Pomona, Mrs. Elnora Reimensnyder, Berwick; Flora, Miss Elsie Harris, Berwick; member of the executive committee, Charles Creasy, Catawissa.

One of the interesting features of the program was a series of histories given by various members of Subordinate Granges in the county. It developed that Light Street was the oldest Grange now functioning having been organized in 1873 by Hiram Brown.

Valley Grange had the largest percentage of officers in attendance throughout the day and was presented with the county gavel for another quarter.

It was announced that the Seventh Degree Forum will hold its annual banquet at Light Street Grange on Tuesday evening, February 12th. Members of the Forum hold the National Degree.

The literary program of the evening, in charge of Mrs. Marjorie Megargell, who retired as lecturer after eight years of untiring effort, follows: Song, "It's a Gay Old World When You're Glad"; "Hymn of Love," Fishing Creek Valley Community Chorus; selection, Trio, Misses Patsy Connor, Dawn Allabaugh and Althea Parcell, "Three O'clock In the Morning," and "Pagan Love Song," with Miss Beatrice Thomas at the piano; duet, "The Awful Cold We Got," Dickie and Dale Reichart, accompanied by Mrs. Bessie Reichart, Light Street Grange; reading, Miss Betty Kerr, "Aunt Jerushy at the Opera," and an encore; selection, "Jeanie," Fishing Creek Chorus; solo, "Sunshine in Fairbow Valley," *Hamblen,* Miss Miriam Hile, and encore, "Morning," *Oley Speaks;* reading, "Aunt Cebora Hears the Messiah," Mrs. Frank Sands, Salem, with Mrs. Palmer Heller, accompanying on the piano; trio, Salem girls, "South of the Border," and encore.

Ralph Creasy, of Catawissa, entertained with a reading and song, providing his own guitar accompaniment for "The Barefoot Boy with Boots On," and as an encore, "Frank Boyd When He Lived Out West."

The Fishing Creek Chorus then sang "Carmena Waltz Song" and the Orangeville trio sang "Moonglow" and "God Bless America" with the entire group joining in the chorus of the latter song to conclude the program.

The members of Fishing Creek Chorus participating were: Mrs. Dorothy Creasy, leader; Miss Miriam Hile, Mrs. Maud Whitenight, Marjorie Megargell, Mrs. Maud Underwood, Mrs. Sally Stevens, Mrs. Ruie Fritz, the Rev. C. L. Brachman, Arden Henrie, Blair Hile, John Yost, Llewellyn McHenry, Samuel Yost, Dr. James Robbins, Stenley Stevens, Mrs. Lu Stoker, accompanist.

LOGAN GRANGE INSTALLATIONS

On Friday evening, January 5th, Logan Grange, Centre County, held an open meeting for the installation of its 1940 officers. The first group to be installed were the officers of the very active Juvenile Grange under the direction of Mrs. L. E. Biddle, Juvenile Deputy. Officers of the Juvenile Grange were:

Matron, Geraldine Rhodes; Master, Philip Barr; Overseer, Edward Sommers; Lecturer, Dolly Houser; Steward, Donald Weaver; Assistant Steward, Donald Larimer; Chaplain, Betty Wilks; Treasurer; Pauline Biddle; Secretary, June May; Gate Keeper, Earl May; Ceres, Janet Biddle, Pomona, Beatrice Rockey; Flora, Shirley Rhodes; Lady Assistant, Steward, Mary May.

Pomona Deputy, Cecil Irvin, installed the following officers of the Subordinate Grange:

Master, L. E. Biddle; Overseer, Boyd Corl; Lecturer, Virginia Biddle; Steward, Howard Corl; Assistant Steward, Harold Corl; Chaplain, Mary Benford; Treasurer, William Benford; Secretary, Carrie Owens; Gate Keeper, Robert Bedford; Ceres, Lydia Bell; Pomona, Grace Corl; Flora, Maud Grove; Lady Assistant Steward, Anna Elizabeth Rockey; Pianist, Lannie Jodon; Executive Committee, James Biddle; Finance Committee, Joseph Owens; Purchasing Agent, Myrl Weaver; Fire Insurance Agent, A. C. Grove.

Following these ceremonies fine discussions were given by Brothers Cecil Irvin, L. E. Biddle, Philip Barr, William Benford and Sister Biddle.

Following the reports on the financial condition of the Grange, which were very good, the meeting was adjourned to be followed by the serving of refreshments.

FAYETTE COUNTY POMONA GRANGE REPORT

Fayette County Pomona Grange, No. 49, held four regular meetings and one extra meeting during the year. Friendship visits were held with each of the eighteen Subordinate Granges coöperating.

The Pomona Grange choir meets for practice once a month and members of Menallen Grange have won first place in group singing at the Music Festival for two consecutive years.

Woodside received 42 new members during the year.

The Pomona Grange had a class of 49 at the October meeting which was held in the Gallatin Grange Hall. The Worthy State Master, Kenzie S. Bagshaw, was the guest speaker at this meeting.

CARBON COUNTY POMONA MEETS AT LITTLE GAP

Carbon County Pomona Grange met on the afternoon and evening of December 9, 1939, with Fred F. Eckhart, Pomona Master, presiding. In the afternoon a new staff of Pomona officers were elected for the two-year term of 1940-41. The following were elected: Master, Fred F. Eckhart; Overseer, L. P. Christman; Lecturer, Gladys Walk; Steward, Samuel George; Assistant Steward, Claude Snyder; Chaplain, Mrs. William Eckhart; Treasurer, Edwin Zimmerman; Secretary, Earl Dieter; Gate Keeper, Curtis Strohl; Ceres, Mrs. Russel Beltz; Pomona, Mrs. Harold Bollinger; Flora, Mrs. L. F. Christman; Lady Assistant Steward, Pauline Strohl; Pianist, Paul Borger; Executive Committee, Paul Borger; Finance Committee, William Eckhart.

—GRANGE—
Regulation Officers' sashes; Members' badges; Altar and Pedestal scarfs; Jewels and Jewelry.
Write for prices to the Old Reliable Grange Regalia House.
FULLER REGALIA & COSTUME CO.
12 High Street, Worcester, Mass.
(Owned and Managed by Patrons)

The Worthy Lecturer presented a very interesting Christmas program, including an address by the County Agent, Nicholas Rahn. The Worthy State Deputy, William Snyder, installed the officers, elected at the afternoon session. He was very ably assisted by his staff consisting of the following: Marshall, Mrs. William Snyder; Regalia Bearer, Mrs. Thomas Costenbader; Emblem Bearer, Mrs. Claude Snyder; Pianist, Mrs. Alex Billig and assisting, Mrs. Oliver Serfass.

The Subordinate Grange reports showed an increase in membership and in activities in other lines.

A series of Neighbor Night meetings were announced. The first to be held on January 6, 1940, at the Towamensing Grange Hall when and where all Subordinate Grange officers will be installed by Brother Snyder and his staff.

The place of the next meeting of the Pomona will be at Big Creek Grange Hall on Saturday afternoon and evening of March 9, 1940.

The first in the series of Neighbor Night meetings sponsored by Carbon County Pomona Grange assembled at the Towamensing Grange Hall, north of Palmerton on January 6, 1940, when and where Brother William Snyder, Deputy, and his staff installed the officers of all the Subordinate Granges of the county.

The pageantry of the installation of officers was also presented by sisters of Towamensing Grange under the direction of Sister Mrs. John Fogel.

The second in a series of Neighbor Night Meetings was announced by a committee to assemble at the Friendship Grange Hall on Friday evening, February 16, 1940 when and where a debate will be featured. The question for debate being:

"Resolved, That Consolidated Schools would be beneficial to the advancement of civilization in comparison to the outlay of public funds."

Various Grange officers brought greetings and all seemed hopeful for the Grange in Carbon County for the coming year.

WILMINGTON GRANGE IS HOST TO LAWRENCE COUNTY POMONA

Lawrence County Pomona Grange met in the Neshannock Presbyterian Church in New Wilmington, when the Wilmington Grange served as host, and the new officers recently elected for the coming year were installed.

Pomona Master, W. Sharp Fullerton, presided over the business program, which occupied the greater part of the morning session. George Fulkman, Master of Wilmington Grange, welcomed the Pomona members, and the response was given by Henry Wellhausen, Master of East New Castle Grange.

Reports were submitted on the Pennsylvania State Grange meeting which occurred at Chambersburg, Pa., in December, by Harry Emory of

Westfield, David Kyle of North Beaver, Clyde Wilson of Wilmington, Glenn Patterson of East Brook, Walter Rodgers of Plaingrove and Henry Wellhausen of East New Castle.

The outstanding feature of the afternoon session was the installation ceremony, when J. A. Boak, Past Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, and his installation team, inducted the following officers; Master, W. S. Fullerton; Overseer, Wendell Walker; Lecturer, Mrs. E. C. Wiggins; Steward, Paul Wallace; Assistant Steward, Frank Kelso; Chaplain, Roy Thompson; Treasurer, Laurice Reno; Secretary, Jane Friday; Gate-keeper, Walter Rodgers; Ceres, Mrs. Beatty; Pomona, Mrs. Logan Buckwalter; Flora, Mrs. Thomas Lindsay; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Earl Friday; Pianist, Wanda McCullough.

A group of young people from Westfield Grange, coached by Errol Fullerton, presented a comedy playlet, "Frank and Erna," which was greatly enjoyed. Walter Rodgers pleased the group with a clarinet solo.

Announcement of various meetings planned for the coming year, sponsored by Lawrence County Agricultural Association was made by County Agent Harold R. McCulloch.

The closing address of the day was made by Pomona Master W. S. Fullerton. He stressed the Grange program as outlined by the National, State and Pomona organizations and especially urged rural people to make known their stand on political, moral and legislative questions confronting the state and nation.

The next meeting of Pomona will take place on the second Saturday in February at East Brook.

MARKLEYSBURG GRANGE—FAYETTE COUNTY INSTALLS OFFICERS

Markleysburg Grange met in their regular session and after dispensing with the regular business Installation Services were conducted. All newly elected officers were present except the Overseer, Steward, Lady Assistant Steward and Pomona. Those installed were: Master, Elias McClintock (reëlected); Lecturer, Ralph Colflesh; Chaplain, Harry Bowser; Secretary, Earnest Selvy; Treasurer, Orville Meyers (reëlected); Assistant Steward, Wayne Frazee; Gate Keeper, Mrs. Freda Glower; Ceres, Frances Frazee; Flora, Laura Frazell; Penny Collection Treasurer, Freda Green; Pianist, Freda Green.

SLIPPERY ROCK AND WORTH GRANGE OFFICERS INSTALLED BY DAVID KYLE AND WIFE

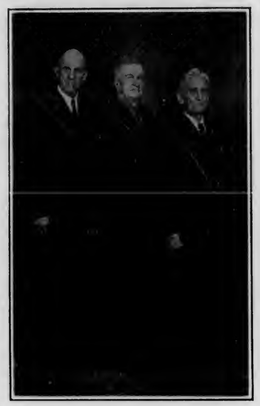
For several years David Kyle and wife of North Beaver Grange, Lawrence County, together with several assistants from their own and other near-by Granges have made a practice of installing Grange officers at the beginning of each Grange year. They make such an interesting and impressive service of the installation that their services have become much in demand.

Six times out of the last seven years Slippery Rock, Butler County, Grange officers have received this installation. For three of these years the officers of Worth Grange in the same county have received a joint installation with Slippery Rock. This year it was held on the evening of January 2nd, in the beautiful West Grange Hall. (A picture of which appeared in the December issue of GRANGE NEWS.) Following the installation lunch was served by the joint social committees of the two Granges.

Mr. Kyle also gave an interesting talk on the origin of the two gavels he uses in the installation. These gavels contain a piece of wood donated by each of the past Masters and the present Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

3 JUNIATA COUNTY POMONA OFFICERS INSTALLED FOR 13TH CONSECUTIVE TERM

At a meeting of Juniata County Pomona Grange, No. 35, held in the Community Hall at Port Royal, Pa., Saturday, January 13, 1940, Master W. D. Keemer of East Waterford; Overseer, M. H. Zimmerman of Mifflintown; and Treasurer, D. B. Esh



of Port Royal, Pa., were installed into their respective offices for the thirteenth consecutive term of two years. All three have been active in Grange work for many years.

Master W. D. Keemer united with the Lack Grange in 1909 and in 1918 transferred to Tuscarora Grange where he now holds his membership. He was installed as Master of Juniata County Pomona Grange, No. 35, January, 1916, and has been reelected every two years since. He is 58 years of age and leads a very strenuous life. Besides being very active in all kinds of Grange work he is a local preacher in the Methodist Church and preaches almost every Sunday somewhere in addition to being called upon many time to officiate at funerals. His daily occupation is that of a rural mail carrier and he is one of Uncle Sam's most efficient servants. In addition to the arduous duties above mentioned he is president of the Juniata County Sabbath School Association and finds time to farm his small farm in Lack township, Juniata County. He is indeed one of the leading citizens of Juniata County. He served two terms as State Chaplain.

Overseer M. H. Zimmerman joined Milford Grange in 1904 and at once became a member of the Pomona Grange. For five years he served as Master of his Subordinate Grange and was elected Overseer of Juniata County Pomona Grange at the same time that Brother Keemer was elected Master and has continued in that office ever since with much honor to himself. He has also served many years as Treasurer of the Husbandman's Mutual Fire Insurance Co. He is 68 years of age and has been highly successful as a tiller of the soil and as a dairyman and prizes very highly his fine herd of Holstein cattle.

Brother D. B. Esh, Treasurer-elect, is the oldest Granger in Juniata County, having celebrated his 88th birthday on Christmas Day. He is a charter member of Spruce Hill Grange, which was organized October 2, 1883, and served as its first Overseer and has filled every office in the Grange that a man is qualified to fill. He is also a charter member of Juniata County Pomona which was organized in 1885. For 12 years he filled the office of Master in a very able manner and when he retired from that position he was elected Treasurer and has continued in that office to the present time and was again installed into that office on Saturday. Brother Esh has been a standby of the Grange ever since its organization. He has always been untiring in his efforts to further the interests of the organization. All his children, and grandchildren are workers in the organization and his brother, N. H. Esh of Lawrence County, who is only fifteen months younger than D. B., is also an active Granger. A few years ago after a most strenuous life on the farm, he retired from the responsibilities of the farm but still continues to work in the garden and do chores around the barn, and rarely ever is absent from a Grange meeting. He indeed through all these years has been the leading Granger in Juniata County. He is a great reader, a good scholar, and an exceptionally fine adviser. His mind is very alert and when he takes the floor in a Grange meeting his advice is listened to with rapt attention.

Other officers installed at this meeting were: Lecturer, G. M. Runkle; Steward, M. L. Stitt; Assistant Steward, Benjamin Giminger; Chaplain, Mrs. H. I. Gray; Flora, Mrs. Ruth Rhine; Secretary, W. I. Bashore; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss Bernice Litzell; Gate Keeper, Earl Sterrett; Member of Executive Committee, N. W. McCahan.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY HELD IN SEWICKLEY GRANGE —WESTMORELAND COUNTY

On Tuesday evening, January 16th, the Installation Team from Rostraver Grange headed by their Master, Brother Crawford, motored to Sewickley Grange to assist them in installing their new officers for the coming year.

The ceremony was very impressive. Brother Scholl, State Deputy was present and gave some very interesting notes from the State Convention.

At the close of the service all joined with the Lecturer of Sewickley Grange in singing songs and playing games while the ladies of the social committee were busy preparing a very tasty lunch for all present.

The new officers for the year are: Master, G. C. Gressman; Overseer, Paul Bird; Lecturer, Mrs. Ralph Lash; Steward, F. H. Hague; Assistant Steward, Lisle Highberger; Chaplain, Mrs. Martz; Treasurer, George Highberger; Secretary, Gladys Lash; Gate Keeper, Glenn Pore; Ceres, Mrs. Albert Highberger; Pomona, Harriet Newlin; Flora, Blanche Lash; Lady Assistant Steward, Dorothy Martz.

BEAVER COUNTY POMONA GRANGE REPORT

The next regular quarterly Pomona Grange meeting in Beaver County will be held on Saturday afternoon and evening, March 9, 1940, in the Big Knob Grange Hall, No. 2008. The Fifth Degree will be conferred in the evening session by the County Degree Team. Economy Grange in Beaver County received a banner from State Grange for the largest net gain in membership during 1939. Economy, Big Knob and Chippewa Granges received Blue Ribbons from State Grange for Better Ritual work in 1939. A special meeting of the Pomona Grange was held in Center Grange Hall on Saturday evening, January 13th, when the Awards were made. Worthy Mastor, O. W. Shannon, brought an interesting report of the State Meeting to a large audience. Past State Master, J. Audley Boak, was the principal speaker of the evening.

The prices of wheat and corn go up and down, but the price of wild oats will always remain the same.

In Memoriam

LEITCH

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father has called from our midst Brother Albert Leitch, a member of Sharon Grange, No. 904, be it

Resolved, That we drape our Charter for thirty days and also send notice to GRANGE NEWS for publication.

SOPHIA HABEDANK,
VIENNA KENNEDY,
NANNIE KELLEY.

MacFADDEN

WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Divine Master to take from our midst our faithful brother, Clarence MacFadden, be it

Resolved, That the members of Marshalton Grange, No. 1394, drape our charter for thirty days, extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, also printed in GRANGE NEWS.

ALBERTA J. BECKER,
RICHARD W. BAMARD,
LENWOOD T. BECKER,
Committee.

McFARLAND

Again our heavenly Father has broken our ranks by removing from our midst Brother Fred McFarland. Be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Marshalton Grange, No. 1394, drape our charter for thirty days, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family. That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes and a copy printed in the GRANGE NEWS.

ALBERTA J. BECKER,
RICHARD BAMARD,
LENWOOD T. BECKER,
Committee.

JUNE

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom and tender mercy has seen fit to remove from this world of ours to the home everlasting our beloved sister, Susie June, may we pay this last tribute of respect.

WHEREAS, It required no long acquaintance with Sister June to become aware of her excellent qualities, her fairness, her gentleness and her affability. Her loyalty to the Grange was far beyond reproach. In fair weather and foul Sister June answered present to the official roll call of West Abington Grange. Her passing leaves a void in the Grange and among a circle of other friends she so unselfishly and faithfully served and loved,

WHEREAS, In paying this last tribute to our deceased sister, may we also extend our deepest sympathy to her bereaved family. Loyal and true as she was to us, so shall we be loyal and true in carrying out the obligations of our organization and to those dear ones she has left behind; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the records of West Abington Grange, No. 1200, and copies be given to her husband, to her son, and to Lackawanna County Pomona Grange, No. 45, and a copy be mailed to State GRANGE NEWS for publication.

W. A. BURNS,
MILDRED WILLIAMS,
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Committee.

JOHNSON

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father has called from our midst Brother Donald C. Johnson, a faithful member of Kennett Grange, No. 19, and

WHEREAS, His sincerity and friendliness makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the family, drape our charter, record these resolutions in our minutes and publish them in the GRANGE NEWS.

HERMAN B. BRAMBLE, JR.,
EMILY J. MOORE,
MIRIAM R. YARNALL,
Committee.

EVAPORATED MILK COMPETES WITH FRESH WHOLE MILK

C. W. PIERCE

"Evaporated milk costs me only half as much as fresh milk. Consequently I substitute it for fresh milk whenever possible," said a Johnstown housewife last spring to an interviewer from The Pennsylvania State College. Her statement told the same story that her actions and those of other consumers in Johnstown and its environs in buying and using milk have repeatedly told the local fluid milk industry during the past several years.

A third of the milk used by 999 Johnstown families interviewed during June 1939 was evaporated milk, table 1. The per capita use of evaporated milk was much greater there than in other cities where per capita sales information is available. As would be expected, the per capita use of fresh fluid milk was lower than in many of the same cities.

Many persons, who do not fully understand the classification system of selling milk which is in universal use in this state, fail to realize the extent of the competition between fresh whole milk and evaporated milk. This is true because many of these people believe that farmers are paid the Class 1 or fluid milk price only for milk used for drinking purposes. Actually producers are supposed to receive the Class I price for all milk delivered to consumers in bottles regardless of the ultimate use made of the milk by consumers.

Only 5 per cent of the milk used for drinking by the 999 Johnstown families was evaporated milk. Apparently for drinking purposes as plain, unflavored milk, there is little competition between evaporated and fresh milk. Much of the small amount of evaporated milk used for drinking was fed to infants.

TABLE 1.—USE OF FRESH AND EVAPORATED MILK BY 999 FAMILIES IN JOHNSTOWN, PA., JUNE 1939.

Uses	Milk Equivalent per Person per Week* Fresh	Evaporated	Total	Percentage of Each Total Evaporated
	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	
Drinking	1.87	.10	1.97	5
On desserts and cereals	1.03	.13	1.16	11
In cooking and baking	.58	.65	1.23	53
Coffee, cocoa, tea, etc.	.14	.95	1.09	87
All Uses	3.62	1.83	5.45	34

* Evaporated milk converted to milk equivalent in nutritive content according to the standards of the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. D. A., i.e. 8½ ounces of evaporated milk equivalent to 1 pint of fluid whole milk.

Of the milk used on cereals and on desserts, only slightly more than one-tenth was evaporated milk. As with milk used for drinking the flavor of evaporated milk appears to discourage its use in this way. Only slightly more than a tenth of all the evaporated milk consumed was used either for drinking or on desserts and cereals, table 2. On the other hand, four-fifths of the fresh milk was used in these ways.

TABLE 2.—PROPORTION OF FRESH AND EVAPORATED MILK USED IN EACH OF SEVERAL WAYS BY 999 FAMILIES IN JOHNSTOWN, PA., JUNE 1939.

Uses	Fresh	Evaporated	Total
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Drinking	52	5	36
On desserts and cereals	28	7	21
In cooking and baking	16	36	23
Coffee, cocoa, tea, etc.	4	52	20
All Uses	100	100	100

In many cooking uses and in baking, the housewife has an opportunity to disguise the flavor of evaporated milk. For example, a strong flavoring such as chocolate easily "hides" much of the flavor of evaporated milk in pies and puddings. That housewives take advantage of this and use the cheaper milk product is shown by the fact that slightly more than half of the milk used for cooking and baking was evaporated milk.

Nearly nine-tenths of the milk, excluding the milk equivalent of cream, used in flavored beverages such as coffee, cocoa and tea was evaporated milk. The use of evaporated milk in this way represents not only a substitution for the fresh milk and cream that might otherwise have been used in flavored beverages, but also a definite attempt on the part of many housewives to introduce milk into the diet of growing children when fresh milk for drinking is not available. A considerable number of families were contacted where all members of the family including growing children drank coffee. This coffee, however, was prepared by mixing equal parts of coffee and evaporated milk and the resulting mixture was occasionally dubbed "coffee soup." When evaporated milk was used in this manner, the family seldom used any fresh whole milk. This would seem to indicate that when the price margin between fresh milk and evaporated is wide, large families with low incomes can and do find ways of substituting evaporated milk for fresh milk for drinking purposes.

TABLE 3.—USE OF FRESH AND EVAPORATED MILK BY 299 FAMILIES IN LOW INCOME AREAS OF JOHNSTOWN, PA., JUNE 1939.

Uses	Milk Equivalent per Person per Week* Fresh	Evaporated	Total	Percentage of Each Total Evaporated
	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	
Drinking	1.33	.06	1.39	4
On desserts and cereals	.87	.19	1.06	18
In cooking and baking	.35	.68	1.03	66
Coffee, cocoa, tea, etc.	.10	1.16	1.26	92
All Uses	2.65	2.09	4.74	44

* See footnote to table 1.

Families with low incomes used the larger amounts of evaporated milk, tables 3 and 4. Evaporated milk comprised 44 per cent of the milk used by 299 families in low income areas of Johnstown, while in a high income area where 35 families were contacted only 16 per cent of the total milk used was evaporated milk.

The attempt on the part of families with low incomes to substitute evaporated milk for fresh milk for drinking purposes is definitely indicated by a comparison of the ways families in low and in high income areas used their milk supplies. Over 90 per cent of the milk used in flavored beverages by families in low income areas was evaporated milk. The milk used in

TABLE 4.—USE OF FRESH AND EVAPORATED MILK BY 35 FAMILIES IN A HIGH INCOME AREA OF JOHNSTOWN, PA., JUNE 1939.

Uses	Milk Equivalent per Person per Week* Fresh	Evaporated	Total	Percentage of Each Total Evaporated
	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	
Drinking	2.74	..	2.74	..
On desserts and cereals	1.58	..	1.58	..
In cooking and baking	.98	.52	1.50	35
Coffee, cocoa, tea, etc.	.13	.48	.61	79
All Uses	5.43	1.00	6.43	16

* See footnote to table 1.

this way, in turn, accounted for a fourth of all their milk supplies. In contrast, families in the high income area used less than a tenth of their milk supplies in flavored beverages.

The large use of evaporated milk in flavored beverages by families with low incomes suggests also a substitution of evaporated milk for cream. Only one of every ten families in the low income areas reported purchasing any cream during the week preceding the visit of the college interviewer. In the high income area, nearly half of the families reported purchases of cream.

BOOST EGG PRODUCTION WITH ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS

BY JOHN VANDERVORT

The use of artificial lights on late-hatched pullets will hasten their maturity. Lights will also help early-hatched pullets maintain their body weight by lengthening their working day and increasing feed consumption. Older fowls will return to production more rapidly if exposed to artificial lights.

When a grain-mash ration is fed, a 12 to 13-hour day is satisfactory for laying birds, he explains. Fourteen to 14½ hours may be better when an all-mash ration is fed. Most poultrymen are using lights in the morning or evening, or both, although a few prefer lights all night. If all-night lights are used, a 15-watt bulb usually is sufficient while 40-watt bulbs are best for morning or evening use.

One unit is generally sufficient for each 200 square feet of floor space. In most poultry houses, lights are placed six feet from the floor and five feet from the front and side walls.

Using artificial lights doesn't improve production unless feed and a plentiful supply of fresh clean water are available. Water is the cheapest nutrient a poultryman can supply to his flock. It is the chief ingredient of the fowl's body and of the egg she produces.

Feed consumption is extremely important. When grain and mash both are fed, there is greatly increased mash consumption in proportion to grain intake since it is the mash which contains most of the materials required for egg production.

FOR SALE

Registered Jersey Cattle—Cows, Heifers, and Young Bulls. Sybil breeding. Also Chester White Hogs.

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COLONIAL CHICKS low as $5.40 per 100. World's largest hatcheries. Leading Breeds. Also Sexed and Hybrids. Big Chick Almanac Free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Box 1043, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

QUALITY CHICKS 100
AA White Leghorns . $7.75
Utility Leg. & Heavy Mixed 6.50
New Hampshire & R. I. Reds 7.25
Barred Rocks, White Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes 7.25
Plum Creek Poultry Farm & Hatchery Sunbury, Pa.

CHICKS—Leghorns, Hampshires, Anconas. Nelson Poultry Farm, Grove City, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Make extra money by raising a brood of our fine Quality Baby Chicks this Fall. Now is the time to order them. Hatches every week year round. A fair deal assured. Try a brood of our New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, or cross-breeds. Write Ralph Bolton, Box 12, Schoeneck, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Write today and learn more about our High-Quality Leghorns, New Hampshires, Barred Rocks and Cross bred chicks. All chicks inspected by owner before shipment is made. A square deal assured. Write RALPH BOLTON, Schoeneck, Pa.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Katahdin, White Rurals and Pennigans. Reasonable Prices. O. W. Beachley, Somerset, Pa., R. D. 5.

FOR SALE—Russet Rural Certified Seed Potatoes for sale. A. A. FEIGHNER, Carrolltown, Pa.

A FREE COFFEE URN for your grange. Hundreds of the famous West Bend (electric or gas) coffee urns, made especially for granges, churches and lodges have been delivered by our proposition. Have you received yours? They cost you no money. Always serve good coffee. Write today for our proposition. THE BEDFORD COMPANY. Dept. A. New London, Ohio.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Grange Seals	$5.00
Digest	.60
New Fifth Degree Manuals, per set of 9	3.00
New Fifth Degree Manuals, single copy	.40
New Fourth Degree Manuals, per set of 13	4.00
New Fourth Degree Manuals, single copy	.35
New Juvenile Manuals, per set of 13	3.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Degree Work, First 4 degrees by Dr. Rankin	.50
Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.15
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
Secretary's Record Book	.60
Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
Roll Book	.75
Application Blanks, per hundred	.45
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.30
Treasurer's Receipts	.30
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.15
Grange Radiator Emblems	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

MILES HORST, *Secretary.*

JEFFERSON COUNTY POMONA ENJOYS INTERESTING SESSION WITH REYNOLDSVILLE GRANGE

Jefferson County Pomona, No. 20, met with Reynoldsville Grange, No. 1825, on January 3, 1940.

There were many interesting speakers at this meeting. Among them were the Reverand W. E. Powell of the First Baptist Church of Brookville who spoke on "The Situation of the World Today Spiritually." The Worthy State Master, Kenzie S. Bagshaw, who spoke on "The Stability of our Government." In the evening W. S. M. Bagshaw addressed the session on "The Grange Program." Another outstanding speaker was the Worthy Secretary of Indiana County Pomona, J. W. Warner. Brother Warner also entertanied with movie films which were much enjoyed by everybody.

Hospitalization plans were very well explained by David A. Denton. We appreciated this service as outlined for our respective communities.

The musical selections rendered by a group of students from the Reynoldsville High School, under the direction of Miss Longweell, were greatly appreciated.

A class of nine was initiated into the mysteries of the Degree of Pomona.

Discussions on various lines of agriculture were given throughout the day by members present.

Entertainment by Messers. Paul Cochran and Sam Dennison, both local business men of Reynoldsville, was very well received by the Patrons present.

The following resolutions were presented and passed upon:

1. WHEREAS, We believe in the slogan, "It pays to advertise," therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge the executive committee of the National Grange to secure and sell to our members a suitable attractive emblem of our Order which may be displayed on the buildings of all our members.

2. WHEREAS, The Grange has always been an advocate of Rural Electrification, therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge upon our government the continuation of the R. E. A. and that funds be made available for all sound electrification projects.

3. WHEREAS, Many nations are at war, there is more or less danger of the United States becoming involved, therefore be it

Resolved, that we favor keeping the United States out of foreign wars; first, by maintaining our national defenses; second, conscripting wealth and industry as well as man power in case of war; third, by remaining free from entangling foreign alliances; fourth, by endeavoring to promote international peace; fifth, by recognizing that war brings dictatorial powers of government which will threaten our democracy and individual liberty.

4. WHEREAS, Taxation is of vital concern to all and when not properly exercised becomes confiscation, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Pomona Grange urge upon all taxing authorities that they take into consideration the ability to pay and the benefits received.

5. WHEREAS, Each state in the United States has different laws to regulate motor vehicles which have become a hindrance to trade among the states, therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress passage of Uniform Laws to regulate the size, speed, weight, and license fees on motor vehicles.

Real Protection That Costs So Little

YOU will be surprised at the complete and guaranteed protection that you can secure at low cost through your own Grange Life Insurance Company. Many Grangers have not taken the steps to give their families this protection against want, only because they have failed to investigate.

The protection offered through the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company means REAL protection through a strong Grange Company. It means assured financial help in time of need and in time of sorrow.

Grangers may well be proud of the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company because it was founded by Grangers, for Grangers, and it has continued to grow until today it is one of the strongest life insurance companies in the United States. It has already paid more than $5,000,000.00 to its policyholders.

This is your company. It was organized to help you just as it has helped and is helping other Grangers. It has many plans that have been developed, based on the needs of Grangers. One of these plans will meet your needs.

Why not write us today, asking for complete information? We are here to serve you and to advise you in the selection of the plan that will best meet your needs. Our representatives are at your service without obligation to you. We know you will be surprised at the great amount of protection that you can secure for yourself and your family at a very reasonable cost.

■

Let us tell you how to assure protection for your family. Write us today.

"2 for one" protection

Perhaps this is just the plan for you. This Whole Life Multiple Protection Plan, popularly called "2 for 1," offers you the maximum protection at the minimum cost. We will gladly tell you about it and help you decide.

Write for information

FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS

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ALTOONA PITTSBURG CHAMBERSBURG HARRISBURG PHILADELPHIA

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXXVI HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH, 1940 No. 12

State Master Bagshaw Calls for United Effort in Building Grange Membership

Every Subordinate Grange Asked to Put on Systematic Campaign

MILES HORST

WORTHY MASTER KENZIE S. BAGSHAW has addressed a letter to all the Subordinate Granges in Pennsylvania, requesting that each Grange make a systematic canvass to build up its membership and to extend Grange influence in every part of the State.

In this letter, the State Master makes some interesting comparisons. He points out that the six New England States have a total of 158,241 farms, while the aggregate Grange membership of that section is about 150,000.

New York has 171,025 farms. In round figures, the Grange membership in that State is 135,000. Pennsylvania has 191,284 farms, and as Worthy Master Bagshaw suggests, by putting forth the proper effort we could, in due time, have at least as many Grange members in this State as there are now in New York.

There is a lot of truth in Mr. Bagshaw's observation that one reason why many good people have not joined the Grange is because nobody ever gave them an invitation. Continuing, he says, "If the Grange is a good organization and has helped us who are members to lead better and more successful lives as farmers and citizens, why should we not be willing to share these benefits with our friends and neighbors?"

The question is not whether a farmer can afford to belong to the Grange, but whether he can afford to do without it. All will agree that there is a great deal of room for improvement in agricultural conditions, and the best way to make progress is by team play and united action.

The late Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, formerly President of the Michigan State Agricultural College, who was one of the leaders of the American Country Life Association, once said: "The distinctive opportunity of the Grange is to press home the doctrine that was so well expounded in the early days of the Order, that all phases of the agricultural problems must be worked out together,—the economic, the legislative, the educational and the social, and all in a spirit of fraternity and fellowship."

That utterance compresses a great deal into a few words. The advice that Dr. Butterfield gave is worth remembering and should be acted upon. The Grange has a symmetrical and well-proportioned program of progress for agriculture. Some farm organizations have not lasted because they had a business program alone and did not concern themselves with other phases of the agricultural problem. Others have stressed the need for legislative reforms, but have neglected the business side. Still others have emphasized community betterment and the enrichment of rural social life to the neglect of other issues. It is the peculiar distinction of the Grange that it has consistently stressed all the essential features of a well-rounded rural program.

The Grange is no longer an experiment. It has been in existence for more than two-thirds of a century and it has a record of constructive achievement of which every member may well feel proud. This is true in Pennsylvania and it is equally true in the national sphere.

There is every reason, therefore, why we can approach our friends and neighbors with confidence and assurance when we extend to them an invitation to become Grange members.

The above group of young people, all members of the Bedford Juvenile Grange, Bedford County, very ably exemplified the Juvenile Degree during the annual session of the Pennsylvania State Grange held at Chambersburg, Pa. The names and offices held are as follows: reading from left to right, rear row: Clair Atwell, Steward; Junior Shaffer, Gate-Keeper; Paul Smouse, Marcher; Francis Imgrund, Overseer; Elberta Shaffer, Secretary; Joseph Imgrund, Assistant Steward; Mrs. J. Earl Dobbs, Matron; Leo Dobbs, Master; Mary C. Dubert, Lady Assistant Steward; Anna Jane Ott, Lecturer; Virginia Beegle; Glen Koontz, Treasurer; Ross Smouse, Marcher; James Imgrund, Chaplain. Middle row: Paulina Dively, Flora; Mabel Dively, Ceres; Gene Koontz, Pomona. Front row: Betty Koontz, Marcher; Doris Moorehead; Marjorie Tyler; Dotty Tyler; Sara Dibert, Marcher.

PTF'S Balance Sheet

and a special message about the new

NON-ASSESSABLE POLICIES

December 31, 1939

ASSETS

Cash in Banks:		
On Deposit	$432,855.72	
Time Deposits on Interest	202,364.02	
		635,219.74
Premiums in Course of Collection (under 90 days)		240,090.37
Premium Notes Receivable (under 90 days)		4,950.56
Investments:		
Mortgages (Less Reserve of $8,350.00)	1,702,322.16	
Bonds: (Amortized Basis)		
Government 1,741,227.54		
State 31,186.30		
Sub-Divisions 80,518.37		
Railroads 96,683.06		
Utilities 97,029.15		
	2,046,644.42	
Stocks	8,020.00	
Total Investments		3,756,986.58
Real Estate		147,455.39
Interest and Rents Due and Accrued		23,404.56
Other Assets		1,265.58
TOTAL ASSETS		$4,809,372.78

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Losses and Claim Expense	$2,810,568.65	
Unearned Premiums	949,418.98	
Reserve for Dividends	135,000.00	
Reserve for Safe Driver Awards	28,056.30	
Taxes Due and Accrued	49,613.03	
Commissions and Expenses Due and Accrued	35,776.68	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,008,433.64
SURPLUS		800,939.14
TOTAL		$4,809,372.78

SUMMARY

Surplus December 31, 1939	$800,939.14
Surplus December 31, 1938	640,768.12
Increase for Year 1939	$160,171.02

NOW, PTF Writes Non-Assessable Policies

Workmen's Compensation, Public Liability, Contractor's Liability, Teams' Liability, Special Disability and Automobile Insurance.

And, on Auto Insurance, PTF Pays a 15% Safe Driver Reward

SEE YOUR LOCAL AGENT

PENNSYLVANIA THRESHERMEN & FARMERS' MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY

HOME OFFICE: HARRISBURG, PENNA.

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDITATION

REV. ROSS M. HAVERFIELD, Monongahela, Pa.

SEEING WHAT WE ARE LOOKING FOR

There is an old saying to the effect that "we see what we are looking for," and experience convinces us that this is very true. And it is also as true that we look for what we are personally interested in. A carpenter or builder sees every building under construction, while the artist revels in the glories of the color of a sunset; a teacher observes the schoolhouses he passes and of course your Chaplain sees every church along the street or by the wayside. And you who are farmers look for the crops and stock on the farms that you pass.

Our divine Master, realizing fully that we see what we are looking for, opened the eyes of the spiritually blind, that they might see with the eyes of a true child of God. And after having sent out seventy of his disciples with their eyes thus opened, he had great satisfaction when they returned with joy to report what they had seen. Then he said to them "Blessed are the eyes which see the things which ye see." (Luke 10: 23.)

I. What do we see in the *things* around us?

Some only look upon the material things of life as something to be coveted, and to be acquired for selfish pleasure or power. Some look upon gold as only something to be hoarded.

"He toiled and saved his earnings every day,
But starved his mind, and grasped at common things."

On the other hand there are those who see in the things which they possess an opportunity to become a blessing to others. William Cary, the great missionary, is reported to have said that he would place no value upon anything he possessed except as it had to do with the Kingdom of God. What do you see in the material things about you? Let us remember that material things may either become stepping stones to heaven or a pavement to hell.

II. What do we see in our *Fellow-Patrons?*

If we are looking for faults we can always find them. And there will always be some who "don't like this and they don't like that, no matter what you do." We are all human and "To err is human." There were those in Jesus' day who were constantly looking for faults in him. As a result they accused him of being a winebibber, a blasphemer, and a traitor, and finally succeeded in having him nailed to the cross. Petty fault-finders in the Grange and church and community are still crucifying our Lord and persecuting his followers and retarding the establishment of his universal kingdom of love and peace.

If, on the other hand, we look for those things which are noble and true and of good report, we shall find some virtue in even the most disreputable citizen, and by looking for a man's good traits and encouraging their practice, we may become the means of transforming those who may seem to many to be very unlovely. Let us remember that Christ died for the ungodly.

Regardless of the color of skin or of national heritage or cultural advantages, let us endeavor to look upon all men as the children of God, made in His image, and therefore of infinite worth in the eyes of their Creator.

III. What do we see in *God?*

Again we see what we are looking for. To some God is only a creative Force, to others he is a heavenly Father.

"Show me your God!" the doubter cries,
And I point him to the smiling skies;
I show him all the woodland greens;
I show him the peaceful sylvan scenes;
I show him hills rock-ribbed and strong;
I bid him hear the thrush's song. . . .
I show him stars, the moon, the sun;
I show him deeds of kindness done;
I show him joy, I show him care,
And still he holds his doubting air,
And faithless goes his way, for he
Is *blind of soul, and cannot see.*"

How different from the Psalmist who cried out:

"The heavens declare the glory of God,
And the firmament showeth His handiwork" (Ps. 19: 1).

Again we say that we see, even in God, what we are looking for, and our prayer at this Lenten season of 1940 may well be this:

"Open my eyes that I may see
Glimpses of truth Thou hast for me;
Silently now I wait for Thee,
Ready, my God, Thy will to see;
Open my eyes, illumine me,
Spirit Divine!"

SUPPLY CATTLE WITH LIME AND PHOSPHORUS

By J. C. Nageotte

Because of the severe drouth last summer, crop yields on many farms were unsatisfactory. As a result, some farmers are not feeding their cows properly. This often results in a mineral shortage that may affect the health of the cattle.

When insufficient minerals are provided in the feed, milking cows take lime and phosphorus from their bones and teeth to keep the amount going into the milk at the proper level. As the shortage of these minerals becomes more acute, cows show abnormal appetites by chewing wood and bones, and by eating clay and other substances not classed as food.

The deficiency of lime and phosphorus in heavy producing cows makes them more susceptible to milk fever after freshening.

In extreme cases where the mineral intake of an animal has been low over a long period, the joints become stiff and appetite declines. The animal will stand around with back arched, eyes dull, and hide tight. The hair will be rough.

Steamed bonemeal is the cheapest and most satisfactory mineral for adding the necessary lime and phosphorus to a dairy ration. If the cattle are fed liberally on grain, the steamed bonemeal may be added to the grain mixture at the rate of two pounds per 100 pounds of grain. However, the better practice is to place the steamed bonemeal and salt in boxes where they will be available to the cattle.

INCUBATOR TURKEYS TOP NEST HATCHED

Turkey producers are depending more on commercial hatcheries and less on home hatching of turkey eggs. This tendency is reflected in reports to the State Department of Agriculture which indicates an increase of 52 per cent in commercial hatchings this year over those of last year as compared with a 22 percent increase in the number of turkeys raised.

Production of turkey eggs for hatching is also becoming a specialized farm enterprise. This makes it possible for more attention to be given to turkey improvement through selective breeding than could be given by the turkey grower interested only in feeding flocks for market.

When God created man, He gave him two ends—one to sit on and one to think with. Ever since then, man's success or failure has been dependent on the one he used most.

REPAIR FARM MACHINES DURING SLACK SEASON

Spending a few hours this winter in the repair of farm machinery will save many hours of lost time next summer.

The most important consideration in the repair of any machine is to do the work thoroughly. The ideal plan is to have all needed adjustments and repairs listed on a tag filled out when the machine was taken from the field.

Usually time is available during the winter when machines can be repaired without interfering with other work. Any delay in obtaining parts will not be costly. Often much time is required to secure required parts, particularly for old machines.

INDIANA CORN HUSKING

Recently when Pinola Grange, No. 2204, near LaPorte, Indiana, needed money to balance the year's expenses, one of the members offered to donate the proceeds of an acre of corn, provided the ladies of the Grange would husk the corn and sell it. The ladies promptly accepted this offer and, attired in overalls and wearing heavy gloves, showed up on husking night and made quick work of disposing of their acre of the corn. Then to show their gratitude they volunteered to husk out another acre for the farm owner and proceeded to do so, while a large crowd of spectators cheered on the work. The golden ears of Grange corn were then sold at auction, a potluck dinner wound up the day's work.

Report of the Committee on Education

B. H. Dimit, *Chairman*

THE future under God's providence lies in the hands of youth. Education since it occupies more than two-thirds of youth's life during his most impressionable and formative period is a most potent factor in shaping youth's attitude and course of action.

Today in a world in which enlightenment and education are more widespread and general than ever before, we find more universal unrest, discontent, and war than in any age past. Education alone cannot be held responsible but it is surely more than mere coincidence that in the very countries hailed as leaders in science, whose educational methods have been most lauded in America, human rights and personal liberty have given way to hate and national regimentation amounting to virtual slavery.

But we need not look at tragic Europe, for the widespread industrial, economic and social strife in our own country, where free education has been the privilege of all, should cause us to scrutinize our educational system from university to kindergarten, from local school district to state departments and federal bureau.

Each phase, whether it be the method of appropriating support, administration and maintenance, courses taught, or attitude of teacher should be weighed as to whether it destroys or inculcates those virtues of self-reliance, initiative, sacrifice, a decent regard for citizenship, reverence for God and respect for the personality of his fellowmen, which have been the pride of American citizenry and the safeguards of our democracy.

Trend Toward Centralization

On the basis of this test the Grange has insisted on the local determination and control of education. Slowly, almost imperceptibly, there has been a tendency in the name of efficiency to centralize control of finances in the state and national governments. With this power to withhold appropriations came indirect control by setting up of standards as to types of courses, kinds of buildings, and through certification requirements an indirect control of the courses of study and the preparation of teachers. Because of ease of measurement there has been a tendency to place emphasis on more or less external material things to the overshadowing of those less evident but more internal and personal essentials such as character, fair play and sacrificial service. These ideals are transmitted from teacher to student regardless of expensive buildings, winning athletic teams, or multitudinous courses of study and extra curricular activities.

Hence we suggest that greater emphasis be placed on the selection of leaders and teachers not merely of proven scholarship but of the highest integrity and spiritual personality, teachers who will put the instilling of character, service to others, and the dignity of work ahead of mere gaining of facts and advancement of self.

Simplification of Curriculum: Fundamentals in Education

We question the modern tendency to crowd our elementary and high school curricula with a host of subjects, many of which a few years ago were given only to maturer students of college age. Have the natural laws of growth and development changed? Are the powers of reasoning, judgment, and ability to grasp and apply facts greater in the boy or girl of 14 and 15 than they were in the men and women of 24 or 25 a few decades past? Rather the experience of our boys and girls educated in the country school shows that a pupil well founded in the three R's, imbued with a sense of responsibility, and drilled in earnest and prolonged application is better equipped for life than pupils exposed to a broad but shallow curriculum accompanied by a ceaseless round of extracurricular activities, valuable as these may be.

The elementary and secondary schools are designed to provide the foundation upon which all the rest of our life structure rests. Hence it would appear wise to construct this foundation of a few solid well-hewed rock rather than from shifting sands of educational fads and information, much of which will have been outmoded long ere the youth gets into his lifework. Rather let us lay a firm tested foundation, then by continuing or adult education supply the supplementary and specialized facts as needed. With the added drain of physical development removed and with an aroused mental maturity, older youth can learn rapidly and efficiently if his foundation is sound.

Vocational Education

While it is a fine thing for the state to give people who can appreciate it the fundamentals of a liberal education, it is probably a more important duty to give the rank and file that training which will enable them to become self respecting, self supporting citizens of the commonwealth. Polls taken in various sections of the country indicate that a comparatively small number of those who received vocational training are on relief rolls. It is notorious that there are hundreds and thousands of high school and college graduates who are out of employment and find it impossible to support themselves. This would indicate that a lot of effort in the field of education has been misdirected and falls short of fulfilling the practical requirements of the work-a-day world. We have failed to instruct in the dignity of honest labor.

Support of Vocational and Adult Education

In rural life this vocational training and its supplementary adult or continuing education will fall within the province of the vocational schools or departments of agriculture and home economics, the Pennsylvania State College and its extension service. We accordingly recommend the continued and liberal support of their work.

Teacher Tenure

We reaffirm the declarations of the State Grange with reference to the teacher tenure act.

The justification for any tenure legislation rests primarily on its assuring better training and advancement to our children and young people. Since there will be no opportunity for legislative action until after another State Grange has convened, we suggest that our patrons observe and study carefully the effect of the operation of the tenure act in Pennsylvania. If it does not promote better teaching, encourage improvement of teachers voluntarily without additional compulsory regulation from above, or if it deprives the well trained enthusiastic youth graduating from our colleges of the opportunity to engage in their chosen profession and render their promised service to the commonwealth, then you as parents and citizens can justly demand modification or outright repeal.

Old Age Pensions

It is agreed that proper provision should be made for security for those of advanced age. However, it must be evident that there is a crying need for education in regard to matters pertaining to old age pensions and social security. This is a subject which should be removed out of the domain of quackery with political expediency subordinated, and sympathetically studied in a more rational light. It would manifestly be unfair to the taxpayers to give the beneficiaries of any pension plan more than is received by those engaged in productive industry.

The State of Colorado furnishes a specific example of the unwisdom attaching to the adoption of unworkable old age pension schemes. Under the provision of an amendment written

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into the State Constitution through the exercise of the initiative, Colorado obligated itself to pay $45 to all men and women over sixty, regardless of need. Approximately eighty-five per cent of all state revenues, aside from real estate tax, are earmarked for the old age pension fund. The result is that the state finds itself without sufficient funds for the maintenance of hospitals, asylums, and similar institutions, and there is not enough money available for the proper support of the public schools.

We have confidence that the older group among our population after mature reflection would not be in favor of imposing unreasonable burdens upon their own offspring, neither would they selfishly pursue a course that would deprive youth of a reasonable educational opportunity.

Socialized Medicine

We recommend to our Granges the study of the question of "Socialized Medicine." At its recent annual convention the National Grange went on record as opposed to what is commonly known as "State Medicine," but it expressed itself as sympathetic toward the idea of group health insurance or hospitalization on the voluntary plan as it exists in various parts of our country.

There is now pending in Congress a bill embodying the National Health Program which was evolved by the Interdepartmental Committee on Coördination of Health and Medical Care. The chief objection from the Grange viewpoint is that the plan would in a short time make the federal government supreme in the whole field of medical care and would establish just one more giant bureaucracy that would devour the substance of the people.

On the same principle we join with the National Grange in opposing any and all attempts to establish a federal department of education with a secretary in the Cabinet of the President.

War

To an increasing degree by all thinking and well-disposed people, war is being repudiated as futile and wrong. But resistance to war is not enough—we must seek justice, order, and peace, not merely the absence of war. We stand with the National Grange for adequate defense as one safeguard of peace, but we call upon every patron to be ever on guard against being misled by the insidious flood of propaganda daily and hourly poured upon our shores. We call upon our people and government to keep from becoming entangled in either European or Asiatic wars. The ultimate justification for America's refusal to enter the war lies in the hope that by conserving our democratic integrity, our moral and material strength, and our spiritual resources, this country may be able to render service in the name of civilization to the nations, both vanquished and victors, which a prolonged war will leave prostrate.

Moral Rearmament: Dangers within Our Country

But grave as is the danger of threatening war against which we spend billions for armaments, America's greatest peril is not from without but rather from those subtle evils that destroy the spirit from within.

In these days attention should be called especially to those forces undermining our traditional spirit of independence, self-reliance, and fear of governmental usurption of the sovereign rights and privileges of the citizen. Formerly it was the highest privilege of our forefathers to support their government. Now in the minds of many persons it is becoming the duty of the government to support or assist them. True it is that during the depths of the economic depression which was like a disease afflicting the body politic, various organs required drastic stimulation. But if health is ever to be restored, this stimulation must not be too greatly prolonged. If continued too long, like a drug it fixes its insidious hold upon us and gives us the feeling that all is well while in reality the inward life is being destroyed. The attitude of those who accept governmental subsidation on the plea that, "If I do not take the money somebody else will," of the voter who says, "I don't drink but I am not going to vote for temperance," or the teacher who states, "I believe in the principles of Christian democracy," but does not go to the polls on election day or attend any worship on the Lord's Day, are cases in point.

All these are but the outward symptoms of a condition which calls for vigorous and sustained moral rearmament on the part of our people. We must return to a respect for Almighty God as our Father, to the study of that Book of Wisdom of the Ages, and to the practice of the principles of Him who said, "I came not to be ministered unto but to minister." Like Him let us morally rearm that we may effectively use the sword of the spirit.

OBSERVATIONS AT STATE GRANGE SESSIONS

By A. M. Cornell

"Each of us have the windows of our house built for us by our experience and we can look at life through no other casement." Thus for more than sixty-two consecutive years I have been carefully looking through "my casement" at Grange activities in county, state and nation. Would that I could here place upon each of your vision the Order as I see it from "my window." Were such possible, all Grange halls o'er our fair land would be "bulging" with eager members, anxious to participate and to promote *The Good Work* for community betterment, for state welfare and for peace and Americanism throughout the nation.

The recent Chambersburg session was the thirty-first State Grange meeting it has been my privilege to attend in the Keystone State. My first goes back to the thirteenth annual session in Harrisburg in 1885. Vividly I remember it. It was my first year as Master of dear old Columbia Grange, No. 83, of fair Bradford County, the land of my nativity. Said county was the home of the second Worthy State Master, Victor E. Piollet, a vigorous and forceful leader of men, a builder of agriculture. I recall him clearly and his manner of earnest speech. I never met or knew the first State Master, D. B. Mauger, of Berks County who served from 1873 to 76. State Masters in order following Brother Piolett were Leanord Rhone of Centre Co., William F. Hill of Crawford Co., William T. Creasy of Columbia Co., John A. McSparran of Lancaster Co., Philip H. Dewey of Tioga Co., Edward B. Dorsett of Tioga Co., and J. A. Boak of Lawrence Co. Each of these honored brothers I've known well, and most favorably, several of them very intimately, "breaking bread" in their homes and they in ours, traveling and speaking with them over the state and over the long yester-years. Then too I recall the vast number of loyal Patrons who from year to year composed "The State Official Family." Many of them have since passed on to their honored reward. I can still see them from "my casement" in sacred and hallowed memory.

Circumstances were such that from the Lancaster state session of 1926 until the Chambersburg meeting mentioned above I did not get to any state sessions in Pennsylvania. Thus I lost close touch during the time with *The Good Work* in my native state.

Now on the "mystical voyage called life" I was privileged last August to attend on the beautiful campus at Pennsylvania State College, my first Middle Atlantic State Lecturer's Conference. There came into my life there four "brand-new" leaders. I was favorably impressed with them there, though more so at Chambersburg where I noted them each more carefully and had a better opportunity to see them each in action.

The success of a Juvenile, Subordinate, Pomona State or National Grange is largely determined by the leadership. "If eternal vigilance is the price of liberty so is eternal clarity the price of understanding." "So also is understanding the path to wise action." Thus an efficient leader is ever vigilant, possesses clarity of thought and directs wise action. He is a builder having constructive thought to use the many opportunities available in the Grange and among its members, to unite the forces at hand and through them promote the worth while things in and of the community. And thus on up to the broader fields of county, state and nation the mighty strength of the great Order is and will continue to fulfill its mission as intended by the founders.

In naming said four leaders, each new to me and each as I understand new in their respective official positions, I'm not casting any reflection on their several honored and highly efficient predecessors, no far be it from me to do thus.

They are, Worthy State Master, Kenzie S. Bagshaw of Blair County, Worthy State Chaplain, Rev. Ross M. Haverfield of Washington County, Worthy State Secretary, Miles Horst of Lebanon County. And last tho' not the least Worthy State Director of Song and Music, Rev. Fred Norris of Shippensburg.

Yes: To witness this splendid group of new leaders teaming with the very able corps of loyal Juvenile, Subordinate, Pomona and State officers and devoted patrons present from over the Fair Commonwealth of our fathers, gave me a thrill and inspiration such as has not come my way in "many moons." Thus may I add in closing, dear patrons of Pennsylvania, the Grange is worthy of your best. So give freely of your best in standing truly by these leaders and 1940 will do you honor.

The all-states record for Juvenile Grange organization easily goes to New Hampshire, where on a single July day three new units were instituted and their officers jointly installed. A great occasion was staged, many state officers were present, including State Master and Mrs. William J. Neal, and fitting tribute was paid to the State Juvenile Superintendent, Mrs. Lillian Foss Cooper of Rochester, to whose energetic leadership is largely due the fact that 11 new Juvenile units have been organized in the Granite State in 1939. The total of new Juveniles so far in 1939 for the country is about 175.

A Pennsylvania Granger's Trip to California

Gives Vivid Account of Places Visited

By Mrs. W. F. Hill

AFTER returning to Elizabethtown, Pa., from a most delightful four-day stay in Chambersburg, attending our Pennsylvania State Grange I found that my youngest son, Jerry, had taken our car and had it thoroughly gone over and had it put in shape for a trip to the Pacific coast. He also had the traveling bags in readiness for the trip.

On December 17th, we loaded the car and drove to Columbia where we crossed the Susquehanna River on the Lincoln Highway and westward to Caledonia where we turned south to pass through Mont Alto where Jerry had spent much time as a student in Forestry School. We did not pause here long but drove south through Hagerstown to Luray, Va., where we selected a camp and comfortable cabin for the first night on the trail. December 18th our journey continued southward through the Shenandoah Valley to the Natural Bridge and on over some thirty or more miles of the scenic Sky Line Drive in Virginia. Thence through Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tennessee, and over Lookout Mountain famed in the Civil War of 1861-65. Onward southward through a bit of Georgia into Alabama and the industrial city of Birmingham known as "The Pittsburgh of the South."

Down South

In Alabama and Northern Louisiana we noted more apparent poverty than we'd previously seen. The homes having a "tumbled-down" appearance and untidy. We did notice though that new homes were being built all through that section and these quite small too, and of the cottage and bungalow type. Reaching New Orleans we camped again. Early next morning we were on our way through rather melancholy avenues of Live Oaks thickly draped with Spanish Moss which gave the highway a rather funereal look as we passed under the heavy gray draperies of moss, though this gloomy outlook was much relieved however by most beautiful flowers, the chrysanthemums, poinsettia, and petunia blooming profusely. Flowers thrive there in the moist warm climate, and so do mosquitoes as we were aware when we camped in Beaumont, Texas, our first night out of New Orleans. We selected quite an up-to-date looking Café for our evening meal, though while we were being nourished on the excellent food, the mosquitoes dined on us as we were painfully aware later. Never had we seen such large fierce and hungry beasts as those gulf mosquitoes. At New Orleans we came to the end of U. S. Route No. 11 that we had followed so easily. It is a splendid highway, a part of it is called the Lee Memorial, the Jefferson Davis, or the Will Rogers. Out of New Orleans we crossed the Huey Long Bridge over a Bayou or arm of the Mississippi River. It's a splendid structure. All along Route 11 we saw southern farmers busy plowing or fields already plowed and there was no evidence of the great drouth that Pennsylvania and New York had experienced this past summer. Although creeks and rivers had apparently little water flowing in them here too.

We passed through Austin, Texas, and from there west we drove through a heavy rain. Entering the mountainous country of New Mexico we discovered that the precipitation that we had seen in Texas was snow in New Mexico Mountains. We had climbed from sea level to an altitude of 5,000 feet and it was cold. We camped in Calabad, New Mexico, but did not visit the famous caverns. I do not like to visit caves and Jerry was weary of driving through snow and slippery roads.

Cattle, Goats and Sheep

Through Texas we saw large herds of cattle ready for the packing houses of St. Louis and Chicago. In New Mexico we saw many Angora goats grazing though we did wonder what it was they ate to exist. Merino sheep are plentiful in New Mexico.

After spending two nights and Christmas Day in the lovely city of Albuquerque, New Mexico, we traveled south in the valley of the upper Rio Grand River. Never have I seen uch beauty as in the mountains which by daylight glitter like jewels with new fallen snow. As sunset neared these snow covered mountains took on a beautiful rosy hue with a deep purple in the shadows as night closed around us and then suddenly from back of the weird peaks and minarets of the mountains up pops a full moon and how Fair Luna did play hide and seek through those peaks! It was a lovely sight. We were hoping to see jack rabbits through this desert wilderness and maybe a coyote, but only saw dead jack rabbits on the road and skeletons of coyotes draped on fences. We did see deer and once a flock of desert quail crossed the highway slowing us down to avoid killing the pretty little fellows. Once also a large wild turkey flew across in front of our car. It could have easily been shot, but why deprive it of its right to live? The desert is full of interest and not the dread barren waste I had pictured as a child. Indeed there is no hazard in crossing it at all. Wise motorists keep cars well filled with gas, oil and water but even if it has been neglected there are many service stations. There is much growth in the desert and absence of weeds and trash on the ground give it the appearance of a well kept park. The trees to be sure are only good sized shrubs but they are nicely spaced and very symmetrical in shape. Some, as the Polo Verde, are lovely any time of year, as it has a pretty green bark and trunk. Indeed the desert is beautiful when in bloom as we can well say.

The Western Desert

Yes, the desert is lovely and easy to travel in these days. But how about those sturdy pioneers, who braved the dangers of the other days? We thought and spoke of those frontier hardships. Of the brave women and fond mothers pushing their babies and necessities ahead of them in covered wagons, in ox carts and even push carts. I am grateful to see and know that statues have been erected in their honor and memory. It is difficult to understand how they survived those hardships of heat and thirst and sand as they followed their mates westward through the sage brush and Indians, though I believe history tells us that the Indians rarely molested them.

As for us the only Indians we saw was Old Chief Two Guns and his companion who had a wayside zoo where we stopped as much to see an Indian as the animals. Two Guns had a pet Puma or Mountain Lion which would fondly kiss him—We could not decide which one to pity—the lion or Indian.

"Boat Hill Cemetery"

Our last night in New Mexico was spent in Tumbstone, a town famed in frontier days for murders, lynchings and all kinds of crime known to criminals. We were quite interested in

(Concluded on page 16.)

MAYBE you've stood on a station platform recently while a freight train thundered by and thought, "It looks just the same as it did when I was a boy."

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The Lecturer's Corner

MRS. IRA C. GROSS, *State Lecturer*

EIGHTH ANNUAL SHORT COURSE FOR GRANGE LECTURERS, COUDUCTED UNDER JOINT AUSPICES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE AND THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, MARCH 20, 21, 22, 1940

What Lecturer has not dreamed how good it would be to know just what to do at all times in planning programs, how to accomplish all that could be accomplished, how to find and use all of the natural talent of the members, how to avoid failures?

But this perfection is impossible, you say! Too true. But we all can aim at this perfection by working as intelligently, as purposefully as possible. And the only way to do this is to become familiar with "the tools of learning"—in other words, know the source of success of others who have labored in the field of the Lecturer's office, or who have done commendable work as leaders elsewhere.

To put into the Lecturer's hands the tools of learning, to help him become the kind of Lecturer the Grange needs, to assist him in accomplishing more than he has already done—this is the reason for the Annual Short Course Conference for Grange Lecturers at the Pennsylvania State College, March 20, 21, 22. The Conference will try, by means of addresses and special group sessions, by giving opportunity to listen and observe and participate in discussions, by helping Lecturers to share experiences with others, to obtain the fullest realization of Lecturer opportunity and result.

All Lecturers have had a letter containing information as to cost, arrangements, and other items concerning the conference, and they were urged to read the letter to the Grange membership. We hope that as a result every Grange that can possibly do so has made arrangements to help send its Lecturer to the conference.

At this time it is impossible to publish full program details, since many speakers have been contacted but have not yet given definite response. But you will like to know that the same method of conducting the conference as has been used the past several years will be used again this year, part general sessions for the entire delegate body, and part group sessions for special attention.

Among those whom we have already secured as participants are Rev. Fred Norris as Music Director and Leader of Recreation, National Lecturer James C. Farmer, Pennsylvania State Master Kenzie Bagshaw and State Secretary Miles Horst, Dr. M. E. John and Dr. Fred Lininger, of the Pennsylvania State College, and others whose names will appear later.

One of the special treats of the conference will be the banquet of the closing evening of the session, March 22, at 6:30 o'clock. At this time Dr. O. E. Baker of the division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare of the United States Department of Agriculture will be the principal speaker. Dr. Baker has a national reputation as a speaker. He comes to our conference from a conference of vocational supervisors and leaders in Chicago. He will have a message of tremendous interest to rural leaders. There may be some people who will like to hear Dr. Baker's address on Friday evening, but who are unable to plan to attend the entire conference. These people should let the State Lecturer know that they desire to attend the banquet, so that reservation may be made for them.

In order that we may save on every item of expense and thus spend more for actual activities of the conference, no advance registration blanks will be sent out. Registration will all be done at the conference, beginning Wednesday afternoon, March 20, at two o'clock, in the First Floor Lounge of Old Main Building. Every one attending the conference, whether Lecturers or other officers or merely members, will be expected to pay the registration fee of one dollar. If attending for part time, adjustment will be made proportionately. The first session will

convene Wednesday evening in Schwab Auditorium. This will be followed by a "Good Time" Party, so that all may become acquainted. The conference will convene on Thursday morning at nine o'clock for the discussion and instruction periods.

One of the most interesting and inspiring features of the Middle Atlantic Conference in August was the morning devotional period. We plan to make the Thursday and Friday devotional periods of this conference just as fine. The Friday morning period will include a special service for Good Friday observance. So, in making your arrangements and plans for attending the Lecturers' Conference at State College, please be on hand at nine o'clock each morning for the devotional period.

Talk about this conference. Plan for attending. Come prepared to ask questions. Come to learn how to grow in understanding of your job by knowing the "tools of learning."

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GRANGE MUSIC FESTIVAL—1940

This year we continue the Grange Music Festival as a major project, and all Lecturers—Pomona and Subordinate alike—are invited and urged to participate in it. From all reports that come to us, we believe that this year there will be a wider participation than in any of the four festivals that have been held.

We would enlist the help of the Pomona Lecturers in arousing the Subordinate Granges to the point of active participation in the Music Festival. They can do a lot, if they will, in getting the project started, through their own enthusiasm and inspiration, and a helpful interest in organization.

I believe that all of the folks who had the pleasure of hearing the final contest at the time of the Middle Atlantic Lecturers' Conference last August were convinced of the worthwhileness of this project. Probably the most outstanding feature of the concert at that time was the pleasure in singing manifested by the participants. You will remember that it was a hot night, and there certainly were many wilted collars among the groups that sang. But this certainly did not dampen their enthusiasm and pleasure. Next, we certainly must have appreciated the lasting value that came to these participants through the weeks they had spent in preparation. Their contact with good music, during the rehearsals, was something that neither time nor humanity could take away from them.

All these people who thrilled us and pleased us with their music were ordinary Grange folk, like us. Probably ninety per cent of them had never had any formal instruction in music; but they loved to sing. Therefore, what they did, other groups can do, if the will to try is strong enough.

We are well aware that, in many cases, the most difficult thing is to secure the services of someone able and willing to direct the group. Too often this talent exists right in the Grange membership but has never been discovered and used. Why not make a survey for talent, right now?

Rules and regulations for this year's festival follow. With the exception of a change in dates, etc., the rules are substantially the same as last year. We urge all Lecturers to observe the deadline date for entry. It is not absolutely necessary that a group know the name of its optional selection when it makes entry, but the important thing for us to know is the probable number of participating Granges, so that we may determine if a second, or district elimination will be necessary, and can make plans for same.

RULES FOR THE FIFTH ANNUAL GRANGE MUSIC FESTIVAL—1940

1. Any Pennsylvania Subordinate Grange is eligible to enter a group to compete in the preliminary contest of the Grange Music Festival for 1940.

2. The number in the group shall not be less than eight nor more than twenty-six, exclusive of director and accompanist, and may be males or females.

3. All singers must be members of the Grange which the group represents. The accompanist and director must be Grange members also. Only amateurs are eligible for participation.

4. Each group shall sing two selections. One shall be the required number, and the other may be the choice of the group, and may be secular or sacred, provided that it is suitable for presentation at this contest.

5. The required number for this year (1940) is "Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair" by Stephen Foster. The arrangement used by all contestants will be found in the brown book of community songs "Twice Fifty-five Songs Plus," published by C. C. Birchard and Co., 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. This book costs fifteen cents per copy. Each group will sing the first and third verses as found in the above-mentioned book.

6. The same selections must be used in both preliminary and district and final contests. No group should be allowed more than ten minutes for performance. Groups may sing with or without music and manuscript as they so desire. It will have no influence on the verdict of the judges.

7. If a Subordinate Grange desires to participate in the Music Festival for this year, the *Lecturer* of the Grange shall notify the State Lecturer of this fact not later than April 30th. *All* of the correspondence relating to this project will be done through the Lecturers. The notification should include the following: Name and address of Lecturer; name of the Grange and the County; number of singers in the group—males, females or both; Director's name and address; title and composer of the optional selection.

8. One group from a Pomona is eligible to represent the Pomona in the next contest which will be either the district or the final. (Explanation: If a very large number of groups enter, district contests may become necessary; if not too many enter, the finals follow the preliminary contests.) In either case, the group that goes on shall be the first place winner of the preliminary or district contest. There shall be at least two participating groups from any Pomona to make a contest possible. If the group declared to be the first place winner is unable to go on, the second place winner may be given this privilege.

9. The Pomona Lecturers shall supervise the preliminary contests in their respective districts and shall report the results, immediately, to the State Lecturer. They shall arrange dates and places for these contests and select judges for same.

10. All preliminary contests in the Pomonas shall be completed not later than September 15th. If district contests are necessary, these shall be completed not later than Oct. 15th. Unless a very urgent reason is given, these dates are final in every case. The final contest will be held at the time of the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange in December.

11. At the preliminary and district contests (if the latter is necessary) all participating groups shall be judged in one class, and one first place winner shall be chosen. At the final contest at State Grange, two trophies will be awarded.

One shall be awarded to the first place winner in groups of eight to fifteen, inclusive, and the other to the first place winning group having sixteen to twenty-six singers. The winners will keep the trophies in their Grange Halls until the next Annual Grange Music Festival. Provided, however, that if a Grange has won the trophy for the third time, it then becomes the permanent possession of that Grange. In case a group wins for the third time, and retains the trophy permanently, the group is debarred from competition for one year.

12. The Pennsylvania State Grange assumes no responsibility for financing the various groups that participate in the Music Festival. It is hoped that the Subordinate and Pomona Granges will appreciate the worthwhile good that comes from participation in this project, and will therefore give financial aid and coöperation to the fullest degree.

MARCH PROGRAMS

March is rich in program suggestions. There is the official first day of spring, and the suggestion for garden programs, when we could feature seed selection, garden plans, new and interesting vegetables, landscaping for beauty and usefulness and many other valuable subjects.

There is St. Patrick's Day which seems to be adapted for fun and frolic particularly the wearing of the green.

There is Easter coming extremely early this year. So much good music is available, so many things to talk about in connection with this great Church observance, so much inspiration arising from the quickening of new hopes, new ambitions, new plans and new life.

Then there is Wild Life Week, celebrated through the week of March 17-23. We hope that every Lecturer will try to make some plans to observe this occasion in the course of her program work. Perhaps never before have the people of the United States given so much careful thought to their own great, fruitful country as they have during these past months, when the lands of other people have been ruined by vandals. It seems to me that during this observance of Wild Life Week we should not only give thought to the rebuilding and conservation of our natural resources, but should give deep care for the conservation of our great gifts, such as independence, freedom of thought, conservation of our greatest wealth—the youth of the land. Applied conservation is what we want to be the result of our attention to Wild Life Week.

For information about the observance of National Wild Life Week, ask the National Wild Life Federation, Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

RED LION GRANGE ACTIVITIES—YORK COUNTY

A Christmas party was held by Red Lion Grange, No. 1781, on December 16th. The pupils of DelRoy School, taught by G. Reid Miller, entertained with two short plays entitled "Mrs. Santa Comes to Her Own" and "Just for Christmas." The school also rendered several Christmas selections. A duet "Speak Lord, We Hear" was sung by Mrs. Wm. Stabley and Edw. Leiberknecht. Accordion selections by Paul Stein were much enjoyed. Kathryn and Susan Anstine gave a Christmas skit. Mrs. Nelson Leik and Ruth Hengst entertained with a piano duet.

During this program Mr. and Mrs. Santa made their appearance and distributed gifts with an orange and candy to the Juveniles. The Worthy Lecturer, Mrs. Howard Perry, was presented with a special gift by Mrs. Santa Claus. Mrs. Perry has served as Lecturer for a period of ten years. Mrs. Perry will be succeeded by Mrs. Walter Stein. While we regret the loss of so worthy a Lecturer, we live in hope of our new Lecturer being possessed with the same ability and receiving the same coöperation as did our former Lecturer.

On Saturday evening, November 25th, Red Lion Grange members presented a three-act play which has been repeated three times. The play was given for Valley Grange at Lewisberry; Eureka Grange, Dillsburg, and Springfield Grange at Jacobus.

All three acts of the play take place on a typical farm during a summer month. The cast of characters was as follows:

"Ephraim Higgins," John Marshall; "Squire Briggs," Elwood Hengst; "Ralph Briggs," Richard Paules; "Sam Johnson," Frank Lecrone; "Tom Phalen," Paul Stein; "Ebenezer Saunders," Frank Anstine; "Herr Cominsky," Russell Chronister; "Percy Augustus Witherspoon," Luther Smith; "Mr. Bangs," Nevin Knisley; "Silas Stubbins," Emerson Knaper; "Mrs. Higgins," Kathryn M. Moore; "Molly Higgins," Mary Smith; "Annie Higgins," Mrs. Clarence Leik; "Susie Higgins," Rachel Hengst; "Mrs. Phalen," Mrs. Clarence Leiphart; "Katie Phalen," Sue Anstine; "Madge Phalen," Arlene Sipe; "Mrs. Bangs," Mrs. C. Herman; "Miss Drucina Ketchum," Mrs. Nevin Knisely; "Mrs. Robert Lindsey Von Cleave," Mrs. Walter Stein; "Lucille Von Cleave," Martha Perry; "Marguerite Von Cleave," Romaine Emenheiser; "Madame Elson," Mrs. Sterling Grim; "Dorothy Elson," Kathleen Anstine; "Polly Flanders," Hilda Sechrist; and boys' and girls' chorus, James Flinchbaugh, George Perry, Frank Anstine, Richard Paules, Howard Perry, Frank Lecrone, Hilda Sechrist, Rachel Perry, Martha Perry, Ruth Hengst, Dorothy Mittle and Regina Dietz.

The following numbers were presented between the acts of the play: Vocal solo, Hilda Sechrist; poem, "Trees," Arlene Sipe; accordion selection, Paul Stien; recitation, Dorothy Mittle; vocal duet, Anstine sisters, and vocal solo, Emerson Knaper. Another feature number presented between the acts was several marimba ducts.

Red Lion Grange elected the following officers to serve during 1940: Master, T. M. C. Smith; Overseer, Edw. Barnes; Lecturer, Mrs. Walter Stein; Steward, Elwood Hengst; Assistant Steward, Franklin Lecrone; Chaplain, Geo. Lutz; Treasurer, Isaac Raub; Secretary, Mrs. Sterling Grim; Gate Keeper, Nevin Knisely; Ceres, Viola Leiphart; Pomona, Dorothy Mittle; Flora, Mrs. Otto Albright; Lady Assistant Steward, Romain Hengst; Executive Committee, Jerome Flinchbaugh; Finance Committee, P. A. Williams.

Installation of these officers will take place Saturday evening, January 6th.

A celebrated Irish lawyer, joking with his friend, Father O'Keefe, said:

"Father, I wish you were St. Peter and had the keys of heaven, for then you could let me in."

The witty priest replied:

"Better for you if I had the keys of the other place—for then I could let you out."

"Ironing has been easy and effortless since I got my electric ironer"

IT HAS SHORTENED MY IRONING DAY AND I HAVE PLENTY OF PEP LEFT OVER TO ENJOY A MOVIE OR PLEASANT HOURS WITH MY FAMILY.

MRS. GEORGE B. WERDT

Summit Station, Pa., appreciates her ironer most of all the "electric helps" in her home. She was one of the 20 winners in the recent P.E.A. Contest on the subject: "The electric service or appliance which I find most useful."

IF YOURS is an average size or bigger wash—then you really need an electric ironer. Everybody who has ever used one will tell you that it cuts her ironing time in half—or even less.

In summer time when hot weather makes the ironing extra big—and extra tiring, too—you'll wonder how you ever got along without it. Sheets and towels and other large pieces whizz through like lightning. Shirts and dresses come out fresh and crisp and neat in no time.

Don't be without this time and energy saver for even one more ironing day.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION

HARRISBURG, PENNA.

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Our Grange Program

FOR more than a half century the Grange has served as the "balance wheel" of organized agriculture in America.

It has discovered the way and piloted the course through many gloomy agricultural situations in the past.

With the present low purchasing power of the farmers of the nation and the continued increase in farm tenancy, the economic problem of American agriculture has become more acute.

The economic problem as related to agriculture has occupied the attention of the public press and public officials for several years; but despite all worthy efforts, the farmers' purchasing power has not been restored.

The Grange continues its effort to secure the American market for the American farmer; thus removing the American farmer's product from direct competition with foreign products grown with cheap labor in countries where the standards of living are much lower than ours.

The National Grange program of national recovery is one of education and coöperation along sane lines and when adopted will do much to relieve the present distressed farm situation.

Locally, the Grange has a grant opportunity in securing economy in government, state, county and municipal, thus reducing taxes.

Let us not forget that any sound program that enables our citizens to retain the titles to their homes builds for future democracy. K. S. B.

Regional Conferences

FOR the benefit of Deputies, Masters, Lecturers, Secretaries and Juvenile Matrons, a series of regional conferences have been arranged throughout Pennsylvania beginning March 7 and ending April 5. These conferences will be attended by State officers who will lead the discussion pertaining to the promotion of Grange interest and activity for 1940. While local officers are particularly urged to attend, all of the conferences are open to all Grangers who can attend. The dates and places of these conferences appears elsewhere in this issue.

Membership

THE Worthy State Master has thrown out a challenge to the Granges of Pennsylvania to rally behind him in an intensive Grange membership drive during the spring months. He has appealed particularly to officers of Subordinate and Pomona Granges to lead off by they themselves securing new members during the month of April. This challenge should be supported to the limit. If it is it will bring results.

Most encouraging is the fact that Grange membership in this state has increased from 58,000 in 1932 to 66,000 in 1939. This happened during most adverse years. Following the Worthy Master's suggestion, team play and systematic canvassing of the Grange community should speed up the increase we have been accomplishing.

A Real Help to Lecturers

EACH year the number of Subordinate and Pomona Grange Lecturers attending the annual Lecturers' Conference conducted at State College increases. This should be evidence enough that the instruction and help given to those attending is much worth while. Another of these conferences has been arranged for the three days, March 20, 21 and 22, at the college. The program is full of useful instruction and inspiring features.

Highway Funds

FUNDS appropriated for Unemployment Relief purposes in this state during the 1939 Legislative Session are being consumed faster than anticipated. This may make necessary the calling of a Special Session of the Legislature to provide funds to care for the relief needs until the 1941 Legislature can act.

The easy way to meet such a crisis, if it arises, is to transfer monies from other State funds over to the relief fund. In such transfer the highway fund will be the chief sufferer.

Rural people of this state have a very vital interest in any transfer of highway funds as well as in any further diversion of such funds. We now have a five-cent gasoline tax in the state. One cent of this is paid to the Federal government, one cent goes direct into the general fund for direct relief purposes, and one-half cent is allocated to counties and townships That leaves two and a half cents of the five-cent tax to not only build, maintain and operate our 40,500 miles of state highways in Pennsylvania but support the State Motor Police System as well.

Pennsylvania among the states in the country has the largest mileage of roads on its State System. Compared to its 40,500 miles, Ohio has 17,000 miles and New York has 13,000 miles of road on their state systems. For this state to render proper service to the public through its system of roads, it will need all possible funds now available for such purposes. To transfer more money from its present highway funds is unsound. To divert more from the gas tax is equally unsound.

Rural-Urban Understanding

AGRICULTURE and industry are such close economic partners that what seriously affects one eventually will affect the other. Farmers for their own benefit should understand what is happening in industry. Likewise industry must realize that unless agriculture is prosperous, factories cannot continue to operate at full capacity. To fully appreciate each other's difficulties and problems, there must be mutual understanding. This can best be accomplished by getting together.

The Erie County Pomona Grange has taken the initiative in bringing together in Erie County these two major industries. Its March meeting will be held in a theater in Erie. The theme of the program is "Mutual Relationship of Agriculture and Industry in Erie County." Outstanding farm leaders, as well as leaders in industry, are listed as speakers. Out of this effort should not only come better understanding between the two industries, but between rural and urban people as well.

Coming Events

March 2—Schuylkill County Pomona meets at Lakeside, Pa.

March 2—Lawrence County Pomona meets with Liberty Grange at New Castle, Pa.

March 5—Washington County Pomona meeting will be held at Masonic Temple, Washington, Pa.

March 6—Armstrong County Pomona Grange will meet with Dayton Grange, Dayton, Pa.

March 7—Clarion County Pomona Grange meets with Community Grange at Romersburg, Pa.

March 7—Erie County Pomona Grange will meet in the Warner Theater, State St., Erie, Pa.

March 7—Warren County Pomona Grange meets with Eldred Grange, Grand Valley, Pa.

March 7—Bedford County Pomona Grange meets at Buffalo Mills, Pa.

March 7—Allegheny County Pomona meets with Penn Grange near Elizabeth, Pa.

March 8-9—Tioga County Pomona meets with Alert Grange at Nelson, Pa.

March 9—Fayette County Pomona meets in the I. O. O. F. Hall at Uniontown, Pa.

March 9—Carbon County Pomona Grange meets at the Big Creek Grange Hall.

March 9—Beaver County Pomona will meet in the Big Knob Grange Hall.

March 28—Indiana County Pomona will meet with Indiana Grange, Indiana, Pa.

April 6—Cambria County Pomona will meet at Munster Grange Hall on Route 22 between Cresson and Ebensburg.

April 14—Clearfield County Pomona will meet with Salem Grange.

May 11—York County Pomona will meet at Kralltown, Pa.

May 11—Lebanon County Pomona meets with Bunker Hill Grange in the P. O. S. of A. Hall, Jonestown, Pa.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES

A series of Regional Conferences will be conducted by State Officers during the month of March and the beginning of April. The conferences are planned primarily to bring instruction to officers of Subordinate and Pomona Granges. Attendance at these are not limited, however, to officers, for the meetings are open to all Grange members. In arranging for places to hold these meetings, Grange halls were selected which appeared to be most accessible to Grangers in each of the seventeen districts. All meetings will convene at ten o'clock in the morning. There will be a recess for luncheon followed by the afternoon program which will close not later than four p. m. At these meetings will appear the State Master, the State Lecturer, the State Secretary and the State Juvenile Superintendent. The dates and places for these conferences are as follows:

Date	*Grange Hall*	*County*
March 7	Shirleysburg	Huntingdon
March 8	Kratzerville	Snyder
March 11	Valley	York
March 12	Gouglersville	Berks
March 13	Keystone	Montgomery
March 14	Muhlenburg	Luzerne
March 15	Lamar (Salona)	Clinton
March 25	Bedford	Bedford
March 26	Ginger Hill	Washington
March 27	New Wilmington	Lawrence
March 28	Gresham	Crawford
March 29	Alexander Hotel, Kittanning	Armstrong
April 1	Bald Eagle Grange	Blair
April 2	Cherrytree	Indiana
April 3	Eldred	McKean
April 4	Covington	Tioga
April 5	Honesdale	Wayne

BETTER RITUAL PROJECT

Due to the increased interest which is shown in the Better Ritual Project each year, it will be continued in 1940. As good ritualistic work is synonymous with better grange activity, growth, and service, it is hoped that more Granges will secure the Blue Ribbon award.

All entries giving the name, number, and county of Grange must be sent by the Subordinate Secretary to the office of the State Master on or before May 1, 1940. Each State Deputy will then receive a list of all Granges in his district that are entered in the project.

All Granges entered should make arrangements with the Deputy in ample time so that inspections can be completed on or before September 30, 1940—when the report of the Deputy will be sent to the State Master. Two of the first four degrees must be exemplified.

To qualify for the Blue Ribbon award, the Grange must show a net gain for the year ending September 30, 1940.

SCORE FOR RATING BETTER RITUAL

1. For appearance of Degree Team ..... 10 points
2. For memorization of all parts ..... 30 points
3. For enunciation ..... 20 points
4. For music and floor work ..... 15 points
5. For exemplification of secret work ..... 10 points
6. For tempo and general impression ..... 15 points

EXPLANATION OF RATING

"Memorization of all parts" rates the greatest number of points because it requires the coöperation of all the speaking parts and because of its importance in good ritual. Examining deputies will deduct accordingly for each part that is not memorized.

"Enunciation" comes next in maximum score. Are the charges given distinctly so that they may be heard and understood in all parts of the room?

"Music and floor work"—is there good march time music and does the team move snappily?

"Exemplification of secret work"—is it given in a sure, understandable manner?

"Tempo and general impression"—this is important—does the initiation start on time, move briskly along to a conclusion, without unduly long waits between degrees? Were the initiates favorably impressed?

HONOR JUVENILE REQUIREMENTS

1. Officers commit to memory the opening and closing ceremony.
2. All officers and members over eight years of age commit the Juvenile pledge.
3. Initiate a class of candidates in full form.
4. Make a net gain in membership or graduate a class into the Subordinate Grange.
5. Have a worthwhile lecturer's program at every meeting except on installation, initiation and election evenings.
6. Pay quarterly dues promptly to the State Secretary.
7. Perform community service within the year.

The National Grange awards Honor Certificates to the Juvenile Granges who report that they have complied with these rules. Report blanks can be secured from the office of the State Secretary.

BANNERS AND BANNERETTES

1. Banners will be awarded at the State Grange meeting this year to the Subordinate Grange in each county having the largest net increase in membership, provided the increase is 20 or more.
2. To Granges who have received a Banner previously, a Bannerette will be awarded.
3. In counties where the net increase exceeds 200, a Banner will be given to the local Pomona.
4. Membership will be figured on the increase from September 30, 1939, to September 30, 1940.

NATIONAL HONOR GRANGE REQUIREMENTS

Honor Grange Certificates are awarded by the National Grange to Subordinate Granges who report that they have complied with the following rules:

1. Initiate a class of candidates within the year, using the full Grange ceremony for all four degrees, and show a net gain in membership.
2. Maintain a worthwhile lecture hour program at every meeting except on installation, initiation and election evenings.
3. Open and close on time without use of the Manual.
4. Send quarterly dues to the State Secretary regularly and promptly.
5. Do some piece of community service within the year.

Report blanks can be secured from the State Secretary's Office.

State Master's Letter to the Granges

WORTHY MASTER:

The members of the Executive Committee of the State Grange join me in asking that every Subordinate Grange in Pennsylvania should put on a systematic campaign to increase its membership. There can be no doubt whatever that if a unified effort is made, with every Grange loyally playing its part, we can add many thousands of members in Pennsylvania without lowering the quality in the least.

New England is sometimes spoken of as the Gibraltar of the Grange. The six New England States have a total of 158,241 farms, while the aggregate Grange membership of that section is about 150,000. As will be seen from this, there is nearly one Grange member for every farm in New England. New York has 171,025 farms. In round figures the Grange membership of that State is 135,000. Pennsylvania has 191,284 farms, and by putting forth the proper effort, we could in due time have at least as many Grange members in this State as there are now in New York.

One reason why many good people have not joined the Grange is because nobody ever gave them an invitation. If the Grange is a good organization and has helped us who are members to lead better and more successful lives as farmers and citizens, why should we not be willing to share these benefits with our friends and neighbors? The more members we have of the right kind, the more influence we have, and the more good we can do. So, let us get busy without further delay to strengthen Grange membership and to spread the influence of the Grange in every part of the State.

A good way to proceed would be for the Master and the officers of every Grange to sit down together and make a list of all the eligible families within the jurisdiction of the Grange who are not now members. Then a membership committee should be appointed and the names that have been listed should be properly apportioned among the members of the Committee, with the understanding that each individual whose name appears on the list shall be personally contacted and invited to join. It is optional whether the membership committee travel singly or in pairs. In the light of past experience, it is sometimes easier to refuse an individual than it is to refuse a small group. Only those who would make desirable members should be invited to join.

In each county, the Subordinate Grange that registers the largest net increase in membership during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1940, will receive an appropriately inscribed banner. Provided, however, that in order to be eligible the records of the Grange must show a net increase in membership of at least twenty during the year.

If every Grange will faithfully play its part in carrying out this plan, the aggregate results will be tremendous. Now let us see what can be done by team play and united action!

Fraternally yours,
KENZIE A. BAGSHAW,
Master, Pennsylvania State Grange.

FORMER NATIONAL MASTER DIES

Death has taken a prominent Grange leader in the recent passing of Sherman J. Lowell at his home in Fredonia, New York, following a period of failing health. Mr. Lowell was a lifetime grape grower in Chautauqua County and was a leading figure in Grange work of the Empire State for more than a quarter century. Following service in various lower stations, Mr. Lowell was elected Master of the New York State Grange in 1916 and served four years. At the Grand Rapids session of the National Grange in 1919 he was elected Master of that organization, was re-elected in 1921 at Portland, Oregon, and concluded his work as National Master two years later, when he was succeeded by Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio.

After he had completed his term as National Master, Mr. Lowell was appointed by President Coolidge to the United States Tariff Commission and served several years in that capacity. He was a vigorous type, a man of strong convictions and rugged character, who was often termed the "Abraham Lincoln of the Grange," bearing a somewhat striking resemblance in personal appearance to the Great Emancipator.

NATIONAL GRANGE MEETS NEXT IN NEW YORK

That the next annual session of the National Grange will be held in New York State has been definitely decided, with either Syracuse or Rochester expected to be the convention city and chances favoring the former. This will be the 74th annual meeting of this great farm organization and will bring together thousands of people.

The last National Grange session to be held in New York was in 1930 at Rochester, with a previous meeting at Syracuse in 1918. The Rochester session conferred the Seventh Degree on 11,125 candidates, and Patrons of the Empire State will make a vigorous effort to duplicate that amazing class of initiates at the coming session, whose dates will be November 13-21.

A STERN NOTE FROM COLORADO

How Colorado farmers feel about Federal subsidies, restricted acreage and "overhead prosperity," was given striking illustration at the recent 66th annual convention of the Colorado State Grange held at Denver, when the following stern resolution was adopted:

"We do not believe a permanently prosperous agriculture can be based on government subsidy. Five years of experimentation along this line has not increased our buying power and has diminished our parity as compared with industry and labor.

"We have received our government checks on the one hand in return for idle acres, idle men and commodities or cheap labor shipped across our borders. Prosperity lies not in this direction, but rather in production of more commodities consumed by our people and the closing of the spread between the national factors of agriculture, labor and industry."

Mrs. Ethel H. Richards, *Chairman*, New Paris.
Mrs. Georgia Kresge, Falls.
Miss Margaret Brown, State College.
Mrs. J. A. Boak, New Castle.
Mrs. Furman Gyger, Kimberton.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE HOME AND GRANGE

By Home Economics Committee

EASTER

This year March brings with it the great festival of the Christian Church—Easter, kept with gladness and rejoicing wherever the name of Jesus of Nazareth is known and loved. At Christmas the world pauses to celebrate the birth of Christ; at Easter it kneels in adoration before the mighty conqueror of death. More than that, remembering his words, "Because I live, ye shall live also" bereaved ones everywhere lift their tear-filled eyes from the sod to the stars and are comforted.

THE REVIVAL OF HIGHER SPIRITUAL LIVING

By W. D. Keemer

That there is need for a higher standard of social, moral and spiritual living no one will for one moment deny.

However, when anyone says that he believes that there is a definite trend toward an almost universal desire to experience a revival of higher spiritual living, there are many who feel that he is sadly mistaken.

We are not unmindful of the fact that sin and iniquity abound everywhere, and that: "Truth seems forever on the scaffold and error on the throne," yet we feel that everyone who believes in the great lessons that our Order teaches, cannot help but look forward with Hope as he feels the great undercurrent of peace, which must ere long come to the surface, and banish the waves of sin and unrighteousness. We cannot comprehend the lesson of the glorious Easter season, nor can we hope to win in the battles of life, unless we go with the same assurance of victory that our Lord went all the way from the garden of Gethsemane to the open tomb on that first glad Easter morning.

The prophet Isaiah said of Jesus, "Of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end," and John the Baptist said, "He must increase, but I must decrease." It seems to me if we are His followers we will see in Him a victorious Redeemer. If in our hearts there is an earnest desire for a better spiritual life, then most certainly we will try to help others to experience the same.

Many years ago we were taught that, "Nothing succeeds like success," and if that is true then certainly if we are trying to do good ourselves we will be able to see good in our fellowmen.

I believe that those who can see no good in others, and are constantly saying that the world is growing worse, are doing more than anyone else to hinder the oncoming Revival of Higher Spiritual Living.

May all the joy and happiness of the glad Easter time be yours as you look forward with assurance to the time when you too shall come forth unto Life Eternal:

"Plant lilies and lilies will bloom,
Plant roses and roses will grow,
Plant hate and hate to life will spring,
Plant love and love to you will bring
The fruit of the seed you sow."

THE EASTER TABLE

The Easter table should remind us that spring is really on the way and soon the buds will be bursting in the warm sunshine to clothe the bare branches. Let us hasten the buds a bit by bringing into the house a few small branches of early fruit trees, forsythia, magnolia or horse chestnuts. If placed in a warm place in a jar of water they will bloom in two or three weeks and be fine for Easter table decoration. A pretty house plant placed in an Easter basket or other suitable container makes a pleasing centerpiece. Always put the flowers low and if placed on a flat mirror the beauty will be enhanced. Candles also help to make the decoration more attractive.

If there are children make some ducks and place on the mirror and they will appear to be floating on a glassy lake. The ducks can be made easily with marshmallows, cloves for eyes, gum drops cut for wings and toothpicks to hold pieces in place.

The spring flowering bulbs are beautiful for a more elaborate decoration and one blooming plant at Easter time is worth a dozen in May.

EGGS IN THE DIET

Mrs. Miles Horst

The egg is closely associated with the observance of Easter and has been for many centuries. Folks, even before the Christian era, looked upon the egg as an emblem of spring. All bird life in its natural way starts to reproduce itself through the egg as the first warmth of spring comes along. It was quite natural that this same idea should associate itself with the great fact of history commemorated at Easter time. So we, as we enter into the Easter season, follow the custom of coloring eggs and using them in a great many ways.

Eggs form a highly nutritious, concentrated food. They contain all of the elements in the right proportions to feed the body so that they are classed as a typical food. They should be eaten in combination with food that is high in starch, such as bread, potatoes, rice, etc. A pound of eggs (about 9), is considered equal in nutrition value to a pound of beef.

Since eggs are cheap and since most of us have poultry and don't need to buy them we should include them every day in our menus.

The average composition of an egg is protein 14.9 per cent, fat 10.6 per cent, mineral 1 per cent, water 73.5 per cent. The mineral matter of the egg contains phosphorus and iron in the ideal form for use of the human body.

Next to milk eggs are the most important protein bearing food that can be used in the diet of a growing child. The egg yolk is an excellent source of vitamins A, B and D. The amount of vitamin D in the yolk has been found sufficient to safeguard infants during the winter months from rickets when one yolk a day is fed. It must not be thought, however, that eggs can be used as a substitute for milk, but they make a splendid addition to it as a child food.

Cooking Eggs

Eggs that are "soft cooked" at a temperature below that of boiling water are most easily and quickly digested. "Hard cooked" or "hard boiled" eggs are best digested when not eated hurriedly and are more easily digested also when cooked in water below the boiling point.

Serving Eggs at Breakfast

The most familiar forms in which eggs appear at breakfast are as soft boiled, poached, scrambled, fried, shirred, baked and coddled. An omlet is a delicacy for breakfast.

For a company dish I like to serve eggs in bacon rings. To prepare these I curl slices of bacon around the inside of a muffin tin or a custard cup. I then break an egg inside each bacon ring, season it with salt and pepper and bake until set but not until hard. If removed carefully from the dish the egg will remain fastened to the bacon. This can then be placed on buttered toast and garnished with parsley.

Ham Loaf

Since ham and eggs are considered an Easter dish here is a recipe that is not only delicious but can be prepared the day before Easter. We call it "ham loaf." To prepare it use one and a half pounds of ground pork, one pound of smoked ham, one cup of bread crumbs soaked in one cup of milk and two eggs. Mix these thoroughly and roll into the form of a loaf. Bake the loaf in the following sauce, made of one-half cup of brown sugar, one tablespoon dried mustard, one-fourth cup of vinegar and one-fourth cup of water. Baste this syrup over the ham loaf while baking. It makes a delicious dish.

Oakhill Potatoes

Here is a dish which includes eggs of which my family is very fond. To prepare them use two cups of cooked potatoes (diced), six hard boiled eggs, sliced, two cups of medium white sauce, salt and pepper and buttered crumbs. Put a layer of potatoes in the dish, then one of eggs, then one of sauce. Repeat until the dish is filled and white sauce on top. Sprinkle with fine buttered crumbs and bake for twenty minutes.

Potato Puffs or Souffle

Here is another dish which we like in which eggs are used. For our portion we use two eggs or four yolks and three cups of mashed potatoes. We beat the eggs well and add our seasoned fluffy mashed potatoes. Bake this combination in a greased casserole in a hot oven long enough to heat thoroughly and brown on top. The potatoes should be slightly more moist than when ordinarily prepared.

Supper Dishes

One of the dishes that all my family enjoy for the evening meal is called "Escalloped Eggs De Luxe." I prepare this by taking eight hard cooked eggs, one cup of cooked peas, six tablespoons of butter, two tablespoons of flour, a cup and a half of milk, four eggs, a half teaspoon of salt and an eighth of a teaspoon of pepper. Prepare a sauce, and use four tablespoons of white sauce. Let cool slightly. Butter a baking dish and arrange peas in a layer in the bottom of the pan, slice hard cooked eggs on top, season each. Add four eggs to the sauce and beat to combine thoroughly. Pour over the eggs and peas, garnish and serve with or without sauce.

Eggs a la King

Here is an evening dish that is quite popular in many sections of our state. It is made by using six hard cooked eggs, four tablespoons of butter, four tablespoons of flour, one and a half cups of milk, one tablespoon of pimento, chopped fine, one-eighth teaspoon of pepper, one or one and a half cups of mushrooms and a fourth teaspoon of salt. Then melt butter, add flour and stir until smooth. Add cold milk (part of mushroom stock can be used). Cook and stir constantly until thick. Remove from fire and place over hot water. Add seasoning and eggs cut lengthwise and heat thoroughly. Serve on toast, patty shells or cream puff shells.

Cakes

Usually in the spring of the year when eggs are plentiful our taste turns to "Angel Food." But, then our problem is what will we do with the yolks. I will give you my favorite Angel Food cake recipe and a Yolk Banana Sponge cake, that my family enjoys very much. When baking an Angel Food cake I take one cup of pastry flour, one and one-half cups of sugar, twelve egg whites (approximately one and a half cups), three-fourth teaspoon of salt, one and a half teaspoons of cream of tartar and one teaspoon of vanilla. I then sift one-half cup of sugar with the flour three times, beat the egg white to a course form, then sprinkle salt and cream of tartar over surface and continue to beat until stiff but glossy. Continue beating, adding one cup of sugar in portions of two tablespoons at a time. Add flavoring. Sift in flour and sugar to fold into meringue in four parts. Pour into ungreased tube pan (10 by 4½). I bake this cake in an oven of 350 degrees Fahrenheit for one hour. I then invert the pan and let the cake cool for about an hour.

Yolk Banana Sponge Cake

For this cake I use three cups of all-purpose flour, three teaspoons of baking powder, twelve egg yolks, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of lemon extract, two cups of sugar and one and a half cups of banana pulp (5 small bananas). I sift my flour and baking powder together four times, add salt and flavoring to yolks and beat until lemon colored. I then add alternately sugar and bananas, beating thoroughly after each addition. I add my flour mixture about one-fourth at a time, beating thoroughly after each addition. I bake this cake in a loose bottom tube pan and usually invert the pan and let the cake cool for about an hour before removing from the pan. (If you do not care for bananas use one cup of hot water and 2 teaspoons of lemon extract.)

HOME ECONOMICS COMMITTEE DISTRICTS STATE

The Home Economics Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange appreciates your contributions, suggestions or criticisms. You will find the Chairman for your county listed below. Address your communications to her.

Northwestern Counties — Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Venango, Washington and Warren—Mrs. J. A. Boak, New Castle, Pa.

Southwestern Counties — Armstrong, Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Somerset, Westmoreland—Mrs. Ethel H. Richards, New Paris, Pa.

Central Counties—Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Jefferson, Juniata, Lycoming, Northumberland, Montour and Union, Lower Northumberland, Snyder, Potter, Forest and Mifflin—Miss Margaret Brown, State College, Pa.

Northeastern Counties—Bradford, Carbon, Columbia, Lower Luzerne, Lackawanna, Upper Luzerne, Southern Wyoming, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wayne, Wyoming, Monroe and Pike—Mrs. T. M. Kresge, Falls, Pa.

Southeastern Counties — Berks, Bucks, Lower Bucks and Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Perry and York—Mrs. Furman Gyger, Kimberton, Pa.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

The custom of celebrating St. Patrick's Day in this country had its origin in the Irish celebration in honor of St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland. But now the celebration is observed by all and is more or less the occasion for green neckties, shamrock, feasts, parties, gayety, etc.

Apparently the celebration of the day has nothing to do with snakes and the ever persistent serpent legend. The snake story seems to be based more on hearsay than history.

This celebration falls on March 17th each year because that is the traditional day on which St. Patrick died.

It is incorrect to say that Patrick was a saint only by tradition. From the day of his death he has been venerated as the chief saint of the Irish Church.

Some Irish songs to be used in our St. Patrick Day program:

"Londonderry Air," "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling," "Where the River Shannon Flows," "Mother Machree," "Danny Boy," "My Wild Irish Rose," "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms," and "Wearing of the Green."

"EXCEPT THESE ABIDE," FROM THE SCRAPBOOK OF MRS. CHARLES CAMPBELL

On a recent visit to Claysville Grange, I noticed a chart of what they termed key words of their work. Faith, Courage, Loyalty and Honesty were among those listed. This group of words brought to my mind the shipwreck story of Paul in the 27th Chapter of Acts, when the sailors were about to flee from the ship. Paul said to the Centurion, "Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved."

In these stormy days we should see that certain able seamen abide on the good ship "Patron of Husbandry."

"Faith"

And I will trust that He who holds
The life that hides in mead and wold,
Who hangs yon alders crimson beads
And stains those mosses green and gold
Will still, as he hath done, incline
His gracious care to me and mine.
—*John G. Whittier.*

Another sailor is named "Hope."

To be glad for the day as you have it,
Is contentment without an alloy;
To be happy when all things about it
Would your plans and your dreaming destroy.
There's a morrow beyond the night's darkness
With a chance that is perfect and new,
So be happy, though often you doubt it—
Do not fear, for the sun will shine through.
If you stop all your dreaming and planning,
You will find yourself tethered and bound;
Only hopes that soar upward will conquor
All the barriers that round you are found,
For the day that now is—be happy,
For the morrow must come, and it will;
Giving hope that is new and inspiring,
All your dreaming and plans to fulfill.—*Edith Ivy Danielson.*

Number three Sailor, "Charity."

'Tis the human touch in the world that counts,
The touch of your hand and mine,
Which means far more to the fainting heart
Than shelter and bread and wine.
For shelter is gone when the night is o'er
And bread lasts only a day,
But the touch of the hand and the sound of the voice
Sing on in the soul always.
—*Spencer Michael Free.*

The last good seaman—"Fidelity."

My life is but a weaving
Between my Lord and me;
He chooses all the colors
And works on steadily.
Oftimes he weaveth sorrow,
And I, in blinded pride,
Forget He sees the upper
And I the under side.
Not till the loom is silent,
And the shuttles cease to fly
Shall God unroll the fabric,
And show the Unknown Why.
The dark threads are as needful
In the weaver's skillful hand,
As the threads of gold and silver,
In the pattern He has planned.
—*Author Unknown.*

EASTER MENUS

Breakfast

Grapefruit and orange sections.
Fried ham garnished with pineapple slices.
Browned in the ham gravy.
Poached eggs.
Rolls, warmed in the oven.
Cookies.
Coffee.

Dinner

Homemade tomato juice.
Roast lamb garnished with peas and glazed carrots.
Parsley potatoes.
Creamed asparagus.
Pineapple and Cucumber salad in mint-flavored gelatine.
Arrange on lettuce leaf.
Celery curls stuffed with pimento cheese.
Current jelly.
Fresh rhubarb custard pie.
Coffee.
Mint candy wafers.

Dinner

Fruit cups.
Fried chicken garnished with cups of cooked turnips, filled with buttered peas.
Fluffy mashed potatoes.
Spinach or creamed onions.
Egg salad on water cress.
Hot biscuit with brown gravy.
Pickled beets.
Heavenly rice.
Coffee.
Salted nuts or dates stuffed with peanut butter.

Lunch or Supper

For main dish select one of either cheese souffle,
Waffles with creamed chicken or ham omelet to serve with
Lettuce salad with Russian dressing.
Whole wheat bread or rolls.
Canned or fresh strawberries with angel food.
Coffee.

Rhubarb Custard Pie

1 cupful cut rhubarb.
1 cupful sugar.
1 tablespoon flour.
1 tablespoon melter butter.
2 eggs.
1 cupful milk.
Nutmeg flavoring.
⅛ teaspoon salt.

Cut rhubarb in small pieces and mix with sugar and flour. Beat egg yolks, add milk, nutmeg and melted butter. Line pie plate with pastry and fill with rhubarb mixture. Pour custard over and bake in moderate oven until firm. Cover with meringue made with stiffly beaten whites of eggs to which two tablespoons of sugar have been added.

Heavenly Rice

1 cup crushed pineapple.
1 cup cooked rice.
2 tablespoons sugar.
1 cup coffee cream.
1 cup cut marshmallows.

Mix all together except cream and let stand over night or for several hours, stirring occasionally to dissolve marshmallows.

When ready to serve add cream and chill thoroughly. Top each serving with a strawberry or red cherry.

Cherry Pie

Place one quart of canned cherries and juice in top of double boiler and add one-half cup water. Bring to boiling point and thicken with two heaping tablespoons of cornstarch in a little water. When thick add six marshmallows and stir slowly until melted. Fill baked shell, top with marshmallows and place in slow oven until marshmallows melt and brown slightly. Remove from oven, sprinkle top with red sugar and cool.

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

All patterns 15c. each in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

3091—Matron's Dress and Jacket Ensemble. Sizes 16 to 48. Size 36 requires 5⅛ yards of 39-inch material for jacket and short sleeved dress.

3141—Attractive Button-Front Morning Frock. Sizes 14 to 44. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards of 39-inch material, ⅝ yard 39-inch contrasting.

2859—Flattering Frock for the Larger Figure. Sizes 36 to 50. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material, ¾ yard 39-inch contrasting. Hat Pattern No. 2567, one size, adaptable to any headsize, must be ordered separately.

3173—Tailored Dress with New Big Pockets. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 3⅛ yards of 39-inch material.

3171—Girl's Two-Piece Dress. Sizes 8 to 14. Size 8 requires 1⅛ yards of 39-inch material for short sleeved blouse; 1⅛ yards 39- or 54-inch material for skirt; ½ yard 39-inch material for optional camisole top for skirt.

3332—Classic Tailored Jacket. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 1½ yards of 54-inch material with 1⅝ yards 39-inch lining for jacket. A plain tailored skirt (not illustrated) is included in the pattern.

2825—Slim Young Suspender Skirt. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 1¾ yards of 54-inch material.

Address, giving number and size:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, GRANGE NEWS

428 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

Our Juvenile Granges

MRS. LUCY SHUMWAY, Wyalusing

CELEBRATING ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Glimpses of the Life in Old Ireland

"This dear little plant that springs from our soil,
When its three little leaves are extended,
Denotes on one stalk we together should toil,
And ourselves by ourselves be befriended;
And still through the bog, through the brake, and the mireland,
From one root should branch, like the shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little shamrock, the dear little shamrock,
The sweet little, green little, shamrock of Ireland."

—*Andrew Cherry.*

Sure, and all of you will be wearing a bit of the green on St. Patrick's Day that is coming March 17th. This year it falls on Sunday, but Irishmen all the world over will be wearing the shamrock in honor of their homeland and St. Patrick just as they have been doing for hundreds of years. Large shipments of shamrocks are brought to the United States just for that day. You see, the shamrock grows nowhere else in all the world but in Ireland, as a wild plant. Of course, you can grow them in pots, like geraniums, but for some mysterious reason they will not grow like grass as they do in their homeland.

About fifteen hundred years ago St. Patrick came to Ireland to tell the wondering natives about Christ, His Heavenly Father, and the Holy Ghost. It is no wonder that they were puzzled by his message, even today some folks don't understand all of our Christianity, and the natives said, "You tell us there are three gods, and yet one. How can that be?" For answer the saint bent over and picked a shamrock that was growing at his feet. "Do you not see," he said, "how in this wild flower three leaves are united on one stalk? And will you not then believe what I tell you, that there are indeed three persons and yet one God?" And do you know, the Irish listened and then they too bent and plucked shamrocks, and as they looked at the tiny leaflets they believed. Ever since that day the shamrock has been the national flower of Ireland and St. Patrick the patron saint. (A patron saint is a sort of god-father.) It looks a lot like our common white clover, but its flowers are yellow and its leaflets blue-green.

Legends

There is another legend that tells how St. Patrick drove all of the snakes out of Ireland. It is true that there are no snakes in Ireland, and no one has ever proved that they were not driven into the sea just so. The Irish believe that is how it happened. Do you?

Then there are ever and ever so many tales of the "little people" who love those who are good and believe in them, and they punish the bad folk who disbelieve. There is the Giants' Causeway (perhaps you can find a picture of this in your geography book) that stretches out to sea for more than a mile. It is a pathway built long ago by the giants to keep their feet dry as they passed that way. Really it looks like a lot of huge six-sided lead pencils gathered together and stood on end with their tops just sticking out of the sea. Of course, scientists have an explanation for what made it and how, but even they can't prove that the giants didn't have something to do with it. And if one of the "lead pencils" is a wishing seat, as they say it is, where you can sit and make a wish that is bound to come true, there must be something magic about it, mustn't there?

There is a castle near the city of Cork (that's the real name of the city and it doesn't mean that there are lots of bottle corks lying around) that is called the Blarney Castle. In the wall of the building is set the famous Blarney stone that has a great power. Anyone who kisses it, becomes able to convince anyone of anything and can always say the right thing at the right time. (That's why the Irish call pretty speeches and flattering remarks "blarney.") Sure, and most of us might well wish there was a blarney stone handy when there's something that needs explaining. All these tales and many, many others help to make Ireland a country rich in folklore and imagination.

Now perhaps you feel that you know more about the boys and girls who live in Ireland. Let's find out how they live, and just what the country is like. Ireland is a small island just about the size of our state of Maine (open your geography book again and look at that tiny spot on the map) just thirteen miles from England at the nearest point. The summers are very like ours, but even in the winter there is no killing frost and the weather is rather like our crisp October days. This little island is level, covered with deep grass, and dotted with lovely lakes, and then placed all around the edge of the island, as if they were there just to keep the people from falling into the sea, are the grey mountains. . . . It sounds like a soup bowl, doesn't it?

The Irish Home

If you were a boy or a girl in Ireland, your family would probably live in a tiny white-washed stone cottage with a fireplace in the main room and perhaps two other rooms for the family at one end of the house, while at the other end there would be an extra room or two for the pigs and chickens, and maybe—just maybe—you'd have a cow. Your roof would be growing grass! That's right. A framework holds the sods in place and pretty soon they grow together forming as lovely a roof as you can imagine, and one that almost never needs repairs. The rains water the grass so that it never dries up, and Ireland never lacks rain. So when you stood out in front of your home and looked off across the meadows, you would see a green, green land dotted with tiny white cottages with living green roofs. Oh, I almost forgot to say that when the grass upon the roof is long enough it is a handy supply of hay for the cow!

Your father might farm twenty-eight acres of land, if he were unusually well-to-do, and because there is a great deal more rain in Ireland than we have here in America, he would raise flax (linen is made from flax) and potatoes (white potatoes are often called Irish potatoes because they have become the main food of those people, but the funny thing is this, Sir Walter Raleigh took the white potato back to England with him after a trip to America sometime during the 1600s. So you see they are really American potatoes). Imagine a country without fields of tall corn and acres of golden brown wheat, Ireland is such a country.

Your dad would have to cut chunks of peat from a near-by peat-bog and cure them so that your mother could keep the fire going, for in Ireland there is no coal and wood is very scarce. Peat is decayed vegetable matter that might someday be coal if it just lay there hundreds of years more, but you see, the Irish people have to use it now.

Fairs Are Popular

You would ride to market in a two-wheeled cart drawn by a donkey, or if your daddy had lots of money you might go touring in an Irish jaunting car, a funny two-wheeled cart with the seats facing sideways and placed out over the wheels. The girls would wear long, full skirts and blouses, with shawls about their shoulders and snug white bonnets on their heads. The boys would wear rough shoes, knee socks, snug breeches, bright shirts, and sleeveless jackets called jerkins. You and your family would prepare for every county fair and meet all of your friends from miles around there. You would talk over all that had happened since last you met, and someone would play a fiddle, and everyone would laugh and sing and dance, for there are no people on earth more carefree and fun-loving than the Irish. Later in the evening you youngsters would sit quietly listening while the older folks told tales of the "wee people" and Tam O'Shanter and Will O' the Wisp. Fair days are gay days in Ireland, even as they are in America.

Suitable Games for St. Patrick's Day Program

Now perhaps some of you Juvenile Grangers are Irish-Americans. Ask your parents if someone in your family came from the Emerald Isle. If there are some Irishmen among you, why not let them be the guests of honor at your St. Patrick's Party. Perhaps they know some special games and songs that came straight from Ireland, these will help a lot. If they don't have some games right at their fingertips here are two or three that you can play.

First of all, cut some shamrocks from green paper, enough to give each juvenile ten. Now go about the room talking with one another and asking questions. Each time a person answers "yes," "no," or "maybe" he or she must give a shamrock to the one who asked the question. At the end of ten minutes, or five minutes, or whatever time shall be set, the person who has the most shamrocks is Paddy in the game to follow.

This game is called Paddy's Hunt. Paddy goes alone from the room while someone is chosen to hide a large shamrock somewhere in the room. Then the group starts to sing, "Oh, Paddy dear, and did you hear the news that's going round?" (You can find it in any community song book.) Paddy enters the room and searches for the shamrock. Whenever he comes near the hiding place of the shamrock, the singing becomes louder, and as he moves away from it, the singing becomes soft and softer. When Paddy finds the shamrock he joins the group and the person who hid it becomes Paddy. You can play this game for quite a while, but stop before you are tired of it, say after ten minutes or so.

Then there is the shamrock race that is played just like the old clothespin race except that you use shamrocks and so make the game harder and more Irish-like. Choose sides and line each side up facing each other, seated in chairs. The first person in each row is given ten shamrocks. On the signal to start the shamrocks are passed down row one at a time. Each person must look straight ahead all the time, do not turn your head to watch the shamrock coming. When they are all at the other end of the row, they must be passed back to the front again, only this time they are passed behind your backs! Of course, the side that gets all of their shamrocks down the line and back again first wins the race. And the losers may serve the winners their refreshments.

You might have clover-leaf cookies and milk. Maybe some of the older girls could help their mothers cut out the cookies and the boys could each bring a pint of milk. That would be easy, wouldn't it? The girls would bring cookies enough for the boys and the boys bring milk enough for the girls. Do you remember those lines at the beginning, "we together should toil, and ourselves by ourselves be befriended"? When we do work and play together it is so much more fun than when we have to do things alone, isn't it? That is one of the things we learn as we work together in our Granges.

I think you will like this month's page, because it is a little bit different than the pages you have been having. The reason for the difference is that you have a new editor this time. My daughter-in-law wrote it for me. If you tell us that you like it perhaps she will do another one for us some day.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES

I am delighted that I am to have the privilege of attending the regional conferences this year. Between the Regionals and the Lecturer's Conferences at State College, I hope to meet every Juvenile Matron in the state. Will you please make an effort to attend at least one of these conferences?

OUR JUVENILE GRANGERS

By Susan J. Hoefling

Big Knob Grange, Beaver County

All was quiet in the Grangers' hall,
Save for the tap, tap, tapping of feet;
In time they stepped, marching along
To the rhythm of music beat.

One hundred Grangers saw them there—
These youths conferring a degree—
The tableaux formed; the pledges given
Were an inspiration to me.

There's so much good in life
If we are only willing to see,
And the child is the planting ground
That springs to fertility.

Teach him to love Truth and Right;
Inspire his faith in God;
And no evil, then, can harm him
As through Life he humbly plods!

HARD BOUNCE

A bricklayer working on top of a high building carelessly dropped a brick which landed on the head of his Negro helper below.

"You-all bettah be careful up dere," the helper shouted up. "You done made me bit mah tongue."

Among the Granges

Activities of the Order in Various Localities

BURGETTSTOWN GRANGE'S NEW HALL DEDICATED

Despite the near zero weather a goodly number of Grangers, and their friends from Washington and adjoining counties turned out on Friday evening, January 5th, 1940, to attend the dedication of the new Grange hall erected by Burgettstown Grange, No. 1502.

The hall is located at Bravington, on Route 22, about twenty-three miles west of Pittsburgh, is of frame construction thirty-two by sixty feet with concrete block basement, equipped for dining room and kitchen; is also equipped with a new modern heating system.

The dedication ceremony was conducted in a very able and impressive manner by our Past Master, J. A. Boak, assisted by the officers of Burgettstown Grange.

After the dedication ceremony a short program was presented, consisting of a talk by Brother Rev. J. V. Stevenson, a charter member of Burgettstown Grange. Brother Stevenson spoke of the influence for good that the Grange exerts in the community.

Sister Mrs. Martha Kramer, Lecturer of Burgettstown Grange, read a poem which she composed herself, entitled the "Granger's Call."

Sister Boak was present and spoke briefly and congratulated Burgettstown Grange on their achievement.

Brother Boak gave a very interesting and instructive talk on Grange work and achievement, urging the young folks to stay on the farm where they have the best chance to establish and own a home.

A telegram was read from Rev. Ross M. Haverfield, State Grange Chaplain, congratulating Burgettstown Grange and wishing them success in their new home, also a letter from State Grange Pomona Sister Barger and Brother Barger.

A light lunch was served by the social committee and the last hour was spent in pleasant social chat which is the fitting close of all good Grange meetings.

CAMBRIA COUNTY POMONA MET DURING WORST BLIZZARD OF THE SEASON

The worst blizzard of the season delayed the opening of the Cambria County Pomona Grange meeting held at Munsten, Saturday, January 6th, until after the ladies of Munsten Grange had provided the members who were able to reach the Grange Hall with a piping hot dinner.

The first order of business was the election of directors of the Cambria County Mutual Fire Insurance Co., P. of H. The following directors were chosen: E. J. Sutton, W. R. Rowland, Jos. W. Dishart, S. J. Miller, G. H. Dumm, W. A. Westrick, Herman Leiden, A. C. Callahan, Paul Yahnes, R. M. Niebauer, C. H. Hill, Edw. Jones, H. M. Mohler. Mr. E. J. Sutton, of Munster Grange, was elected a member of the Finance Committee of the Cambria County Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Mr. James Garrett, of Munsten, was elected a member of the Executive Committee of Cambria County Pomona Grange, to serve three years. Mr. W. A. Farabaugh, of Banner Grange, was elected a member of the Finance Committee of Cambria County Pomona Grange, to serve three years.

Phillip Strittmater, Lecturer, conducted Memorial services for the following deceased members: Brother Lawrence Volk, Cross Roads Grange; Brother Simon Niebauer, St. Lawrence Grange; Brother Alex Strittmater, Banner Grange; Mrs. Englebert Farabaugh, Banner Grange, and Miss Tillie Jones, Buckhorne Grange.

Two appropriate selections were sung by County Agent H. C. McWilliams.

John Thomas, Jr., President of the Board of Commissioners, explained in detail the methods used by County and Township officials in arriving at adjustments that are being made relative to unpaid tax claims and assessment valuations. A general discussion followed when Mr. Thomas very satisfactorily answered questions regarding the financial standing of Cambria County.

W. S. Anderson, Master Farmer of Cambria County for 1940, gave an interesting discussion on "The Advantage and Uses of Electricity on the Farm."

Much interest was shown in the Farm Product Show which was scheduled in connection with this meeting; also the Pie Social held at the close of the evening session.

The Grange was then opened in the Fourth Degree and the reports of County Deputies, Frank Ropp and Philip Strittmater, were heard in their attempt to organize a Grange in Glasgow.

After supper was served by the ladies an open session was held in which two members of the St. Francis debating squad discussed the affirmative and negative side of the question—"Resolved that the United States should maintain a policy of strict neutrality in the present European conflict."

LANCASTER COUNTY POMONA ENJOYS INTERESTING SESSION

Lancaster County Pomona Grange, No. 71, met in the Farm Bureau Building, Lancaster, on Saturday, January 13th, in charge of Master Charles McSparran of Fulton.

During the morning session the Lecturer, Miss Doris Jamisom, of Fulton, conducted a memorial service for deceased members since the January session, 1939. These were: Mrs. Alice Shoemaker, Mrs. Mary Brown, Walter Earnhart and Mrs. Charlotte Ruppin.

After a box luncheon spread on a long table the afternoon session opened at 1:30 o'clock. The new officers elected at the November meeting, with John Bruckhart, Warwick, Master, were beautifully installed by State Grange Overseer, Isaac Gross and his team from Upper Bucks County Pomona.

The following resolutions were adopted, presented by a committee composed of Richard Maule of Colerain; Walter Wood, Fulton, and Winthrop Trefethern of Ephrata.

1. Whereas, It is not in the province of government to interfere in producers of any commodity selling direct to the consumer. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask the Milk Control Board to do away with restrictions on farmers selling milk to consumers who come to the farm for it.

2. Whereas, The Public Utilities Commission ordered the discontinuance of the "B 1" rate effective to the small power users, a large portion of which are farmers, and

Whereas, They allowed the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company to substitute a rate entirely too high for farmers to pay, in spite of the fact that the small power users had petitioned a three-month moratorium for the purpose of investigating and studying the situation; be it

Resolved, That we go on record as denouncing this policy as being entirely out of line with the purpose for which the commission was appointed; and be it further

Resolved, That we consider 4½ cents per kilowatt an ample price for power electricity used on farms, and that a copy of this be sent to the Public Utilities Commission.

3. Whereas, The advertising of liquor throughout certain radio programs is compelling parents to submit their children to untruthful and deceptive propaganda; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge Congress to forbid any liquor advertising on the radio, and that we will ask our representatives in Congress to use their influence to this effect.

4. Whereas, It is to the benefit of all persons and organizations interested in the welfare of agriculture to work for the common good and since the Farm Bureau by inviting the Pomona Grange to use their hall for the meeting, has shown a genuine spirit of coöperation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Pomona Grange hereby expresses to the Farm Bureau their thanks and extends to them the right hand of fellowship.

5. Since our Heavenly Father in His Divine wisdom has seen fit to promote Sister Charlotte Ruppin to the great Grange above, and since Sister Ruppin was a well beloved and active member in Ephrata Grange, Pomona and State Grange, having served in numerous offices, and her useful and unselfish devotion to our cause is appreciated by all, be it hereby

Resolved, That we, the members of Pomona, No. 71, express our profound sorrow at her loss and extend sympathy to the members of her family. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes, published in the Grange News and sent to the family.

A short literary program was rendered, an important feature of which was a roll call answered by the new officers on "One thing I would like to do this year in the Grange, on the farm and in the home."

The Home Economics Committee was reappointed for the second year, composed of Mrs. Hattie Becker, Ephrata; Mrs. John Bruckhart, Warwick; Mrs. Warren Hanna, Salisburg; Mrs. Donald Weicksel, Colerain; and Mrs. Walter Wood, of Fulton. The visiting committee is John Harding, Ephrata; Ralph Shank, Fulton; and Stephen Levan, Warwick.

The next place of meeting on the second Saturday in April is left in the hands of the Executive Committee to arrange.

STILL ACTIVE AT EIGHTY

Brother and Sister Harry Magee, active members of the New Texas Grange, Allegheny County, have both passed their 80th birthday. Sister Magee celebrated hers at State College last year while attending the Middle Atlantic Grange Lecturers' Conference. She is secretary of her Grange and has been since it was chartered. Brother Magee has occupied many chairs in his Grange and together with his wife has been a regular attendant not only at Subordinate Grange meetings but also at Pomona Grange meetings. They have attended many State Grange meetings.

—GRANGE—
Regulation Officers' sashes; Members' badges; Altar and Pedestal scarfs; Jewels and Jewelry.
Write for prices to the Old Reliable Grange Regalia House.
FULLER REGALIA & COSTUME CO.
12 High Street, Worcester, Mass.
(Owned and Managed by Patrons)

INSTALLATION TEAM OF EAST LYNN GRANGE—CHESTER COUNTY—HAS BUSY WEEK

The Installation Team of East Lynn Grange, No. 1263, installed the officers of Concord Grange, No. 1141, of Delaware County, Monday evening, January 8, 1940, and of Goshen Grange, No. 121, Chester County, Thursday evening, January 11, 1940.

Lloyd S. Chambers, Past Master of Pomona Grange, No. 3, of Chester and Delaware Counties, was the installing officer, assisted by Miss Mary C. Leonard as Marshal, Miss Sara E. Heald as Emblem Bearer and Miss Helen S. Wickersham as Regalia Bearer, with Miss Logan Still as accompanist.

The installation work was impressively given; the ritualistic part being given from memory.

East Lynn Grange, which meets at Unionville, Chester County, was host to Doe Run Grange, No. 1269, Tuesday evening, January 9, for the annual installation of officers of the two Granges.

Paul S. Coates of Highland Grange, No. 980, Steward of Pomona Grange of Chester and Delaware Counties, was the installing officer, assisted by Mrs. Richard Copeland and Miss Mabel Bair as Marshals, Mrs. Charles Scott as Regalia Bearer and Mrs. Ira Copeland as Emblem Bearer with Mrs. Paul C. Coates as pianist.

The work was committed to memory and most creditably done.

The newly installed Masters, Warren L. Wesbter of Doe Run Grange; John Paschall of East Lynn Grange, and Ralph Baker, a Past Master of

Pomona Grange, No. 3, each gave an interesting talk. During the social hour, which followed the meeting, refreshments of doughnuts and coffee were served.

"CRANBERRY GRANGE NEWS"

Cranberry Grange No. 908, second oldest Grange of Butler County, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on Friday evening, January 12. The meeting had to be held in Plains Church as at six o'clock that evening the Grange caught fire, and nearly burnt down, but many thanks go out to the Cookson family living close by, who saw the fire in time to prevent any serious damage.

The meeting was opened with the hymn "I Walk With the King," followed by prayer by Chaplain Irene Cookson. A very interesting "History of Cranberry Grange" was given by Clarence Freshcorn. The Grangers then all joined in singing "Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet" after which the speaker of the evening, Mr. Boak, Past Master of State Grange, was introduced by Ethan Allen, who was in charge of the program.

A beautiful cake decorated in the Grange colors and baked by Mrs. Clarence Freshcorn was then lit by Park Graham, who has been a member for 46 years, with Mr. William Vandivort, the second oldest member blowing out the candles. Mrs. Quickle, Charlotte Nuernberg, and Walter Shankey then sang a very pleasing arrangement of "Because He Joined the Grange."

Several short speeches were then given by different members of the visiting Granges, after which the lunch committee served a very delicious lunch.

HELEN E. VANDIVORT.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY POMONA HOLDS SESSION AT CURWENSVILLE

Susquehanna Grange, No. 1145, was host to Clearfield County Pomona Grange, No. 33, at their regular quarterly meeting held on Thursday, January 4th. There was a goodly number in attendance. We were happy to have with us Worthy State Master, Kenzie S. Bagshaw, who was heartily welcomed.

The morning session was devoted to the usual business routine. A cordial welcome was extended to the patrons by N. G. Parke of Susquehanna and was responded to in a fine manner by State Deputy, J. W. Hamer, of Blue Ball Grange.

In the afternoon devotions were conducted by the Worthy Chaplain, Rev. G. W. Hatch, of Bells Landing.

A very fine address was delivered by State Master Bagshaw on the subject, "How Can We Develop a Residence Farm and Village Leadership for Continuing Education?" He also stressed other important subjects.

E. L. Kriner, Past Master of Pomona, installed the newly elected Pomona Officers and was assisted by James Brothers as Marshall, and Sisters Weaver and Fauzey as Emblem and Sash Bearer. The new officers for 1940-41 are as follows:

Master, Adolph Lundberg; Overseer, Oden D. Gearhart; Lecturer, Newcomb G. Parke; Steward, M. E. McCue; Assistant Steward, Raymond Fauzey; Chaplain, Rev. G. W. Hatch; Treasurer, A. O. Bilger; Secretary, Salome R. Davis; Gate Keeper, Lewis Jury; Ceres, Emma Frank; Pomona, Mary Schoening; Flora, Mabel Crawford; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. M. E. McCue.

At the conclusion of the afternoon program an oyster supper was enjoyed by all.

A class of five candidates was initiated in the Pomona Degree at the evening session.

Mrs. L. G. Darr, of Clearfield, gave an interesting and helpful talk on Temperance. Mr. Lex Curry, of Penn Grange, rendered a lovely solo entitled, "My Task."

An invitation extended to Pomona Grange by Salem Grange to meet with them at their next session, which will be Thursday, April 4th.

STATE DEPUTY R. J. SHETTLE GOT HIS BEAR

It is one thing to go hunting for bear. It is quite another thing to come home with a bear in the bag. State Deputy R. J. Shettle, of York County, and a member of Valley Grange, went for bear and the evidence of the result appears in the ac-

companying picture. Mr. Shettle shot this bear in Bridge Township, Lycoming County, on November 16th. The bear was a good-sized fellow, for after it was dressed there was 150 pounds of bear meat on hand for Mr. Shettle and his friends to feast upon. Mr. Shettle has reason to feel proud of his good luck, for his bear was the only one brought back to York County during the 1939 open bear season.

MONTOUR VALLEY GRANGE—ALLEGHENY COUNTY—HOLDS INSTALLATION CEREMONY

Montour Valley Grange, No. 2005, met on the evening of January 25th, when Worthy State Deputy W. J. King of Mount Nebo was present to install officers. The ceremony was most impressive. He was assisted by members of his own Grange, Miss Mary Sprott acting as Marshall, Miss Mary Boyle as Emblem Bearer, and Miss Mabel Zeller as Regalia Bearer. Mrs. Herman Shulur filled the position of pianist in a very pleasing manner. Mr. Herman Walker was the soloist and also acted as Chaplain. Mr. Harold filled the office of Master in his usual jovial manner.

The officers installed were: Master, George Germerodt; Overseer, David Reed Purdy; Lecturer, J. T. Frazer; Steward, J. Edwin Frazer; Chaplain, Mrs. Edna Harper; Treasurer, Thomas M. Cool; Secretary, Mrs. Dina Germerodt; Gate Keeper, David Harper; Pomona, Mrs. Mayme Clever; Flora, Mrs. Sadie Wright; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Mollie Boyle.

There were 20 members of Montour Valley Grange present and 15 visiting Grangers.

After the Installation the Lecturer put on a candle lighting ceremony whereby the Montour Valley members renewed their obligation. Two applications were presented. At the close of the meeting the ladies of Montour Valley Grange served lunch.

LEBANON COUNTY POMONA HOLDS REGULAR SESSION IN CONEWAGO VALLEY GRANGE HALL

Lebanon County Pomona Grange held its regular meeting in the Conewago Valley Grange Hall on Saturday afternoon and evening, with Master George B. Heisey presiding.

In addition to the routine business of the afternoon the Conewago Valley Juvenile Grange presented the following program: Recitation, "So Do I," by Arlene Gibble; tonette duet, "Old Black Joe," by Harold Heisey and Harold Fasnacht; tonette solo, "God Bless America," by Harold Heisey; recitation, "Lincoln's Rules for Living," by Harold Fasnacht; vocal solo, "Long, Long Ago," and a "Nonsense Song," by Christine Fasnacht, accompanied on guitar by Harold Heisey; recitation, by Janice Lehman; piano solo, "Springtime," by Dorothy Lehman; reading, by Pauline Gibble; a Washington dialogue by the Juveniles; vocal solo, "How Betsy Made the Flag" and "Father of the Land We Love," by Richard Firestone, accompanied by Doris Fasnacht.

There were visitors present from Chester County. Mrs. Richard Burroughs, Pomona Lecturer of Chester and Delaware Counties, brought greetings from her Grange and recited for the Juveniles. Several others also gave short talks.

At the evening session the following program was rendered: Song, "America the Beautiful"; reading, "The Blue and the Gray," by Doris Fasnacht; marimba selections by Mrs. Helen Heisey; Lincoln's Gettysburg Address," by Henry Bross; address, "Lincoln," by Harry Yinst; piano solo, "Chopin's Ballade," by Mildred Rittle; address, "Washington," by J. Morris Horst; marimba solo, by Mrs. Helen Heisey; a tableau portrayed May Bross, in Colonial costume, sitting at the spinning wheel, while Mrs. George Bowman sang, "The Old Spinning Wheel," accompanied by Mildred Rittle; closing song, "Now the Day Is Over."

SYNOPSIS OF PROGRAMS GIVEN BY WASHINGTON GRANGE —WASHINGTON COUNTY

January 4—Installation of officers by Washington County Pomona Master—Johnson Russell.

January 18—A demonstration by members of Troop 3, Boy Scouts of America. With talk on scouting by the Scoutmaster, and a résumé of the Scouts' trip to the New York World's Fair. It proved a very interesting program and the boys certainly got a kick out of showing their work.

February 1—Another program with the idea of youth encouragement. A team from the Vocational-Agricultural Department of Trinity High School put on a poultry demonstration showing the building of a home-made brooder. This proved very instructive to the Grange besides showing a real interest in the work of our vocational high school.

February 15—This will be a program devoted to the antics of Dan Cupid and in recognition of the endurance of those brothers and sisters who have maintained their marital status on an even keel or better. There will also be a delving into the love life of our two American heroes, Washington and Lincoln, to find out how Martha, Ann and Mary regarded the heroes of their dreams.

March 7—This will be a surprise program entitled "Something Different." We will make an effort to make this program as unusual and unexpected as possible.

March 21—This will be an all-Irish program. We hope to have an address by a minister who has recently visited the "auld sod."

VOLUNTEERS DO GRANGE WORK

Grange hall projects are frequently carried through successfully because of volunteer labor given by members toward the construction of the building. The some also applies to repairs when needed and a recent illustration of this sort is reported from Hemlock Grange, located in the town of Portland, Connecticut. Complete renovation of the hall property has just been wrought without a single penny of expenditure necessary for the labor part of the job. All the latter was given by the members and they not only achieved splendid results but had lots of fun while doing it. On a single occasion 36 members of Hemlock Grange were hard at work on the job and their activities included carpentry, painting, masonry, plumbing and electrical work.

In Memoriam

RUPPIN

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from the scenes of earth to the realities of a better life, our esteemed Sister Charlotte Ruppin, who has been a charter member of the Ephrata Grange, No. 1815, and always active in the Pomona State and National as well as Subordinate Grange.

Resolved, That we the members of Ephrata Grange, No. 1815, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, that we drape our charter for thirty days, that these resolutions be recorded on our minutes, a copy sent to the family and also printed in GRANGE NEWS.

ALLEN H. STOBER,
JOHN H. BEARD,
HOWARD HOFFMAN,
Committee.

STINE

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has called from our midst Sister Alice Stine, member of Hebron Grange, No. 1251, be it

Resolved, We drape our charter for thirty days and send notice to GRANGE NEWS for publication.

MRS. GRACE PEPPERMAN,
MABEL SCOTT,
LETA BURDICK,
Committee.

MOON

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, to call from our midst Brother Chester A. Moon, a long time member of Hope Grange, No. 1851, Allegheny County, and although we shall miss his cheerful greetings, we bow in humble submission to the will of the Father who giveth life eternal.

Resolved, We drape our charter in his memory, that these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of Hope Grange and published in the GRANGE NEWS.

HAZEL Q. LOGAN,
MABEL SAHLI,
A. T. KEIL,
Committee.

RENO

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to take from our midst our brother, C. B. Reno, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Big Beaver Grange, No. 1578, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, that we drape our charter for thirty days, that these resolutions be placed on the minutes, a copy sent to the family and to the GRANGE NEWS.

MRS. JAMES BEATTY,
MRS. GRACE E. MCHATTIE,
MRS. R. S. MCANLIS,
Committee.

DAWSON

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to take from our midst Brother R. D. Dawson a Silver Star and Charter Member, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Big Beaver Grange, No. 1578, extend our sympathy to the bereaved family, drape our charter for thirty days, place these resolutions on the minutes and send a copy to the family and PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS.

ZELLA BEATTY,
GRACE MCHATTIE,
BELLE MCANLIS,
Committee.

LAWRENCE COUNTY POMONA GRANGE TO SPONSOR GRANGE RADIO PROGRAM

Lawrence County Pomona Grange met Saturday, February 10th, in East Brook High School, with East Brook Grange as host.

Two State Grange Officials, Mrs. Ira C. Gross, Lecturer and Mr. Ira C. Gross, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, gave addresses which were the highlights of the day's program. Mrs. Gross stressed the fact that the purposes of the Grange coincide with those of certain outstanding educational organizations. She said that the main purpose of the Grange is to create a higher and better manhood and womanhood among rural people. This purpose is accomplished through the effort in Grange programs to develop personality; to give training for economic efficiency; to learn to live happily with other people; and to become good citizens. Mrs. Gross briefly outlined the Lecturer's projects for this year. She announced a Regional Conference at New Wilmington for Lawrence and surrounding counties on March 27th.

Mr. Gross spoke on "Legislation." He traced a resolution from its conception in a Granger's mind through the Subordinate, Pomona, State and National Granges—showing how Grange policy is determined. He emphasized the importance of resolutions being well written and after approval by the Subordinate Grange the necessity of Pomona's approval—before its appearance at a State Grange session. His address was very informative and well received.

Robert Henderson, of North Beaver Grange, sang "My Task." Young people from Plaingrove Grange directed by Mrs. Theodore Minor, presented a very amusing playlet, "Brother Benny's Revolt."

Miss Julia Markle, Lawrence County Home Economics Extension Representative, gave a demonstration of the making of slip covers. Miss Markle had two chairs—one showing the finished cover—the other showing the material, cut in pieces to fit, demonstrating the method of assembling and sewing.

E. C. Wiggins and a group of Future Farmers of East Brook High School gave the demonstration "Save Dollars Safely," which they gave at the Farm Products Show in Harrisburg. This was a demonstration on the making of an electric chick brooder.

Pomona Master, W. S. Fullerton, called for various committee reports, which resulted in action being taken to:

1. Sponsor a Grange Radio Program over Station WKST, New Castle, begining in March. Pomona Grange will open this series of programs and one program by each Subordinate Grange in the county will follow.

2. Hold a series of Young Peoples' Parties for the youth of the twelve Lawrence County Granges.

3. Conduct Neighbor Night Meetings to which one Grange will be host and present the program and all other Granges will be guests. A contest will be conducted in connection with these meetings, based on percentage of attendance. A suitable award will be given the Grange with the highest percentage at the close of the meetings.

4. Adopt the projects suggested by the Pomona Officers, namely:

A. Sponsor a "Go to Church" Night, Pomona and Subordinate Granges.

B. Conduct a Farm Products Show in each Grange.

C. To coöperate more closely with Extension Service.

D. To hold a contest based on the attendance of Grange members at the quarterly Pomona Meetings.

E. To have a Pomona Picnic.

The work of the committee which met with the members of the Greater New Castle Association was highly commended, and a request that this group continue and develop further the plans discussed with New Castle merchants to bring about a closer understanding between farmers and merchants. It is hoped some plan will be devised whereby Lawrence County Farm Produce will be consumed within the county. A study is being made by these men to determine the percentage of produce used locally but shipped into our area from distances, which could be bought from Lawrence County farmers.

BYRON W. GAHAGAN NAMED MASTER OF NORTH WOODBURY GRANGE—BLAIR COUNTY

Thursday evening January 11th, Byron W. Gahagan was installed Master of North Woodbury Grange, No. 1923. Mr. Gahagan had been selected to succeed Benjamin H. Slick. The new Master is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Gahagan of Martinsburg, a graduate of Morrisons Cove High School, and has been employed since by his father, a contractor and builder.

For the past several months Mr. Gahagan and his wife have been in Cumberland, assisting Ralph Dilling in his furniture store, but they expect to return to Martinsburg in the near future.

The new Grange master is but twenty-two years of age and has been a member of the organization since he was fourteen. In all these years he has constantly held an office in the Grange, with the exception of one year. He served as gatekeeper, assistant steward and as steward very efficiently.

He has been a member of the degree team in the Grange for a number of years, and has held membership for five years in the Blair County Motor Club. He is also a member of the Martinsburg Sportsmen's association.

Mr. Gahagan is not only a member of the North Woodbury Grange, but also of the Blair County Grange, the Pennsylvania State Grange and the National Grange. He is also active in Sunday School work, and at this time is president of the Ninth District Young People's Association and a vice-president of the Blair County Sunday-school Association. He has also served as Young People's Superintendent of St. Matthews Lutheran Sunday school.

The retiring Master of North Woodbury Grange, Benjamin Slick, was head of this Grange for four years, going into the office when but twenty years of age. During the four years, Mr. Slick never missed one meeting of the Grange, which is a fine record. A spirit of faithfulness to duty in the officials has much to do with the success of any organization.

Under the capable leadership of Mr. Slick the Grange increased in membership, and during the past year presented several programs at local picnics, entered the Better Ritualistic project for which the Grange received the blue ribbon award. They also served a chicken waffle supper, held an ice cream party and took an active part in all Pomona Grange activities.

The Grange expects to do even bigger and better things this year under the able leadership of its new Master, efficient group of officers and with the hearty coöperation of its members.

The officers were installed by Neff Richards, Past Master of Eureka Grange at Schellsburg.

THE OLDEST INDIANA GRANGE

The oldest subordinate Grange in Indiana is located in Bartholomew County, Clifty, No. 549, which has been continuously active since it was organized 66 years ago. During that long period it has devoted itself to promoting countless projects helpful to the agricultural, social and educational welfare of the county, and never more active in these directions than today.

One outstanding project for which this subordinate Grange was responsible more than 40 years ago was the establishment of an agricultural fair, on whose grounds from time to time buildings and equipment were steadily extended and the rural interest of that whole section helpfully served.

Buy AND Sell DEPARTMENT

Your message here will reach over 66,000 readers, members of the Pennsylvania State Grange. Our charge is 5 cents per word. Minimum charge 60 cents. Counts six words to the line. Cash must accompany order. :: :: ::

FOR SALE

Registered Jersey Cattle—Cows, Heifers, and Young Bulls. Sybil breeding. Also Chester White Hogs. J. A. Boak & Sons, New Castle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Westmoreland County, Pa., Dairy Farm for sale. 210 acres, large barn, fine frame dwelling, brick milk house with troughs and spring water. Gas lease pays $200.00 yearly. To settle estate will sell for $5,000.00. Buildings alone worth more then this amount. Write A. M. JOHNSTON, Executor, Estate of Wm. A. Hawk, Freeport, Pa.

FOR SALE—Russet Rural Certified Seed Potatoes for sale. A. A. FEIGHNER, Carrolltown, Pa.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Katahdin, White Rurals and Pennigans. Reasonable Prices. O. W. Beachley, Somerset, Pa., R. D. 5.

QUALITY SEXED CHICKS

		100
White Leghorns		$ 6.50
AA Grade Leghorns		7.75
N. Hamp & R. I. Red		7.25
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyn.		7.25
Heavy Mixed		6.50

White Leghorn Pullets, 95% accuracy $12.00 & $13.00
White Leghorn Cockerels 2.50
Write for prices on Heavy Breeds Sexed.
Plum Creek Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Sunbury, Pa.

CHICKS—Leghorns, Hampshires, Anconas. Nelson Poultry Farm, Grove City, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Make extra money by raising a brood of our fine Quality Baby Chicks this Fall. Now is the time to order them. Hatches every week year round. A fair deal assured. Try a brood of our New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, or cross-breeds. Write Ralph Bolton, Box 12, Schoeneck, Pa.

A FREE COFFEE URN for your grange. Hundreds of the famous West Bend (electric or gas) coffee urns, made especially for granges, churches and lodges have been delivered by our proposition. Have you received yours? They cost you no money. Always serve good coffee. Write today for our proposition. THE BEDFORD COMPANY. Dept. A. New London, Ohio.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Grange Seals	$5.00
Digest	.60
New Fifth Degree Manuals, per set of 9	3.00
New Fifth Degree Manuals, single copy	.40
New Fourth Degree Manuals, per set of 13	4.00
New Fourth Degree Manuals, single copy	.35
New Juvenile Manuals, per set of 13	3.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.10
Degree Work, First 4 degrees by Dr. Rankin	.50
Fifth Degree Floor Work, by Dr. Rankin	.50
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.15
Song Books, "The Patron," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.60
per dozen	6.00
per half dozen	3.00
Dues Account Book	.75
Secretary's Record Book	.60
Labor Savings Minute Book	2.75
Treasurer's Account Book	.60
Blank Reports, Subordinate Grange to Pomona, per hundred	.75
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 25	.70
The Grange Initiate, in lots of 100	2.75
Roll Book	.75
Application Blanks, per hundred	.45
Pomona Application Blanks, per hundred	.50
Juvenile Application Blanks, per fifty	.25
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred	.40
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.40
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.40
Order on Treasurer, per hundred	.30
Treasurer's Receipts	.30
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	.15
Grange Radiator Emblems	.50

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Checks, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,

MILES HORST, *Secretary.*

A PENNSYLVANIA GRANGER'S TRIP TO CALIFORNIA

(Concluded from page 5.)

seeing this old town but it was getting dark and we were very hungry so we decided to hunt a café and eat dinner. We selected a nice-looking café and found excellent food. On leaving we were horrified to see it was once a famous saloon called "The Bucket of Blood." A service station attendant suggested we drive to western edge of town and see "Boot Hill Cemetery." Jerry was all interested and even though it was dark he took his flashlight and searched around and read inscriptions on the few grave markers. The ground seemed well covered with mounds of stones. There in the early days of this great southwest when it appears that when a murder, lynching or hanging occurred the victims were taken to this elevation and shallow graves roughed out and the body fully clothed and with boots on, laid in then covered with earth and stones. Most graves unmarked except for a pile of stones.

On reaching Arizona we stopped for awhile in Tucson and saw the splendid Veteran's Hospital. We both love Arizona and planned to spend two nights in Phœnix where ten years ago we spent nine months of the year. We love the state and the pretty city of Phœnix. We called on many friends we knew in those days of the yesteryears.

"In the Land of Flowers"

Then on west to Blythe on the Arizona-California border. We reached Los Angeles just too late to buy grandstand tickets for the Tournament of Roses on New Year's Day. However I was quite contented to stay in the home of Ned Wallace and keep the nine-months-old granddaughter of my own flesh and blood—just the most beautiful and perfect baby one could see anywhere. On January 2nd of the New Year we drove out to Pasadena to the Post Parade Grounds where we had a splendid and close view of the truly marvelous floats, all of fresh flowers. It was inspiring to see the first prize float and a huge American Flag rippling in the breeze out over the float on which it was displayed. And how it was cheered! Such a profusion of flowers as grow and bloom here all winter long is hard to understand when one hears of snow and zero weather in the east.

On January 7th we had another treat when we had the privilege of visiting the Huntington Museum Art Gallery and Library in Huntington Park. We saw the original of several world famous paintings as the "Blue Boy" "Pinkie" and Stuarts "George Washington" also priceless porcelains and miniatures were to be seen and admired. Then, too, we stood in awe over the cases of old manuscripts, letters and first editions. The landscaping in this famous park is very fine and we were glad to have had the privilege of visiting it. This city of Los Angeles covers a larger area than any city in the United States. It is 50 and 60 miles in extent some places and there is much to be seen of interest anywhere. Yes, it was a long trail across the continent. We drove almost 4,000 miles. There was one disappointment to me. Never once in all of those miles did we see a Grange Hall.

Fraternally,
Mrs. W. F. Hill.

(Mrs. Hill's address is—2051 Norwalk Avenue, Los Angeles, California, where she doubtless would appreciate hearing from her many Patron friends in the east.—Editor.)

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